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Mr. Bartholomew is making much higher resolution scans of these photographs, plus additional related photographs, obtainable (on CD-ROM) to interested parties. If interested, please contact him via email at bart@inetport.com for more information.

Possible Discovery of an Automobile Used in the JFK Conspiracy:

Foreword by Richard Bartholomew

[Note: all bolding is mine: LS] This Foreword is a proposition for those familiar with my monograph, *Possible Discovery of an Automobile Used in the JFK Conspiracy*, and a prognosticative prologue for those who are not. While based on the facts presented in the monograph, facts in its subsequent updates, and facts from research not included here, this is an interpretation of those facts, meant only as a simplified supposition, to be used as a rough guide through the complex material that follows.

In the 1930s, two anti-communist guerrillas, James Burnham and George Lyman Paine, went undercover as communists, infiltrated the leadership of the American Trotskyist movement -- the world's largest Trotskyist organization -- and helped tear it apart. In 1940, their mission ended with the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City.

One of the two anti-communist guerrillas, James Burnham, went on to teach the newly formed CIA about covert operations. He also went on to teach philosophy at Yale and recruit CIA agents from among his students.

In 1950, Burnham recruited a Yale student, William F. Buckley, Jr., and introduced him to CIA agent E. Howard Hunt. Hunt was a favorite of CIA Director Allen Dulles. Buckley's father also knew the Dulles family, having shared foreign-policy adventures in Mexico with Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing, when Lansing was President Wilson's secretary of state.

Buckley, as Hunt's advance man, went to Mexico City to recruit informants for the CIA's soon-to-be Mexico City station. There, Buckley met and recruited a 28-year-old Spanish student from Philadelphia, George Gordon Wing, as an informant among the left-wing student groups at Mexico City College. Hunt arrived soon thereafter and arranged for Wing's CIA payment, which was disguised as a student grant. Wing was an older student because his studies had been interrupted by World War II. He served as a Naval aviation bomb-sight technician, fire controlman and ordnance specialist.

In 1952, Wing continued his Spanish studies at the University of California at Berkeley. Upon earning his Ph.D. in Spanish in 1961, Wing joined his former boss, Hunt, in Little Havana, Miami. From there, he trained with the CIA's Operation Forty assassins on No Name Key, in preparation for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

In the fall of 1962, Wing followed in James Burnham's footsteps and became a professor and CIA recruiter, but at the University of Texas at Austin. UT's past leaders had served in Wilson's cabinet with Allen Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing. UT was also the *alma mater* of Lansing's friend, William F. Buckley, Sr.

Wing's association with the Dulles family became closer when John Foster Dulles' son, Jack, came to know him personally as a fellow professor in Latin American studies at UT. Professor Wing was thus in a perfect position to be useful to the plotters of President Kennedy's assassination. **In fact, Wing's last name appears on the manifest of the same flight which brought the Oswalds from New York to Texas in 1962.**

In early April, 1963, the date for Kennedy's trip to Texas was set for November 21st. The occasion was an appreciation dinner in Houston for Kennedy's friend, Texas Congressman Albert Thomas. On April 23rd, Lyndon Johnson made a cryptic statement at a press conference in Dallas that included a phrase about reporters figuratively shooting Kennedy during his Texas trip. The next day, April 24th, Marina Oswald moved into the home of her friend Ruth Hyde Paine. That same day, Lee Harvey Oswald departed for New Orleans, arriving on April 25th. On April 26th, George Wing acquired a used Rambler station wagon from C.B. Smith Motors, an Austin, Texas dealership owned by C.B. Smith, a life-long student of Latin America, and one of Lyndon Johnson's closest friends. The sales manager was Smith's son, C.B. Smith, Jr. The salesman, R.L. Lewis, died under unusual circumstances seven weeks after Kennedy's assassination. The senior Smith's mentor, Texas historian Walter Prescott Webb, was an intimate friend of those planning Albert Thomas' dinner. Webb died suddenly in late April, 1963, in a one-car accident near Austin.

Although Wing was a lowly associate professor whose first semester -- fall, 1962 -- was typically overburdened by the least desirable assignments and responsibilities, he was allowed to take a leave-of-absence for the entire fall semester of 1963. It was the only extended absence of his academic career. He later continued to teach without interruption, even after a heart attack in 1971.

That fall, Ruth Hyde Paine helped arrange Oswald's employment at the Texas School Book Depository. Another employee in the same building was Fronia Smith, the ex-wife of C.B. Smith, Sr. and the mother of C.B. Smith, Jr.

Wing's whereabouts and activities during that semester are unknown, but a Rambler station wagon identical to his was photographed in the parking lot of the Texas School Book Depository, within ten minutes of the shooting on November 22, 1963. And a Rambler station wagon, whose description fits Wing's car, was used to covertly extract guerrillas from Dealey Plaza immediately after they succeeded in killing John F. Kennedy.

Lee Harvey Oswald told his police interrogators that the Rambler station wagon in which he was seen leaving Dealey Plaza, "belongs to Mrs. Paine." He was referring to either Ruth Hyde Paine or Ruth Forbes Paine, the daughter-in-law and the ex-wife, respectively, of George Lyman Paine -- James Burnham's partner in the destruction of Trotskyism. Ruth Forbes Paine was also a long-time friend of Mary Bancroft, Allen Dulles' wartime lover and his chief contact with one of the leaders of the plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

Photographs, taken by White House photographer Cecil Stoughton of Vice-President Johnson taking the oath of office aboard Air Force One at Love Field, show President Johnson and Congressman Thomas winking and smiling at each other immediately after the grim ceremony. The original negative to that photo is the only one missing from that series of 13 exposures.

Hard to believe? Read on. *Richard Bartholomew April 20, 1997*

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Possible Discovery of an Automobile Used In the JFK Conspiracy

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Introduction

Ten minutes after President Kennedy was shot, Marvin Robinson, Helen Forrest and Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig, independently of each other, reportedly saw two men leaving Dealey Plaza in a light-colored Rambler station wagon. One of them entered the car on Elm Street after running from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD). Craig and Forrest described this man as being identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. A few minutes before this incident Richard Randolph Carr saw two of three men, who had come from behind the TSBD,

enter what was apparently the same Rambler parked next to the building on Houston Street. He saw the third man enter the car seconds later on Record Street, one block east and two blocks south of the TSBD.¹

The Warren Commission had Robinson's and Craig's reports of November 23, 1963. It also had Craig's statement to the FBI from the day before; as well as Carr's statements to the FBI and Craig's testimony. The Commission, however, apparently never knew about Mrs. Forrest and did not publish Robinson's statement.² It chose not to believe that Craig took part in Oswald's interrogation or that Craig identified Oswald as the man who entered the station wagon. Dallas Police Captain Will Fritz, Oswald's interrogator, denied to the Commission that Craig was present. Fritz thus never had to deal with Craig's allegation that Oswald admitted to Fritz that he had indeed left Dealey Plaza in a station wagon belonging to Ruth Paine.³

Despite the Robinson statement that corroborated Craig and which the Commission had; and despite other corroborating evidence such as newspaper photographs showing Craig's presence on Elm Street and at the open door of the interrogation room with Fritz during Oswald's questioning, the Commission chose to believe the contradictory and unsupported testimony of taxi driver William Whaley.⁴ Whaley told the Warren Commission about two witnesses who saw Oswald enter his cab. But there is no indication that the Commission ever attempted to locate, through the simple process of examining the cab company's records, the only two people who could corroborate Whaley.⁵

With the Warren Commission's attempted classification of Marvin Robinson's statement, the death of William Whaley in 1965, and the 1975 death of Roger Craig after his many failed attempts to make his story public, the truth about this alleged getaway car has eluded the few who have tried to seek it.⁶

The House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) apparently attempted but failed. It reported, "Robinson did not testify before the Warren Commission, and he has not been located by the committee." Despite this attempt, however, the House Committee, like the Warren Commission, avoided the entire matter in its report, choosing instead to repeat the Commission's conclusion that "shortly after the assassination, Oswald boarded a bus, but when the bus got caught in a traffic jam, he disembarked and took a taxicab to his rooming house." In this, as in many other areas of its investigation, the House Committee had it both ways by concluding that "The Warren Commission failed to investigate adequately the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate the President." Thus leading to the conclusion, voiced in 1980 by DeLloyd J. Guth and David R. Wrone, "after careful study of the HSCA's *Final Report*, that this most recent official version does not satisfy the need for a thorough inquiry into *what* happened that day in Dallas."⁷

Hypothetically, if the getaway car continued to exist for the past thirty years, given the muddled trails, suspicious deaths, and failed investigations, any persons who secretly knew of the car's role in the assassination and also knew that it still existed, could safely assume it would never be identified. If one such person decided to reveal the car's secrets, however, how would he do it? Could he do it without being silenced himself? Could he do it in a way that would survive his own death?

On May 29, 1989, a Rambler station wagon was noticed on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin (UT) which fit the description of the getaway car reportedly seen by Craig, Robinson, Forrest, and Carr on November 22, 1963.⁸ A cursory examination of the car revealed apparent associations between it and persons whose lives were intertwined with Lyndon Johnson's political machinery, the military-industrial-intelligence complex in the U.S., right-wing politics, and Latin American politics.

Connections between odd characteristics of the car itself and information found elsewhere on the UT campus could be interpreted as a trail of clues in the form of coded messages connecting this Rambler, its owner at the time, and its previous owner to the JFK assassination.⁹ These clues appear to have been deliberately planted due to specific interrelationships in their content and the encoding technique used.

Specifically, the Rambler was found bearing a 1964 Mexico Federal Turista window sticker and displaying at least two magazines published in 1963 on its rear seat. Although this made it only a minor curiosity, it became increasingly intriguing with subsequent study.

Physical, anecdotal, and documentary evidence has revealed a mosaic of relationships extending from the car's owners to individuals who have been and are currently subjects of interest to researchers of the conspiratorial aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy.

As Dennis Ford writes in the November 1992 issue of *The Third Decade*, "Discovering the fate of the Rambler will go a long way toward solving this case....Whoever took or drove the car that afternoon is obviously a conspirator."¹⁰ This paper reports on a cursory investigation and proposes a more in-depth investigation. It argues that the UT Rambler represents a possible unique opportunity to determine the fate of this alleged getaway car by investigating new leads, current clues, and fresh trails; an opportunity that should not be overlooked.

There is no intention here to implicate innocent persons in the assassination of President Kennedy. Rather, this is a presentation of circumstances which appear to support the proposed investigation.

This paper presumes, as advised by the United States Constitution, that every person referred to herein is innocent. It also presumes, as advised by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, that, "The more outré and grotesque an incident is, the more carefully it deserves to be examined...."¹¹

El Turista y los Compañeros

When first noticed, the Rambler station wagon at UT was only of interest because it was similar to the car Craig described. There was no incentive to look any closer because the odds were greatly against it being that car. Another person who had seen the car on campus mentioned the existence of the 1964 Mexican tourist sticker on its window. The inference was that if it was the getaway car it would likely have been driven to Mexico as soon as possible after the assassination and, if not destroyed, remain there during the ensuing investigation. This was judged a coincidence, however, and it seemed an easy task to find a simple fact about the car that would conclusively eliminate it from suspicion. That has not proved to be so easy.

The car was a light, warm-gray 1959 [Rambler](#) Cross Country Custom station wagon (License No. 711-TQC). The paint looked old and appeared to be original. During a two-year period of observation it was usually parked near Batts Hall which houses the university's Spanish and Portuguese Department. It had a 1964 Mexico Federal "[Turista](#)" Automobile sticker (registration no. 243495) in the right rear window and a "D" (for disabled) UT parking sticker on the windshield. In the back seat were two issues of *Esquire* magazine published in 1963. Only one of them still had a cover. It showed an illustration of Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton in the movie *Cleopatra*. The back seat was in disrepair but the interior upholstery appeared to be original.

The car was photographed a year later in exactly the same condition as when it was first seen. This was done because every time it was observed up to that time nothing about the car had changed, not even the identity, number, location or arrangement of [the magazines](#);¹² despite the car's daily use. By chance, the day it was photographed, the car's driver was also captured on film [driving the Rambler](#). This lack of change remained through the entire two-year period of observation ending in mid-1991. It was beginning to seem that there might be some significance to the display of these particular magazines in this particular Rambler station wagon with its 1964 turista sticker. In any event photography was the best safeguard against the car's disappearance before it could be studied further.

On November 9, 1990, a request was made to the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles in Austin, for an ownership history of the Rambler. The first question to be answered was whether or not Ruth or Michael Paine had ever owned it. Unfortunately the clerk at the Division of Motor Vehicles said all of the state's ownership records prior to title numbers beginning with the digits 85 were routinely destroyed, which included those for this car.¹³ Fortunately the same man had owned this car for the past twenty-seven years and his title showed up in the current computer record. A Title and Registration Verification was obtained for two dollars. It was typed like this:

NDX 239845 LIC 711TQC EXPIRES MAY/91 EWT 2800 GWT 0000
\$40.80 TITLE 33883954 ISSUED 05/07/65 ODOMETER N/A
59 RAMBLER SW D713121 REG CLASS O1

PREVIOUS OWNER CB SMITH MOTORS AUSTIN TEX
OWNER GEORGE GORDON WING, 2101 ROBINHOOD TRL,AUSTIN,TX 78703
LIEN 04/13/65 UNIVERSITY FEDERAL CREDITUNION,PO BOX 8090 U T
STATIO
N,AUSTIN TEX
PLATE AGE: 2.

The possibility remains that the Paines owned the car prior to C.B. Smith because its ownership history during its first four years is yet to be established despite several attempts through various means. But just because Oswald was under the impression that the car belonged to Ruth Paine in 1963 does not mean that it did. Bert Sugar and Sybil Leek apparently had information that Paine borrowed such a car.¹⁴ Nevertheless the identities of the two known owners have proven to be of potential importance to the events of November 22, 1963.

Cecil Bernard Smith, the previous owner, personally knew Lyndon Johnson. He was a major land owner in Austin who opened Austin's first Volkswagen dealership at Sixth Street and Lamar Boulevard. He was a native of Texas and a star athlete in college. He donated money to Johnson's political campaigns and to UT. During the 1980s C.B. Smith donated land to the university to endow five chairs in Mexican and Latin American Studies.¹⁵ As a result of his generosity he served on various boards and commissions at UT.¹⁶ Among the local citizens, however, C.B. Smith had a reputation for being an extreme right-winger who hated hippies.¹⁷

George Gordon Wing, the owner of the car from April 1963 until his death in December 1991, was a Ph.D. and associate professor in the Spanish and Portuguese Department.¹⁸ Considering what he taught it is not unusual that he bought his car from C.B. Smith, a major donor to Mexican and Latin American Studies. However it must be noted, in addition to the Spanish and Latin American milieu surrounding Oswald in 1963, that Craig reportedly saw a "husky looking Latin" driving the car.¹⁹ Both Smith and Wing will be discussed further in this paper.

In December 1990 other intriguing connections came to light. They centered once again around the Spanish and Portuguese Department and former UT President Harry Hunt Ransom, another of Lyndon Johnson's friends. Ransom had risen quickly through the UT ranks from assistant dean of the graduate school in 1951 to Chancellor of The University of Texas System by 1961. After a student career that included membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Ransom began his professional career at UT in 1935 as an instructor of English. He became an assistant professor after receiving his Ph.D. from Yale in 1938. By 1960 he had also created and was serving as editor of *The Texas Quarterly*, "the preeminent literary journal of Texas." This journal was highly regarded internationally as well and when Ransom died in April 1976, replacing him as editor was considered a formidable responsibility. It could not be entrusted to just anyone. The job ended up in the hands of Ransom's close associate Miguel Gonzalez-Gerth, Ph.D. and professor in the Spanish and Portuguese Department. They were reportedly close friends. Another indication of the closeness of their relationship is the fact that since Ransom's death Gonzalez-Gerth has been a constant companion to his widow, Hazel Harrod Ransom. Thus within and around the Spanish and Portuguese Department a circle of close associations began to emerge among Lyndon Johnson, Harry Ransom, C.B. Smith, Miguel Gonzalez-Gerth, and George Wing. These associations were all the more interesting considering Ransom's service in Air Force intelligence during World War II.²⁰

UT, CIA, and JFK

At first, speculation about vague intelligence connections to the UT Rambler stemmed from the presumption of possible relationships between UT and U.S. intelligence agencies. It has been documented that the CIA has a long history of recruiting from, or using as cover, the foreign language departments of major universities. According to former student activist Amy Chen Mills, "With ample facilities for experimentation and an abundance of physical sites, college campuses are ideal for carrying out much larger and more insidious CIA programs. U.S. universities have housed some CIA activities that go beyond research and into active covert operations." By 1988, UT, along with the University of Miami, George Washington University, Jacksonville University, the Rochester Institute of Technology and Georgetown University were among as many as ten schools where the CIA had placed officers through its recently initiated "Officer in Residence" program.²¹

Given the massive CIA station on the campus of the University of Miami in the days of operations Zapata and Mongoose, it is not unreasonable to assume that the CIA recruited personnel from the University of Texas Spanish and Portuguese Department for those operations. In fact, anti-Castro sentiment was alive and well in Austin as of October 1, 1963 when JFK assassination figure John Martino spoke to the Austin Anti-Communist League about his arrest and imprisonment by Castro.²² Very likely present to hear Martino was John Birch Society and Austin Anti-Communist League member Jack Nichols Payton, a friend and campaign-organizer of General Edwin Walker.²³

Just prior to this, in September, Martino had addressed an anti-Castro meeting in Dallas. According to author Anthony Summers, "While there he mentioned that he knew Amador Odio, a wealthy Cuban then imprisoned by Castro, and that he knew one of Odio's daughters was living in exile in Dallas. This of course was Silvia Odio, the witness whose meeting with 'Oswald' remains the firmest evidence of a deliberate attempt to frame the alleged assassin."²⁴ Evidence of Martino's Austin visit was discovered by chance while looking through local newspapers for researcher David Lifton in 1990. The visit was of interest because of a previous discovery in 1989: pages about John Martino had been cut out of the only UT copy of Anthony Summer's book, *Conspiracy*; including source notes. These were the only pages removed. Like the car itself (and by 1990, because of the car), these incidents involving Mafia associate and CIA agent Martino were a minor curiosity. Of similar interest in the same newspaper was an announcement that William F. Buckley, Jr. would be speaking on campus in December 1963. Later however these curiosities would become integral to an understanding of other discoveries on the UT campus.

Like the university he led, Harry Ransom was no stranger to clandestine activities. Dr. Ransom, born on November 22, 1908, enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Air Corps in 1942. He was the director of the Air Force Editorial Office from 1944-46. He attained the rank of major and received the Legion of Merit in 1947 for work in "editorial intelligence." In 1945, Ransom authored "Notes for an Epitaph: Rise and Fall of the Luftwaffe" (Air Force Reprint, 32 pp.). That same year he wrote "Tactical Air Operations," with James Gould Cozzens and Brigadier General Frederic Smith (Air Force Reprint, 30 pp.). In 1946 Ransom wrote "Historical Procedures in the AAF" (Air Force Reprint, 10 pp.) and "Educational Plans of 500,000 AAF Veterans" (*Higher Education*, United States Office of Education.). In 1962, Dr. Ransom, while Chancellor of The University of Texas System, was elected chairman of the Advisory Panel on ROTC, Department of the Air Force, which advised the Secretary of the Air Force on ROTC programs.²⁵

It must be noted here that John Stockwell, the highest-ranking CIA officer to quit and expose the truth of CIA operations to Congress, and who was an ROTC graduate of UT in the late 1950s, expressed his belief, when asked by reporter Earl Golz in 1991, that CIA associations did exist at UT within the ROTC program, the Spanish and Portuguese Department, the Institute of Latin American Studies, and with Harry Ransom.²⁶ In his book, *The Praetorian Guard*, Stockwell describes his years at UT:

At the University of Texas, I got into the elite Plan II special reading program and obtained a Naval ROTC scholarship, graduating with what the university billed as its best possible liberal arts degree. Then I took the Marine Corps option and made my way into the elite parachute-and-UDT trained 2nd Force Reconnaissance Company. Only years later did I realize that I had obtained the best half-education available. They taught me the classics; we studied philosophy and history with award-winning professors (including John Silber²⁷ of Boston University). But my generation didn't question. We scribbled furiously in our notebooks, trying to capture the professor's exact words so we could regurgitate them faithfully back to him (there were no women professors in my program at that time) in the examinations. Throughout my school years, I never had a conversation with a liberal, much less a radical critic of the system, or even a serious questioner. There was one professor, Clarence Ayers, who occasionally made a suggestive comment, but he was under constant pressure from the Texas legislature, not to mention the university's regents.²⁸

When asked about CIA recruiting on college campuses, Philip Agee, one of the first CIA officers to resign and tell the truth about the CIA, specifically named the Air Force and Army ROTC programs as prime sources of recruits.²⁹ Also, a student in the Spanish and Portuguese Department was asked if he had ever heard any rumors of

CIA involvement in UT's Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS). His response was that he had heard more than just rumors of CIA people and programs there.³⁰ This paper will deal further with ILAS.

Ransom's years at Yale, his past work in Air Force intelligence and his relationships with Lyndon Johnson and CIA recruiting become important when considering that Ransom was instrumental in the recruitment of two men to the faculty at UT, John W.F. Dulles and Walt Whitman Rostow.³¹

John W.F. "Jack" Dulles is the eldest son of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and the nephew of former Director of Central Intelligence and Warren Commissioner Allen Dulles. He has worked at UT for many years and is considered one of the world's top experts on Brazil, a Portuguese speaking country. His office is in the Harry H. Ransom Humanities Research Center, which also houses a replica of his father's office.³² John Wheat, a former student of Wing's who has worked with Dulles, said Dulles did not have the usual academic career credentials. His interest in Northern Mexico and Brazil came from his work in the Dulles family's Hannah Mining Company. Dulles was simply made an adjunct professor and given a research position at UT.³³

Jack Dulles' relationship with UT's Spanish and Portuguese Department goes beyond the expected professional interest in the language of Brazil however. In the mid-1960's his daughter Ellen, a great niece of Allen Dulles, attended classes in that department.³⁴ John Wheat said Dulles "may have" known Wing.

Walt Rostow, former Kennedy State Department counsel and President Johnson's national security advisor, had been one of President Kennedy's inner circle of advisors. He is currently the Rex G. Baker, Jr. Professor Emeritus of Political Economy at the LBJ School of Public Affairs. His wife Elspeth is the Stiles Professor in American Studies.³⁵ Walt Rostow was close, socially and professionally to Allen Dulles, McGeorge Bundy, Kennedy's national security advisor, Richard Bissell, former director of all CIA covert operations, and Air Force General Charles P. Cabell, former deputy director of the CIA.³⁶ Like Ransom, Rostow had attained the rank of Major and won the Legion of Merit for his work with the OSS during World War II.³⁷ Whether or not they knew each other at Yale or during the war, Ransom and Rostow had much in common and more than a few mutual friends. It is therefore understandable that Rostow agreed to continue his career at Ransom's university.

We now see within and around UT's Spanish and Portuguese Department a circle of associations that has expanded to include not only Lyndon Johnson, Harry Ransom, C.B. Smith, Miguel Gonzalez-Gerth, and George Wing, but Walt Rostow and at least two members of the Dulles family.³⁸

Relatively little attention has been paid to Walt Rostow in the literature of the Kennedy assassination. It seems, however, that he has several connections relevant to November 22, 1963. He and his friend McGeorge Bundy may have urged their long-time friend, Richard Bissell to establish the "Executive Action" assassination capability known as ZR/RIFLE.³⁹ Bissell told the Senate Church Committee on CIA assassination plots, "There is little doubt in my mind that Project RIFLE was discussed with Rostow and possibly Bundy."⁴⁰

According to Anthony Summers, these assassination plots were being revived just when Kennedy was considering normalizing relations with Cuba. This peace move was so secret that only six people knew about it. Despite this tight security, Ambassador William Attwood and Arthur Schlesinger believe the secret leaked to the CIA and the Cuban exiles, possibly triggering Kennedy's assassination. Bundy was the aid most involved with the negotiations and it is very likely that Rostow was one of the six.⁴¹

It was these same two members of Kennedy's inner circle who advised him, on February 11, 1961, to abolish the Operations Coordination Board of the National Security Council -- the chief reason for the Bay of Pigs fiasco, according to Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon.⁴² Prior to the invasion, on April 12, Rostow was urging Kennedy to intervene militarily in Laos as well as Cuba.⁴³

And on April 20, after the failure at the Bay of Pigs, along with Admiral Arleigh Burke, the Air Force, and Richard Nixon, Rostow was still pushing for a military intervention in Laos. That same day Kennedy, who still had doubts about it, ordered U.S. advisors in Laos to put on their uniforms.⁴⁴ Rostow later spearheaded U.S. intervention in Vietnam and was instrumental in initiating the stepped-up arms race of the 1960s.

The things that Rostow supported -- reduced oversight of covert operations, military intervention in Cuba, Laos, and Vietnam, policies that led to nuclear proliferation, and possibly CIA assassinations -- Kennedy later attempted to reverse. It is possible that Rostow and Bundy were not as loyal to Kennedy as he may have thought.

This disloyalty is all the more believable when considering a few more significant Rostow connections to Kennedy's assassination (aside from Rostow's long friendship with Bissell and Cabell). These connections concern his relationships with C.D. Jackson, the publisher of *Life* magazine who bought and suppressed the Zapruder film, Harold R. Isaacs, a research associate at MIT's Center for International Studies (CENIS) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Air Force Major General Edward G. Lansdale.

C.D. Jackson, former president of the CIA's National Committee for a Free Europe (NCFE), and friend of Allen Dulles, had worked closely with Walt Rostow. Among other things they co-authored Eisenhower's "Chance for Peace" address of April 16, 1953, which was "the opening gun of the post-Stalin phase of the Cold War." It is noteworthy here that the NCFE's most important operation was Radio Free Europe.⁴⁵ Jackson's connection, through Radio Free Europe, Henry Luce, and Allen Dulles, to the Paines and therefore possibly to Oswald and the Rambler will be discussed further in this paper.

In 1951 Rostow "helped launch" CENIS⁴⁶ with backing from his former OSS buddies now in the CIA. It is a think tank and well known CIA front that defended communist ideology while admitting to its industry benefactors that it was actually fighting communism.⁴⁷ For ten years at CENIS, Rostow worked closely with Isaacs. Warren Commission Document 942 says that it had been alleged that Marilyn Dorothea Murret (Oswald's cousin) was linked in some manner with the apparatus of Professor Harold Isaacs. And Warren Commission Document 1080 (CD 1080), an FBI report entitled "Marilyn Dorothea Murret," is entirely about Isaacs' background and contains no mention of Murret. This document describes Isaacs as a disillusioned leftist intellectual who had become a professional anti-communist -- which also reveals the true nature of the secret goals of CENIS. This report had been classified by the Warren Commission as a withheld file open only to the federal government and the Commission. It would probably still be secret if an assassination researcher had not discovered it misfiled in the National Archives in the mid-1970s.⁴⁸

This report was the result, no doubt, of Isaacs' name being linked to the JFK assassination by two sources in 1964. One, according to researcher Peter R. Whitney, was a right-wing reporter named Paul Scott who was convinced that Isaacs was a "...mastermind of the communist movement which planned to take over the government." Whitney adds that

Scott told the FBI on May 7, 1964 that Isaacs was being supported in his efforts by members of Johnson's cabinet, including Rusk, McNamara, Rostow, Cleveland and Yarmolinsky. He also accused Robert Kennedy of hiring a Communist speech writer, and linked Rusk to the British spies, Burgess and MacLean. In addition, he indicated that reliable sources had linked Prof. Isaacs and Marilyn Murret, although he did not seem to know of her relationship to Oswald; he had earlier reported in a column that she was one of the three female defectors, which, in her case was not true.

The FBI prepared a report on Murret also dated May 7, outlining her extensive travels around the world beginning in 1959, and also drew up a report on Isaacs dated May 22, entitled "Re: Marilyn Dorothea Murret", although no connection between the two was established. The first page of the six-page background report was erroneously titled "Marilyn Dorothea Murret", which created suspicion when it was found in the files at the National Archives some years later.⁴⁹

The second source linking Isaacs' name to the assassination was Richard Giesbrecht, a Winnipeg resident who reported to the FBI that on February 12, 1964, he overheard a conversation in the Horizon Room of the Winnipeg International Airport among two men talking about the assassination. Based on what he heard he believed they were in some way involved. They were discussing how much Oswald knew about the assassination and were concerned about how much he might have told his wife. According to Peter Whitney, the men said Isaacs "was supposed to get rid of a 1958 Dodge (later reported as a Ford.)" And according to co-authors Michael Canfield and Alan J. Webberman, Giesbrecht said that "when the first man asked the second how much Oswald knew, the second one said, 'We have a film that I have seen where Issacs [sic] is near Kennedy after the landing.' The first

man then mentioned something about Issacs [sic], ending the query, 'Why should a person with such a good record such as Isaacs, become mixed up with a psycho?' In a November 1967 article in *McCleans Magazine*, Giesbrecht stated that the 'psycho' referred to was Oswald.⁵⁰

Peter Whitmey believes that, "It is abundantly clear that it [CD 1080] was classified in order to protect the good name of Professor Isaacs, who was a distinguished lecturer, researcher and writer, and a strong supporter of recognizing Red China during the 1960s." Whitmey further believes that the man being referred to in the Winnipeg airport "...is much more likely to have been Charles R. Isaacs, whose 1960 phone number was listed in Jack Ruby's notebook, and who was an airline service manager for American Airlines at Love Field." Whitmey confirmed that Charles Isaacs had known Ruby after locating and interviewing Charles' second ex-wife (of three) who had worked for Ruby "as a wardrobe designer for some time."⁵¹

While it is possible that the men in the airport were talking about Charles Isaacs, it is not "much more likely" that they were referring to Charles rather than Rostow's CENIS associate, Professor Harold R. Isaacs. If the men knew Charles well enough to know of links to Oswald, they must have known of his and his wife's close association with Ruby. Between the "distinguished" MIT Professor and the divorced Ruby friend, which one would most likely be talked about in terms of having "such a good record"? And of the two, which one would elicit the most incredulity over being "mixed up with a psycho"? On both counts it would more likely be the Professor. It must also be surmised that since Charles Isaacs had apparently moved to San Mateo, California by the time of the assassination, he would have about the same access to Love Field as anyone else, including Harold Isaacs.⁵²

In addition, Dr. Isaacs had reportedly been a Trotskyite when he worked as a journalist in China in the 1930s.⁵³ As we will see in this paper, there is much evidence of a determined effort by several right-wing individuals (with links to Oswald) to blame the assassination on Communists by spreading false stories and planting false evidence linking Oswald and Ruby to Trotskyists and others. In the context of those efforts, right-wing journalist Paul Scott, the first to link Dr. Isaacs to Marilyn Murret, may very well have known that she was Oswald's cousin. After all, Paul Scott believed that Dr. Isaacs was the *mastermind* of a high level communist plot to take over the United States government -- a plot that had infiltrated the White House. Finding a reliable source linking his Trotskyist mastermind to the alleged Marxist Oswald, in the midst of a welter of deliberate lies about such links, would seem to have been the fulfillment of Paul Scott's greatest desire.

Neither is it "abundantly clear" that the FBI reports of investigations into the alleged links between Isaacs and Murret were classified "to protect the good name of Professor Isaacs." The FBI, who had Paul Scott's allegations, Richard Giesbrecht's allegations, and Ruby's notebooks, apparently chose only to investigate the information from Paul Scott's "reliable sources." We will see in this paper, how the FBI and CIA had a habit of cutting short investigations (and classifying reports) that threatened to reveal conspiratorial links. The investigation of Marilyn Murret not only threatened to lead to Isaacs' long-time associate Walt Rostow, who in turn had a long-time friendship with CIA assassination plotters, but to her father, Oswald's uncle and surrogate father, Charles "Dutz" Murret, who worked for New Orleans Mob boss Carlos Marcello, who in turn was also closely tied to the same CIA/Mafia assassination plots. Such an investigation would certainly have come across a report by FBI agent John William Miller stating that CIA agent William George Gaudet told him of a purchase of paintings by Jack Ruby from Lorenzo Borenstein, a close relative of Leon Trotsky.⁵⁴ Gaudet is the CIA agent who got the Mexican tourist card next to Oswald's in New Orleans in September 1963.⁵⁵ He also told attorney Bernard Fensterwald in 1975: "She [Murret] may have worked for the agency in New Orleans."⁵⁶

With regard to Harold Isaacs' "good name" deriving from his strong support for recognizing Red China during the 1960s, consider the following. At the LBJ Library's May 1990 symposium, *LBJ: The Difference He Made*, journalist Tom Wicker, who was in the audience, became disturbed, during one panel discussion, that the conference was focused exclusively on domestic policy. He pointed out that the Johnson Administration has received practically no credit for being the first to develop serious arms control proposals to be taken to the Soviets. Because of the timing of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, Johnson was unable to follow through on it. The proposals survived into the Nixon Administration and were fundamentally those which Nixon took into the SALT I negotiations. Panelist Nicholas Katzenbach, the former deputy attorney general who right after the assassination was as concerned as J. Edgar Hoover about "...having something issued so we can convince

the public that Oswald is the real assassin,"⁵⁷ added a historical note similar to Wicker's that had always interested him.

...President Nixon got so much credit for opening the door to China, and that was something that LBJ wanted to do. And indeed we developed -- the first proposals that were made by President Nixon were developed for President Johnson."

And after the election, knowing Nixon was coming in, he had us go to President Nixon and say, "If you want me to start this process, I'll be happy to do it and take the political flack for doing it, which there will be from the right, but if you want to do it, I'll hold off and do nothing."

And Nixon said he wanted to do it. So we did hold off, and they went down, and it was fascinating to me because I had worked on it. They were word for word what we had developed at the end of the administration.⁵⁸

The two major achievements historically credited to an otherwise disgraced Republican administration were actually given to it by the previous Democratic administration. And the recognition of China, which Harold Isaacs had so strongly supported, was credited to Richard Nixon, Kennedy's chief political nemesis (especially on such things as arms control and détente with communist countries), through an under-the-table deal between Johnson and Nixon. This paper will explore the possible culpability of both former presidents in Kennedy's assassination stemming from apparent ties which Johnson and Nixon had to each other as well as to Ruby and Oswald.

Thus, considering that everything about Marilyn Murret seemed to lead to a CIA/Mafia conspiracy and a phony Trotskyite conspiracy (which, as we will see, may have led to the same persons), it would be a great irony indeed if the FBI, who reportedly destroyed evidence and threatened witnesses to hide conspiratorial leads, stopped further investigation of Murret solely out of politeness to Harold R. Isaacs. And although an investigation of Charles Isaacs may have led to the conspiracy through Ruby, it is hard to imagine how he could have provided a more direct route.

Aside from his association with Harold Isaacs, Rostow's history with CENIS is important because of its implications regarding UT, where Rostow has been employed since leaving the government in 1969. As mentioned before, there are apparently more than just rumors of CIA activities at UT's Institute of Latin American Studies, which works closely, no doubt, with the Spanish and Portuguese Department; and has benefited, no doubt, from the donations of C.B. Smith, who had a life-long interest in Latin American politics and culture.⁵⁹

Continuing in 1954 with the African-American Institute in cooperation with a U.S.-African mining company, and in 1956 with the Asia Foundation at Michigan State University, the CIA, from its earliest days, has been establishing academic foreign studies institutes as part of a larger effort to generate academic interest in a country and "spin-off" institutes that could subsequently be tapped by the CIA and other government agencies.⁶⁰ UT's ILAS could very well be CIA established or a spin-off. On the other hand, ILAS's director, Richard Adams, is a harsh critic of the right-wing government in Guatemala. He is currently persona non grata to that government.⁶¹ ILAS could also be similar to CENIS in its chameleon-like ways. In fact, as we shall see, the idea of ILAS was introduced to Walt Rostow by George de Mohrenschildt, Oswald's CIA friend.

Given a few more bits of information, the possible connections between CENIS, ILAS, C.B. Smith, Wing and the Rambler begin to take on ominous overtones. The first bit is only a few steps away from Walt Rostow's office on the eighth floor of the LBJ Library. According to assassination researcher Dick Russell "In 1966-67, from residences in Haiti and Dallas, de Mohrenschildt would correspond regularly with the Johnson White House. On file at the LBJ Memorial Library in Austin, Texas, the letters show high level interest in the baron's proposal for establishing an 'Institute of Latin American Resources.' Replied presidential assistant Arthur C. Perry: 'I feel that the President will be interested in having your views in this regard and I shall be pleased to bring them to his attention at the earliest opportunity.'...A State Department memorandum of January 14, 1967, from executive secretary Benjamin H. Read to Walt W. Rostow notes: 'The Department's reply to Mr. de Mohrenschildt should be considered a *de minimus*'⁶² response to his letter of December 27 to the President. A lengthy file in the Office of

Special Consular Services clearly indicates that de Mohrenschildt is an unstable and unreliable individual who would not hesitate to misuse or misrepresent even the slightest expression of interest."⁶³

Russell does not tell us what "The Department's reply to Mr. de Mohrenschildt" was. It was dated the day before the memo to Rostow, January 13, 1967, from State Department Deputy Assistant Administrator Milton Barall to de Mohrenschildt: "...the United States Agency for International Development would not have an interest in supporting the creation of such an institute in Texas."

Apart from the fact that the proposal was forwarded to the CIA-backed Agency for International Development, why would Rostow be bothered with a memo about this? Despite the first expression of interest, the reply had already been sent and was final in its rejection of de Mohrenschildt's proposal. It is as if Rostow or someone else was contemplating a continued interest in the proposal and had to be warned of potential consequences.

What is also of concern here is that de Mohrenschildt's letter of December 27 proposed placing the institute at Southwest Texas State College, Lyndon Johnson's alma mater. ILAS is just such an institute that was later created at the University of Texas at Austin, in the same complex as the LBJ library and across a breezeway from Harry Ransom's posh new office. And again, the belief that CIA personnel and programs exist there was voiced to Earl Golz by John Stockwell in 1991. It is also worth noting that the golden age of collecting for UT's Latin American collection was during the reign of Harry Ransom. According to UT librarian and former Spanish student John Wheat, the Latin American collection was Ransom's favorite. Nettie Lee Benson, the collection's long-time head librarian, received major funding from and had direct access to Ransom at any time. And ILAS, as we have seen, very likely had financial support from C.B. Smith.

The close proximity to, and involvement in the creation and activities of ILAS of Rostow, de Mohrenschildt, Dulles, and Ransom, who were in just as close proximity to the CIA, is of further concern considering that the CIA had once been greatly angered by the head of Stanford's Institute of Hispanic American and Luso-Brazilian Studies. This institute was one of the first programs of inter-American studies in the U.S. It was started in 1944 by Professor Ronald Hilton, "a tough-minded liberal scholar."⁶⁴

In October 1960, Dr. Hilton, editor of his institute's prestigious journal, the *Hispanic American Report*, learned of the CIA's plans to invade Cuba from Guatemala's leading newspaper, *La Hora*. He published a report that the purpose of the CIA's Retalhuleu training camp was "common knowledge". Hilton's report inspired a November 19 article in *The Nation* calling the invasion plans a "dangerous and hare-brained project" urging "all U.S. news media" to check the story out. *The Nation* made it as easy as possible by sending information about the CIA's plans to AP, UPI, and all major news media in New York, including virtually flooding the *Times* with copies of the reports. On November 20, more than a week after receiving the advance notice, the *Times* buried a story on page 32 essentially calling these reports "a lot of lies." In their Sunday edition, after the U.S. broke off relations with Cuba in January 1961, the *New York Times* reported that the final straw was Castro's propaganda offensive about an imminent invasion of Cuba. That same month, after the *Los Angeles Times* and the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* confirmed American funding of the base, *Time* magazine, apparently hedging its bets, reported that a "Mr. B." of the CIA was in charge of the whole operation.⁶⁵

Despite this whisper of vindication, Dr. Hilton was not popular in Washington or among Stanford's trustees who represented international corporations. After Stanford received a sizable grant from the Ford Foundation, Hilton was pressured not to offend the university's powerful fund raisers -- even if it was just an opinion expressed in an editorial. In 1962, after the CIA's top Cuban invasion planners had been fired and Cuba had become a major problem for the U.S., Ford gave a grant to a Stanford committee formed to plan an international studies program. Heading the committee was Dean Carl Spaeth, former assistant to Nelson Rockefeller in the State Department, and former director of the Ford Foundation's Division of Overseas Activities. After a year of "studies," without explanation to or input from Dr. Hilton, the Hispanic Institute was gutted and assigned mundane responsibilities. When asked how they could do such a thing, Stanford's administration told him: "The administration can do anything it pleases." Hilton resigned, his journal was suspended, and two weeks later the Ford Foundation gave Stanford \$550,000 for Latin American studies to those who did not protest what had happened to Hilton and his independent, intellectually respected institute. According to *Ramparts* magazine, "This largesse was repeated on

every campus where significant efforts on Latin America were taking place."⁶⁶ Interestingly, these Hilton controversies were taking place while George Wing was a teaching assistant and earning his PhD. in Spanish at the University of California at Berkeley.⁶⁷

Was de Mohrenschildt's proposal the genesis of UT's institute? Was C.B. Smith involved with de Mohrenschildt in this first proposal? The last of the de Mohrenschildt-to-LBJ letters, dated June 13, 1969, adds fuel to such speculation. It reads, "You possibly remember me and we do have a lot of mutual friends, Barbara and Howard Burris, George Brown and the late Herman Brown....This summer I am not teaching at U.T.A. [The University of Texas at Arlington] and we could drive any time to visit with you." Eighteen months earlier, C.B. Smith had been named a distinguished alumnus of U.T.A.⁶⁸

The 1969 letter is of further interest with regard to JFK assassination connections to UT. Not only was de Mohrenschildt teaching at a school which was part of the "system" that Harry Ransom oversaw, and one which had given C.B. Smith one of its highest honors, he also shared two particularly interesting mutual friends with Lyndon Johnson: Barbara and Howard Burris. Howard Burris was Vice President Johnson's military representative and an Air Force intelligence officer. His connections to UT and the assassination will be discussed further in this paper.

By 1961 Rostow was also working closely with Edward G. Lansdale. Lansdale was an Air Force Major General at the time of his retirement on November 1, 1963. He had an advertising background and extensive counter-insurgency experience in Southeast Asia. Lansdale is credited in many circles with coming up with the idea, single handed, that destroyed the Huk rebellion in the early fifties in the Philippines. The Huk were very superstitious. They believed in vampires. Lansdale got a few dead Huk bodies, put holes in their necks and hung them upside down.⁶⁹

Like Rostow, Lansdale was a veteran of the OSS. He had served in Vietnam during the Eisenhower administration and had become a close personal friend of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.⁷⁰

His advertising background blended well with his expertise: psychological warfare; or psy-ops. There are now manuals on psy-ops and Lansdale is considered the father of that type of warfare.

He was the model for the imperialistic "Colonel Hillindale" in the William Lederer/Eugene Burdick novel *The Ugly American*; the most celebrated American dark spy.⁷¹

During January through April of 1961, Lansdale's overriding motive was to be Ambassador to South Vietnam. Lansdale, by that time, was probably the only American advisor Diem trusted. Diem was very isolated by then. After his first White House meeting with Lansdale on Vietnam, Kennedy had decided to fire Ambassador Elbridge Durbrow. Kennedy would change his mind about this in a month or two.⁷²

Following the firing of Durbrow, Kennedy appointed Frederick E. Nolting. So Lansdale sought to capture the apparatus to formulate, approve and implement Vietnam policy and be the key player in all three stages until a U.S. victory was achieved in Vietnam. It almost worked. The reason it did not, as far as military historian John Newman can tell, is because Dean Rusk threatened to resign if Lansdale got his way. Lansdale's letters from 1964 show that he found out from some of his contacts that Rusk had laid his job on the line.⁷³

As the author of the book *JFK and Vietnam*, John M. Newman, explained: "Lansdale's a loose cannon on deck. Kennedy liked him, at least initially for a while, but he had big problems. No doubt about it. In the Pentagon, the Pentagon brass didn't like him. Secretary of State Rusk did not like him. However he did have a big patron in Kennedy's inner circle....Walt Rostow! Walt Rostow, the Vietnam guy. And I was able to track this fairly successfully I think. If it weren't for Walt Rostow, Lansdale wouldn't have had a prayer with this crazy plan of his to try and capture this emerging Vietnam policy apparatus."⁷⁴

So in the first four months of the Kennedy Administration Lansdale sought the ambassadorship and then control of the emerging policy apparatus of Vietnam and failed at both. The only evidence of Rusk's motive is a

document released in 1991 by the State Department. It is a document in which Rusk wrote about not trusting Lansdale. He was unsure of Lansdale's loyalties.⁷⁵

Although he cannot document it, Newman is certain that Lansdale worked for the CIA while wearing an Air Force uniform. One indication of this in Lansdale's private letters and memoranda is that General Curtis Le May, the Air Chief of Staff, seemed to be unable to promote him. Allen Dulles had to be involved in getting Lansdale promoted from colonel to general. And a number of other patterns are apparent such as social events with Charles Cabell. Edward Lansdale and Charles Cabell were very close.⁷⁶

The end result of these first few months, in essence, is that Lansdale was fired from any position on Vietnam policy. For Edward Lansdale that was a traumatic experience. Vietnam was his primary concern. South Vietnam was his creation. In his book, Newman stopped writing about Lansdale at that point although there was a lot more to him. It involved Cuba and Operation Mongoose and other matters that were not the focus of his book.⁷⁷

Lansdale had lost something that mattered a great deal to him. In his letters he wrote about going through the experience of being relieved of these responsibilities in Vietnam. Newman describes him as a man whose heart was broken "because he could not play any more in his favorite sandbox." By the end of 1961 Kennedy had put him in charge of Operation Mongoose. He was in charge of an enormous apparatus with tremendous resources, weapons and personnel. Newman, having read the NSC meeting minutes where Kennedy announced Lansdale was now going to be in charge of Mongoose, believes that Kennedy did not appreciate the way Lansdale related to being involved in Vietnam policy.⁷⁸

With such extreme feelings about his predicament in 1961, Lansdale might have gone any number of ways to rectify his situation. What was he thinking? In what direction and how far would he go? Newman summarized the portion of his book in which he dealt with that question:

Lansdale was not a combat troops man, yet the very first piece of paper ever in the history of the Vietnam war where an American officer recommends a U.S. troop commitment to Vietnam, Lansdale was the one who authors it. It's right in that critical time frame right after the failure at the Bay of Pigs; right before the crucial decision Kennedy has to make on going into Laos. His Vietnam Task Force paper is coming in through the door. The night, the very night that the Joint Chiefs figure out that Kennedy is going to say no on Laos, Lansdale, late at night in the Pentagon, slips in this combat troop proposal in the Vietnam Task Force report. It's not like him. The way I interpret that -- and I may be in error -- the way I interpret that is he understands that the star rising on the horizon is U.S. intervention in Vietnam. And he understands that he has lost his position in the Kennedy administration which has a decidedly different approach. So he switches forces and he joins forces with those planning for intervention. And it was a good decision on his part, was it not? He was there when they arrived. He was on the team.⁷⁹

The Mongoose files of the Senate Church Committee reveal that they wanted to know when and who authorized assassination. The Kennedy Administration had supposedly gotten away from that. It was clear to the committee, however, that they had not. There were plans and resources being devoted to assassinate Castro. So the purpose of the questioning was to find out who, and when it was authorized.⁸⁰

Lansdale testified that he did it all alone. When asked why, his answer was that during the missile crisis the Russians had changed the terms of reference by putting missiles in Cuba. So Lansdale decided all on his own that he was going to change things and get rid of Castro.

After reading a pre-galley copy of *JFK and Vietnam*, Daniel Ellsberg called Newman one night very excitedly. Ellsberg had worked with Lansdale and knew him extremely well. He said, "This is the first time I've ever thought that Lansdale might have been involved in the assassination." Ellsberg based this on Lansdale being removed from Vietnam planning and moved to Operation Mongoose.⁸¹

By February 1963 Lansdale had no position in Cuban policy and was focusing on Latin America. He was traveling to countries like Bolivia and elsewhere. The U.S. had a lot of personnel in South America under

Kennedy. And a lot of them ended up going to Vietnam. According to Newman there is a blind spot as to exactly what they were doing and how many people the U.S. had in Latin America.⁸²

"I can tell you," Newman said, "that in the collateral research that I did, names that I came across, I found a correlation between -- I don't say this is definitive but I got a lot of hits -- the same names of the guys that were running around in Latin America, particularly in Cuban policy, end up in the Far East Division. Very strange coincidence. There were three -- it wasn't just one -- there were several. A neat nexus between the Southeast Asian guys and Cuban guys."⁸³

Lansdale was also spending a lot of time at air bases and other areas in the southern United States; in Florida and in Alabama. Newman recalled from Lansdale's travel records that one of these other areas was some sort of a Cuban-exile camp. The record for that trip included a cover note to the person coordinating it telling him to keep quiet. Lansdale apparently wanted to make sure that no one knew that he was going there.⁸⁴

There was also an honorary graduation certificate from the sniping school that the U.S. had in Panama. He went there, Newman recalled, in May or April 1963. He was made an honorary graduate there. Lansdale was going to various clandestine and special forces places in the spring and summer of 1963.⁸⁵

One more event that Newman remembered from the spring 1963 period was that Lansdale was due to retire. And he was extended by Le May, arbitrarily, for another six months or so to November 1, 1963; with no job; no real responsibilities. Fletcher Prouty claims Lansdale was just at a desk by himself.⁸⁶

In the summer of 1963 there were two interesting events concerning Vietnam. The U.S. had a problem with Diem. The regime would not compromise at all. It went in the opposite direction. Buddhists were killed. They began immolating themselves. The regime still would not relent. The political bottom completely fell out in Saigon.⁸⁷

Newman said he came across an intriguing article in a local, small magazine from this period. It had a picture of Lansdale and a typical title like, "America's Most Celebrated Spy." It was about a Lansdale trip to Saigon. His travel records, however, indicate that he was not supposed to be in Saigon. This was around July-August 1963.⁸⁸

The article reported an assassination attempt on Lansdale. The assassins missed and somebody killed the alleged assassin. Then he went to a meeting with Ambassador Lodge. According to Newman, "This is clearly impossible from the record because Lansdale has no authority or position to be involved in Vietnam policy. It would make sense in terms of going back and pleading with Diem and getting Lansdale to do it. Maybe Diem would listen to Lansdale. But I did find a record. He might have been in Saigon." Newman found evidence of a six- or seven-day break in Lansdale's normal activities.⁸⁹

Among Lansdale's contacts in the last three to four months of Kennedy's life, Newman found "a lot of Spanish names. I found names that were reminiscent of CIA type folks."⁹⁰

In 1963, Lansdale was Fletcher Prouty's boss. Prouty insists that he was sent to the South Pole by Lansdale to get him out of the way so that he would not witness the events of November 22, 1963. Presumably this was done because if Prouty had been there he would have figured out what was going on. Prouty has claimed that in the photograph of the three tramps walking across Dealey Plaza, the man in a suit with what looks like a wire coming out of his ear and going into his suit coat is Edward Lansdale -- that he recognized the back of his head and his gate. Among Lansdale's letters, John Newman and David Lifton found a slip of paper that has "The Texas Hotel" on it and a phone number in Denton. Lansdale's letters also reveal that he was headed in the direction of Dallas in November 1963.⁹¹

Lansdale wrote to a number of friends and associates beginning in September 1963, of his intention to go to Texas in November. There are as many as ten letters, according to Newman, where he described this upcoming trip to two people. One was his son. The other one was General "Hangin' Sam" Williams, an old buddy and McGarr's predecessor in Vietnam. He lived in San Antonio.⁹²

The last piece of paper that Newman found placing Lansdale physically in Washington is dated November 14, 1963. It concerns running errands for his wife. After that there is no record of his whereabouts except for a box of incidentals, which had this piece of paper in it. It has on it "Texas Hotel" and "Denton" and a name and phone number. As Newman said, "That might be from 1949 or it might be 1968 and again it might be November 1963. Because the Texas Hotel is where Kennedy stayed the night before he died, and Denton, Texas is just north here of Dallas, it all fits in. But it certainly is not conclusive."⁹³

Lansdale dropped out of sight at this point. He resurfaced back in Washington in the Food for Peace Program and was soon given a job by Johnson back in Vietnam. He had contacts who got him interviews in the White House. In fact he would be on the ground in Vietnam when U.S. combat troops arrived.⁹⁴

Lansdale was not the only one whose fortunes were changing now that Kennedy was dead. One of Lansdale's contacts in the White House, no doubt, was his sponsor and "big patron," Walt Rostow, who later resurfaced in a big way himself. According to Newman, "Kennedy got rid of him out of the White House after the first year; sent him packing over to the State Department."⁹⁵ Back in the White House under Kennedy's successor, Rostow moved to solidify his position. As things heated up in Vietnam, "Johnson protected himself from contrary arguments and discussions by dismissing the doubters from his staff. First McGeorge Bundy left. Then George Ball. Then Bill Moyers. The emphasis shifted to Walt Rostow, who believed that Johnson was doing the right thing in Vietnam; soon Rostow became the man who screened what the President heard and saw. Under Rostow's regime, the most optimistic news was packaged and sent to the President with covering notes which said such things as, 'This will give confirmation to the statement which the President so wisely made to the Congressional leadership yesterday.'"⁹⁶ It was, most likely, only because Johnson had selected the man "who screened what the President heard and saw" that Johnson referred to Rostow as having "the most important job in the White House, aside from the President." Johnson gave credit for one crucial decision to Walt's brother, however. Eugene Victor Debs Rostow gave Johnson the idea for the Warren Commission the day Oswald died.⁹⁷

George de Mohrenschildt's mutual friends with Lyndon Johnson, Barbara and Howard Burris, represent such significant ties between the political, economic, cultural and academic elites in Texas and the assassination of President Kennedy that they tax one's ability to call it a coincidence. The implications of their ties as they relate to the UT Rambler can be especially appreciated in their full context.

As previously mentioned, Howard Burris was Vice President Johnson's military representative and an Air Force intelligence officer. He is also much more.⁹⁸

John Newman first learned of Howard Burris in the course of researching his book, *JFK and Vietnam*. Newman connected Burris with a pattern of gross deceptions involving battlefield statistics that took place in 1962. Kennedy and McNamara were being lied to while Johnson was being given the truth through a secret back-channel. The end point of that secret back-channel was Howard Burris. Burris would write the final memoranda that Johnson received concerning combat intelligence. Newman had discovered a foreign policy situation where the President and the Vice President were getting briefed in opposite terms. It is comparable to a hypothetical situation in which, during Operation Desert Storm, George Bush is lied to and Dan Quayle gets the truth about the status of the U.S. led coalition forces in the Persian Gulf.⁹⁹

"I often get asked," Newman said, "about what was the exact back-channel. How did it function? How did it get there? And the best I can determine from ground zero in Vietnam all the way back to the Vice President's desk is a chain of Air Force intelligence officers all the way to Burris."¹⁰⁰

In May 1961, during the Johnson trip to Vietnam, Burris was being rehearsed on how to control LBJ in the context of that trip. He was told what he could say or could not say to the vice president; which is amazing because ostensibly he works for the vice president. No one should be able to tell an Air Force colonel what he can and cannot tell to a vice president. The question is: Who is telling him? The answer is the boys in the woodwork.

There is another time period in Newman's book which deals with the back-channel to LBJ. Newman had long discussions with Burris about where he got this. "And the answer was the boys in the woodwork. And the

question was: Who are the boys in the woodwork? And the answer was: 'Well I'd rather not really say and bring all of that up. You, I know, you're one of them.' Alright, I'm military, I also have an intelligence background. Peter Dale Scott and I have been working very closely on a number of issues. He's writing a book as a matter of fact. He was assuming for a while that it was military. And I said, 'Peter, it may not be that. It may be Langley.' He said, 'Why do you say that?' Well there's one more piece. Burris told me that later on, 'McCone put a stop to what I was getting from him.' This was relating to the combat intelligence. McCone was directing CIA. And all of the clues I got out of this fellow on who his contacts were -- my own interpretation was that they were in fact CIA. I don't know that for sure."¹⁰¹

Information about Burris originally began to surface with the book *The Senator Must Die* by Robert Morrow. Morrow wrote about two colonels whom he did not name. In 1977 a young man was hitchhiking in Baltimore who had a story he wanted to tell about his father's involvement in the Kennedy assassination. Robert Morrow happened to pick him up.¹⁰²

The young man learned that Morrow had investigated aspects of the JFK assassination. He told Morrow a story about his father, a former Air Force intelligence officer, who was involved in the Kennedy assassination. The young man had witnessed his father, who was very close to Lyndon Johnson, taking money to Haiti during 1963. Not only did he see the money he heard the telephone conversations as well.¹⁰³

Not really believing him, Morrow put the story out of his mind -- until the Colonel, the young man's father, went to his son's girlfriend and confessed. He said, "Everything my son told you (to the girlfriend and to Morrow) is true. Can you get me immunity from the House Select Committee?" This conversation took place in 1977.¹⁰⁴

The Colonel admitted it. And this offer to testify if given immunity was given to Committee Chairman Louis Stokes in 1978. Assassination researcher Gus Russo reportedly saw the affidavit and spoke to the people involved. But when Robert Morrow gave the affidavit to the HSCA it ended there. The HSCA did not want to deal with it.¹⁰⁵

The names of these colonels aren't given in the book. Morrow gives them the code names "Intellfirst" and "SIO" (First Intelligence Officer and Second Intelligence Officer). There are a few clues given in the book. He gives a couple of Air Force assignment clues in Europe; what they had done in the forties and fifties. They are at the top of the military intelligence ladder. They are connected to the CIA.¹⁰⁶

Following Morrow's clues, Russo discovered their identities. He then located one of the colonels -- the one who wanted to go to the HSCA, "Intellfirst." Russo and Jim Marrs and another researcher went to meet "Intellfirst" at his home in Florida. He is eighty years old. They said they were researching the Johnson Administration and that they knew he was on Johnson's Inaugural Committee.¹⁰⁷

"Intellfirst" bought their story and invited them in. They got his whole biography from him and his military record. Russo and Marrs did not bring up the subject of Kennedy but "Intellfirst" did and he talked about how he hates the Kennedys. He gave them his whole background.¹⁰⁸

The first thing he wanted to talk about was his good friend Howard Burris. They were on the Inauguration Committee together. They worked for Air Force intelligence and the CIA. He said they were CIA all the time. They ran around the world. They were friends with Charles Cabell.¹⁰⁹

"Intellfirst" was air attache in Hong Kong. He was in Rumania. He was in France. He retired from the military and worked for Martin Marietta in the early sixties selling defense contracts to his former Air Force superiors. And all the while his closest buddy was Howard Burris. That is the first name he mentioned to Russo and Marrs.¹¹⁰

When he worked for Martin Marietta he was the liaison to NATO. This was during the late fifties and early sixties when they bought the Jupiter missiles to put in Turkey. Kennedy had wanted the missiles removed from Turkey. The very people who defied Kennedy's orders were this colonel's NATO clients -- the ones to whom he was

selling the missiles. They were the ones who did not listen to Kennedy when he ordered them to keep these missiles out. They were all against Kennedy.^{[111](#)}

When he was selling the missiles for Martin Marietta after he retired he had another buddy, a Colonel Anderson, who was with NATO in Europe. "Intellfirst" admitted that they were drinking champagne in Paris on the day Kennedy was assassinated. They were toasting Kennedy's death. He admitted all of this to Russo and Marrs. The girlfriend of the son of "Intellfirst" went to the HSCA with this story and it died there.^{[112](#)}

Armed with this information Russo went back home to verify the colonel's history. Marrs did the same and they learned more about him. Russo then started reading about Howard Burris. He discovered Burris was Air Force intelligence. He is very close friends with Director of Central Intelligence Richard Helms. He is from Texas and has oil money. Russo also learned that Howard Burris is in George de Mohrenschildt's address book four times. Next to one of the entries there is a slash. It says, "Howard Burris / Haiti."^{[113](#)}

"Intellfirst" is so high up in intelligence that reporters refer to him for special sound bites and for blurbs for articles on occasion. His name is not commonly known but people in the business have reason to have heard of him.^{[114](#)}

The critical thing for Gus Russo was that "Intellfirst" admitted what his son said was true and offered to talk to Congress. And there are other coincidences like de Mohrenschildt's phone book. Not only was de Mohrenschildt writing to LBJ in the spring of 1963 and for years after, so was "Intellfirst." According to Russo there are many of his letters at the LBJ Library. They all knew each other. And they were all tied to this NATO network who was defying Kennedy.^{[115](#)}

Russo went back to Florida to do more research into this and to look for the son. What he found instead was that the son had possibly been murdered. He was found on the streets of Florida City naked and curled up in the embryo position as if he had been tossed aside. The official medical report said his blood alcohol level was one-point-one which is not high enough to kill a man who is six-foot-four; or even enough to cause him to pass out. It was speculated that he choked on his own vomit although there was no evidence of that. At age thirty-eight he apparently just died. He was cremated two days later by his father, "Intellfirst." Although they have a family plot in Virginia he cremated his only son who was telling everybody his father killed Kennedy.^{[116](#)}

Colonel Howard Burris retired in 1964 and has remained in private business and civilian life. Some personal information was learned from his resume (obtained by researcher Larry Haapanen from the LBJ Library), and a record from researcher Mary Ferrell's files. Burris was born near San Antonio on April 26, 1918 (Ferrell indicates April 18, 1926). He graduated from West Point in 1942. During World War II he commanded bomber units in England and France during two combat tours from 1943 to 1945. Ferrell lists him as "Deputy Commanding Officer" of the 386th Bombardment Bomber Group Ninth Air Force. From 1945 to 1949, Burris was Headquarters Commandant for the Continental Air Command; was assigned to staff support at the United Nations; and was involved in a "Special Mission to Government of Mexico." From 1950 to 1952 he was aide to Air Force Secretary Finletter, and became the executive officer to Air Force Secretary Talbott in 1953. From 1954 to 1957 he was attache to the U.S. Embassy in Switzerland. From 1957 to 1960 he served as International Liaison Officer, Department of the Air Force and was assigned to a special mission to Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union (1959). In 1961 he became Vice President Johnson's assistant for national security affairs. His foreign decorations were the Croix de Guerre (with Silver Star) from France; the Royal Order of the Sword from Sweden; and the Medal of Merit from Brazil.^{[117](#)} According to the record from Mary Ferrell's files:

Colonel Burris was supposedly original case officer for Nosenko. When Nosenko defected, Burris was called back to Switzerland. He was intelligence officer who ran Nosenko in Switzerland in Jan. 1964.^{[118](#)}

Other sources indicate that Burris was in business with Nosenko's case officer. In an article written in 1991, Robert Morrow referred to an Air Force colonel who sounds like Intellfirst and to his "counterpart" who is also a colonel. This counterpart, after retiring, set up a firm in Paris, France as a cover for intelligence operations. In this

firm, Morrow writes, "The colonel's counterpart had a partner who just so happened to be the case officer of Yuri Nosenko [sic], the famous Russian defector who, in 1964, made overtures to our embassy in Geneva, Switzerland about Lee Harvey Oswald working for the Russians." Larry Haapanen, in a letter to this author, wrote, "As far as I know, the only person who would be so described as Nosenko's case officer would be Tenant Bagley, who is mentioned in various published accounts of the Nosenko affair."¹¹⁹

For the purposes of this paper, *any* involvement Burris may have had with Yuri Nosenko will sufficiently speak for itself. What will be emphasized here is the possible significance of Burris' involvement with European Theater bombing, the Office of Secretary of the Air Force, and his time spent in Switzerland as it pertains to the Kennedy assassination and UT.

Walt Rostow's primary duty, as an economist in the London-based economic subdivision within the prestigious Research and Analysis Branch of the OSS, was target selection for the massive strategic bombing campaign against Germany. These economists, who called themselves the Enemy Objectives Unit (EOU), spawned a renegade group that included Rostow. They differed greatly with the others in the EOU and with their commanders over targeting strategy. Known as the "oily boys" because of their preference for petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) targets over rail system targets, they planned and launched a covert psychological war known as "Operation Octopus" against their own commanders to force the acceptance of POL targeting.¹²⁰ The operation was a success and began a pattern of renegade behavior throughout Rostow's career as well as a long friendship between Rostow and fellow oily boy, future Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Charles P. Cabell, Jr.¹²¹

As with Burris, Switzerland was a very special place for Walt Rostow. In 1947 he married Elspeth Vaughn Davies, a Barnard College girl he met in pre-war Geneva.¹²² That same year he became assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), a U.N. agency located in Geneva Switzerland. In 1949 he left the ECE and was replaced there by his brother Eugene. It was Eugene Victor Debs Rostow to whom President Johnson credited the idea of appointing the Warren Commission.¹²³

Switzerland was also a special place for Allen Dulles. From December 1942 until the end of the war he was head of U.S. intelligence in Switzerland. That same month he began a long love affair and professional relationship with Mary Bancroft, who was a life-long friend of Michael Paine's parents.¹²⁴ Michael's wife is Ruth Paine, to whom Lee Oswald and Roger Craig said the Dealey Plaza Rambler belonged. This paper will further explore the Bancroft-Paine-Dulles relationship in the context of the Dealey Plaza Rambler and the UT Rambler.

As we have already seen, Harry Ransom had a special relationship with Air Force intelligence and the European Theater¹²⁵ and with the Office of Secretary of the Air Force. It is quite probable that Ransom not only knew Rostow at Yale but, during the war, provided him with editorial intelligence reports on the results of POL bombing missions undertaken by Howard Burris.

Currently Burris owns several corporations, one of which has to do with high-speed rail technology.¹²⁶ He has oil leases on two continents including leases in Iran.¹²⁷

His son, Howard Lay Burris, Jr. was married for a while to Princess Shahrzad Pahlbod, the niece of the late Shah of Iran -- attesting to the closeness of his father's relationship with former CIA director and former ambassador to Iran Richard Helms, who himself was a life-long friend of the late Shah. When they divorced in 1982 it was reported that "Everybody's still pally, in the Royal Manner."¹²⁸

The Shah of Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlevi, took Iran's government back from the Iranian Nationalist Movement led by Muhammad Mussadegh in a CIA coup called Operation Ajax. "The operation was essentially formulated by the Dulles brothers, working together, on June 25, 1953, at a meeting in John Foster Dulles' office in the State Department." It was done by arranging the disappearance of Mussadegh's powerful political supporters and hiring paid demonstrators to march against Mussadegh; orchestrated by Richard Helms.¹²⁹ Chosen by the CIA to run the country for the Shah was General Fazlollah Zahedi, a suspected pro-Nazi. Mussadegh's main threat was to the profits of U.S. and British oil companies in Iran.¹³⁰

According to Robert Morrow, "The business of putting the Shah back in power and the oil wells back into the hands of the western powers was handed over to the CIA and Kermit "Kim" Roosevelt, who headed its Middle East section. Roosevelt was to be Richard Helm's original case officer.

"Helms' career advanced rapidly. He was brought into the CIA fold to take over the Office of Strategic Operations (OSO). In those days the OSO was the group responsible for perfecting the Agency's direct espionage and other esoteric activities such as assassination. One of OSO's first assignments was to overthrow Mohammed Mossadeq....

"After Mossadeq fell from grace, Roosevelt made an enemy of OSO chief Helms. He started to feel sorry for the deposed leader after he had done a three-year stint in prison. Roosevelt arranged for Mossadeq's release with a comfortable pension! However, Mossadeq died soon afterward, a death engineered by Helms."¹³¹

Howard Burris, Jr. currently presides over long-held family business interests in Austin. Howard Burris, Sr. purchased "property from Governor Beauford Jester, who died in office in 1949. The governor had planned to build a homesite on the ranch." This land is now owned by Jester Land Management (JLM) and has become the exclusive Jester residential development in northwest Austin. Howard Burris, Jr., president of Burris and Company, bought the assets of JLM in February 1988 from his father's firm, Jester Development Company.¹³²

Colonel Burris' wife, Barbara J. Burris, is the daughter of Governor Jester.¹³³ In a news story that appeared the day after Kennedy was assassinated Texans were reminded of the late Governor's posthumous link to the assassination: Under the headline, "Gov. Connally Keeps Power" it explained, "No similar circumstance has occurred in Texas history. The only time a lieutenant governor succeeded to the governorship was on the death of Gov. Beauford A. [sic] Jester July 11, 1949. Allan Shivers, then lieutenant governor, automatically moved up to the governor's office."¹³⁴ Carl J. Eckhardt adds, "Governor Jester was the first Texas governor to die in office. He died on July 11, 1949 [at age fifty-six] while aboard a train bound for Galveston. He was interred in Oakwood Cemetery in Corsicana, Texas."¹³⁵ Few families can claim to have been as close to the deaths of two U.S. chief executives as the Burris family. And since, as John Newman and Gus Russo have shown, they possibly benefited from the death of President Kennedy, two questions are raised: How did Alan Shivers come to be lieutenant governor? And how did Governor Jester die? These questions become more important given the fact, as John Newman has reported, Burris revealed, "Johnson knew -- was sure [in 1963] -- he was going to be dropped from the ticket."¹³⁶

In the February 9, 1993 PBS *Frontline* broadcast, "The Secret File on J. Edgar Hoover", eyewitness Evelyn Lincoln revealed for the first time the reason Kennedy put LBJ on the ticket at the 1960 convention: J. Edgar Hoover and Lyndon Johnson blackmailed Kennedy into doing it by threatening to reveal his sexual activities.

During the Dallas filming of the movie *JFK*, an aeronautical engineer named Ron Ellison came to the Assassination Information Center and said he had known LBJ's nephew Sam Johnson, Jr. Ellison claimed that during a meeting with Sam at a Houston hotel in October 1962, he (Ellison) criticized LBJ's political savvy for becoming vice president. Sam's response was that the reason LBJ did it was because JFK will die in office.¹³⁷

Having been forced to take LBJ as vice president, the only recourse Kennedy may have had in removing him from the 1964 ticket, was to expose Johnson's dirty dealings with the likes of Bobby Baker and Billy Sol Estes.¹³⁸ Such exposure would prevent Johnson from assuming power even by force -- the probability of which Kennedy was well aware considering he wanted the movie *Seven Days in May* made "as a warning to the nation."¹³⁹

A closer look at Governor Jester's daughter sheds more light on these questions. A Nexus search for the name Barbara Burris¹⁴⁰ revealed a Barbara J. Burris who was press secretary to Representative Dante Fascell (D, FL) of Miami. She is also a fund raiser and supporter of the Cuban American National Foundation run by Jose S. Sorzano. The chairman of the foundation is Jorge L. Mas Canosa.¹⁴¹ There is also a Barbara J. Burris who was a childhood friend of famed concert pianist Van Cliburn and very involved in the Van Cliburn competition in Ft. Worth. Another "early booster and close friend" of Van Cliburn's was wealthy Dallas oil man David Harold

Byrd,¹⁴² the owner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.¹⁴³ The significance of this to UT and the JFK assassination will be explored further in this paper.

Beyond this paper, however, another matter begs to be investigated. Given the relationship between Barbara J. Burris and Brigade 2506 veteran Jorge Mas Canosa, the question arises anew concerning the origin of the name *Barbara J.* for the infamous Bay of Pigs troopship. As with the Burris name, perhaps the Jester name is also well known in clandestine histories.

Since Beauford Jester's appointment to the Board of Regents in 1929 the name Jester has been well known on the UT campus. According to Carl J. Eckhardt, "Beauford H. Jester spearheaded the building drive which resulted in the construction of Hogg Auditorium, Gregory Gymnasium, the Texas Union, and the Main Building."¹⁴⁴...At the time of the dedication of the Jester Center on the campus of The University of Texas, *The Austin American-Statesman* published the following statement: "Beauford Halbert Jester built a lot of buildings for the University of Texas, and now the University has built one for him. The Beauford Jester Center, UT's version of the resident college that was three years and \$18 million in the making, was dedicated Saturday."¹⁴⁵

Aside from having the wrong friends, Harry Ransom may have had a more direct connection to the JFK assassination. It came to light in a small circuitous story with possibly large implications. The story was a favorite of David Price's and Tom Cunningham's as an example of how "it's a small world." One detail of the story was that Harry Ransom was such a regular guest at Dallas' Adolphus Hotel he got to know a bellman there well enough to grant the bellman a special request. The bellman asked Ransom to help get his son enrolled at UT and get him a job there to help pay his tuition. Ransom was more than happy to comply.

The son, Barry Benton, left UT in 1975 and became a teacher of this paper's author at Dallas' Richland College in 1976. The job Ransom had arranged years earlier for Benton was in David Price's and Tom Cunningham's University Publications office where this author eventually worked after leaving Benton's classes at Richland in 1976 to attend UT.¹⁴⁶

What is important here is that the Adolphus, according to assassination figure Jim Hicks, was the "communications center for the assassination."¹⁴⁷ It was across the street from Jack Ruby's Carousel Club where "Lyndon Johnson's friends" were known to frequent. Warren Commission attorneys Leon Hubert and Burt Griffin, were interested in a man named Breck Wall who "was an entertainer at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. Ruby called him in Galveston at 11:47 p.m. Saturday, November 23, 1963. He also visited Ruby at the county jail." Hubert and Griffin requested further investigation of Mr. Wall but their request was apparently ignored by the Commission.¹⁴⁸

We now begin to see a very powerful group involved with UT, the CIA and JFK, all known to each other; all with shared backgrounds and futures; shared past and future interests; anti-Kennedy people who very likely shared their grievances with each other; and all of whom have past or future, professional or personal ties to Texas, its university system, and its most notorious crime: Johnson, Dulles, Cabell, Helms, Lansdale, Burris, Rostow, Ransom, Byrd, de Mohrenschildt, and "Intellfirst." As we shall see, their ominous and dark interrelationships become even more apparent.

Citations

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2. Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy*, (NY: Carroll & Graf, 1989), p. 331.

3. Warren Commission Report pp. 160-61 (hereafter as WCR 160-61); Mark Lane, *Rush to Judgment*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1966) pp. 173-74; Roger Craig, *When They Kill a President*, (unpublished manuscript, 1971), pp. 14, 18; *Two Men in Dallas: John Kennedy and Roger Craig*. 60 minutes, videotape. Narrated by Mark Lane. Alpa Productions, 1977.
4. Jesse E. Curry, *Retired Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry reveals his JFK Assassination File*, (American Poster and Printing, 1969), p. 72. Note: Craig never changed his story throughout his life, though apparently others did. This paper's author accepts Craig's own statements about the Rambler as credible and reliable. (See *Two Men in Dallas*, videotape.)
5. Kurtz, *Crime of the Century*, pp. 132-33; Robert Groden with Harrison Livingstone, *High Treason*, (NY: Conservatory Press, 1989) p. 162.
6. Marrs, *Crossfire*, pp. 332, 560.
7. 12 HSCA 18; U.S. Congress, House, *The Final Assassinations Report: Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations, U.S. House of Representatives*, (NY: Bantam, 1979), p. 56; DeLloyd J. Guth and David R. Wrone, *The Assassination of John F. Kennedy: A Comprehensive Historical and Legal Bibliography, 1963-1979*, (Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1980), p. xxxiv.
8. The car's current whereabouts is known to its researchers but will not be disclosed publicly in order to protect the car from potential vandals, thieves, and publicity seekers.
9. This evidence will be presented at length in this paper.
10. Ford, p. 28.
11. As attributed to the character Sherlock Holmes in the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. (Orlando Park, The Sherlock Holmes Encyclopedia, (Secaucus, NJ: Citadel Press, 1981), p. 84.
12. There was a third magazine lying beneath the top two which is yet to be positively identified from the photographs.
13. This was verified by Steve Palmer (Highway Dept.) and Ken Hitchcock (Motor Vehicles Dept.) in late 1991 and again in early 1993.
14. Bert R. Sugar with Sybil Leek, *The Assassination Chain*, (NY: Corwin Books, 1976), p. 113.
15. Interview: Nov. 13, 1990, David Price, Director of University Publications. Note: Price said to this author he was told this by Ross Shipman, retired oil and gas industry lobbyist and C.B. Smith's next door neighbor. Smith was in a nursing home by this time but his second wife, Austin artist Jean Andrews, still lived next door to Shipman.
16. Interview: Nov. 13, 1990, Mary Ellen Oliver, University Of Texas at Austin Visitor Center.
17. Interview: Nov. 13, 1990, Steve Bittick, University Publications staff; Jeff Kanipe, UT McDonald Observatory staff. Note: Bittick and Kanipe recalled Smith's reputation as native Austinites only; they did not know C.B. Smith personally.
18. C.B. Smith Motors [Warranty Guarantee No. 64413A](#) issued Apr., 26, 1963 to George Gordon Wing; *The University of Texas at Austin, Official Directory, Students, Faculty, Staff, 1990-91*, p. 561. Note: Office: Room 304, Batts Hall, phone: 471-8673, and room 112, Batts Hall, phone: 471-4936; Home: 2102 Robinhood Trail, Austin, Tx., 78703.

19. Craig, *When They Kill a President*, p. 9.
20. Carl J. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful to The University of Texas at Austin*, (self published after 1976) p. 80; Interview: Dec. 7, 1990, David Price and Thomas G. Cunningham, Assistant Director of University Publications. Note: Price often told this author that Ransom was fond enough of former UT art student Price to give him a job in the Office of Coordinator of University Publications in 1960 where he began working closely with Ransom designing and printing The Texas Quarterly. In 1969 Ransom appointed Price director of the department where he remained until his death in July 1991. Cunningham often told this author that had been a Specialist Fourth-Class in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps in Korea in the late 1950s after receiving training at Ft. Holabird, Maryland. Before joining David Price at UT Publications, Cunningham said he had worked at Chance Vought Aircraft near Dallas, Tx. (See Maxine Price letter to the editor, *Austin American-Statesman*, May 12, 1993, p. A18.)
21. Ami Chen Mills, *CIA Off Campus*, (Chicago, IL: Bill of Rights Foundation, 1990), pp. 22, 23.
22. Marj Wightman, "Cuban Revolt Devours Own, Ex-Prisoner Says," *Austin American*, Oct. 2, 1963, p. 29, col. 6.
23. Warren Commission Exhibit (CE) 2094, Warren Commission Hearings and Exhibits, Vol. 24, p. 528 (hereafter as CE 2094, 24 H 528), cited in Peter Dale Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, (unpublished manuscript, 1971), ch. III, p. 15n.
24. Anthony Summers, *Conspiracy*, (NY: McGraw-Hill, 1980), pp. 450-52.
- 25.
26. John Stockwell, *The Praetorian Guard*, (South End Press, Boston, MA: 1991), p. 32; Interview: May 29, 1991, Earl Golz.
27. Silber was fired as dean of UT's College of Arts and Sciences in 1970. In a surprise resignation, C.B. Smith left his position as chairman of the Arts and Sciences Foundation, a major private fund-raising organization at UT. "Several members of the foundation committee, composed of 27 widely-known and mostly wealthy Texans, were known to be opposed to the dismissal of former A&S Dean John R. Silber and the division of the college into three separate units." (See Sandra Goertz, "A&S Foundation Chairman Steps Down as Panel Head," *The Daily Texan*, Sept. 30, 1970.)
28. Stockwell, *The Praetorian Guard*, pp. 32-33.
29. Interview: Apr. 27, 1991, Philip Agee.
30. This student, who wishes to remain anonymous, was interviewed in late April 1991 by John Garcia, one of the primary researchers for this paper.
31. Interview: Mar. 22, 1991, David Price.
32. Interview: Mar. 22, 1991, David Price.
33. Interview: Jun. 29, 1993, John Wheat.
34. Interview: Feb. 25, 1993, a source who requested anonymity. Note: This source had personally known Ellen Dulles when they were both students at the UT Spanish and Portuguese Department.
35. The University of Texas at Austin, *Official Directory, Students, Faculty, Staff, 1990-91*, p. 518.

36. Peter Wyden, *Bay of Pigs*, (NY: Simon & Schuster, 1979), p.266. Note: At the time of the assassination Charles' brother Earle Cabell was mayor of Dallas. The Cabell family owned the Minit Mart chain of curbside convenience stores which had been bought by Dallas oil man Clint Murchison when another Cabell brother, Ben, became mayor. Murchison sold them to Joe C. Thompson who turned them into 7-Eleven. (See Jane Wolfe, *The Murchisons: The Rise and Fall of a Texas Dynasty*, [NY: St. Martin's, 1989], pp. 172-73.)
37. William J. Gill, *The Ordeal of Otto Otepka*, (New Rochelle, NY: Arlington House, 1969), p. 92.
38. According to John Wheat, a former student of Dr. Wing's, another daughter, Edith Dulles, was a student in UT's Spanish and Portuguese Department. (Interview: Jun. 29, 1993, John Wheat.)
39. Church Committee, *Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders*, (NY: W.W. Norton, 1974), p. 181-187, cited in John Ranelagh, *The Agency: The Rise and Decline of the CIA*, (NY: Simon & Schuster, Touchstone ed., 1987), p. 358.
40. Church Committee, *Alleged Assassination Plots*, p. 184.
41. Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 425-426.
42. Trumbull Higgins, *The Perfect Failure: Kennedy, Eisenhower, and the CIA at the Bay of Pigs*, (NY: Norton, 1987), pp. 85, 86.
43. Higgins, *The Perfect Failure*, p. 121; ; Edward B. Claflin, ed., *JFK Wants to Know: Memos from the President's Office, 1961-1963*, (NY: William Morrow, 1991), p. 58.
44. Higgins, *The Perfect Failure*, p. 151.
45. Blanche Wiesen Cook, "C.D. Jackson: Cold War Propagandist," *CovertAction Information Bulletin*, No. 35, Fall 1990, pp. 33, 36.
46. Some sources describe Rostow simply as a staff member of CENIS while others have him co-founding it with economist and former CIA Office of National Estimates Director Max F. Millikan. David Wise in his book *The Invisible Government*, reported that Rostow founded CENIS on his own and was joined by Millikan in 1952.
47. Gill, *The Ordeal of Otto Otepka*, pp. 94-98; David Wise with Thomas B. Ross, *The Invisible Government*, (NY: Bantam Books, 1965), p. 260.
48. Michael Canfield with Alan J. Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, (NY: The Third Press, 1975), p. 21; Dick Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, (NY: Carroll & Graf, 1992), p. 120.
49. Peter R. Whitmey, Letter to the Editor, *The Third Decade*, (Vol. 9, No. 5, Jul. 1993), pp. 13-14.
50. Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 22; Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 121; Whitmey, pp. 13-14.
51. Whitmey, pp. 13-14.
52. Whitmey, p. 13.
53. Whitmey, p. 13; Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 121.
54. Peter Dale Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up: the CIA, the Mafia, and the Dallas-Watergate Connection*, (Berkeley, CA: Westworks, 1977), p. 54, n. 34; republished in Santa Barbara, CA: Open Archive Press, 1993.

55. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 30.
56. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 120-21. See also: Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, (NY: Zebra, 1977), pp. 38, 217-218, 228-230, 470.
57. Church Committee, *Alleged Assassination Plots*, p. 33, cited in Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, (NY: Zebra, 1977), p. 251.
58. The University of Texas at Austin with The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, *LBJ: The Difference He Made, 25th Anniversary Symposium*, May 3-5, 1990, unpublished complete transcript, (Austin, TX: Kennedy Reporting Service, 1990), pp. 321-25.
59. The University of Texas at Arlington, "C.B. Smith, Sr., October 24, 1967," (Galley of biography prepared for annual homecoming ceremonies honoring outstanding alumni), photocopy from *Austin American-Statesman* files.
60. Ken Lawrence, "Academics: An Overview," *Dirty Work II: The CIA in Africa*, eds. Ellen Ray, et. al., (Secaucus NJ: Lyle Stuart, 1980) p. 80, cited in Mills, *CIA Off Campus*, pp. 17, 18.
61. Interview: Mar. 1991, John Garcia.
62. Part of a Latin phrase meaning "unconcerned with this trivial matter."
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66. David Horowitz, *Ramparts*, Oct. 1969, pp. 39-40.
67. George Gordon Wing, *Octavio Paz: Poetry, Politics, and the Myth of the Mexican*, doctoral dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, Mar. 3, 1961, p. 3; Biographical information obtained from UT's Spanish and Portuguese Department.
68. The University of Texas at Arlington, "C.B. Smith, Sr., October 24, 1967."
69. Unpublished Transcript: John M. Newman with Gus Russo, "Unscheduled Workshop on Major General Edward G. Lansdale, Colonel Howard L. Burris and Air Force Intelligence Connections to the Kennedy Assassination," Second Annual Assassination Symposium on John F. Kennedy, Hyatt Regency Hotel at Reunion Square, Dallas, Tx., Oct. 24, 1992, p. 1.
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71. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 1.
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75. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 3.
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77. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 4.
78. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 4.
79. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 13-14.
80. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 5.
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92. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 11; Stone, *JFK: The Book of the Film*, p. 183.
93. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 11-12.
94. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 12.
95. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 32; David Halberstam, *The Best and the Brightest*, (NY: Penguin, 1972), pp. 159-99; Edward B. Claflin, ed., *JFK Wants to Know: Memos from the President's Office, 1961-1963*, (NY: William Morrow, 1991), p. 58; Cecil B. Currey, *Edward Lansdale: The Unquiet American*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1988), p. 395, 14n.
96. Doris Kearns, *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream*, (NY: Harper & Row, 1976), p. 320.
97. "Scholar Who's No. 2 at the White House," *Business Week*, Feb. 25, 1967, cited in Gill, *The Ordeal of Otto Otepka*, p. 21; Lyndon Baines Johnson, *The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency, 1963-1969*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1971), p. 26.
98. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 1, 14.

99. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 15.
100. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 26.
101. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 24-25.
102. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 15-16.
103. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 16.
104. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 16.
105. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 16.
106. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 16-17
107. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 17.
108. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.
109. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.
110. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.
111. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.
112. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.
113. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 19.
114. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 21.
115. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 21.
116. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 21-22.
117. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 32-33; *Biographic Data, Howard Lay Burris*, LBJ Library; Mary Ferrell Database record, "Howard Lay Burris," obtained by this author from Gordon Winslow.
118. Mary Ferrell Database record, "Howard Lay Burris,".
119. Robert Morrow, "The Kennedy Cover Up Continued," *EastSide Weekend* newsmagazine, Apr. 25-May 1, 1991, pp. 1-3; Larry Haapanen, Letter to Richard Bartholomew, Jul. 27, 1993.
120. Barry M. Katz, *Foreign Intelligence*, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 1989), p. 97-115, 120.
121. Walt W. Rostow, *Pre-invasion Bombing Strategy: General Eisenhower's Decision of March 25, 1944*, (Austin, TX: The University of Texas Press, 1981), pp. 32, 45.
122. Gill, p. 92.
123. Gill, pp. 92-98; Johnson, *The Vantage Point*, p. 26.

124. Mary Bancroft, *Autobiography of a Spy*, (NY: William Morrow, 1983), pp. 54, 128-31.
125. Harry Hunt Ransom, "Notes for an Epitaph: Rise and Fall of the Luftwaffe" (Air Force Reprint, 32 pp.), cited in "Bibliography of Harry Hunt Ransom," p. 1.
126. A Texas grassroots organization called DERAIl is currently fighting powerful interests which has included John Connally and Ben Barnes. These special interests would use the idea of high-speed rail to create a boondoggle to enrich themselves at taxpayers' expense.
127. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 33.
128. Style section, The Washington Post, Mar. 17, 1982; Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, *Faces in a Mirror*, (NY: Prentice Hall, 1989), cited in Robert Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, (Santa Monica, CA: Roundtable, 1988), p. 11n.
129. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, p. 10.
130. Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 261-62.
131. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, p. 10.
132. John MacDougall, "Not Jester Estates", *Austin Business Journal*, Jun. 26, 1989.
133. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 33.
134. *San Antonio Express News*, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 16A, col. 4.
135. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful...*, p. 51.
136. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 33.
137. Interview: Sept. 20, 1991. Daryl Howard, Assassination Information Center.
138. Kirk Wilson, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries*, (NY: Carroll & Graf, 1990), p. 99.
139. Arthur Schlesinger, *The Imperial Presidency*, pp. 198, 417, cited in Robert Sam Anson, *They've Killed the President*, (NY: Bantam, 1975), p. 280.
140. In January 1993, while going through old notes, this paper's author noticed a coincidence involving an incident that meant nothing at the time it occurred. A resume that came to UT Publications on April 16, 1991, long before this author had ever heard of the name Burris, included the reference, "Barbara Burris/de la Burde Partnerships-Strategic Land Investments. Roger de la Burde, Investor/Collector, Windsor, Powhatan, VA 23139. (804) 379-3674." A quick search of Nexis led to the belief that this Barbara Burris was either the wife or a daughter of Colonel Howard Burris. Nexis also revealed that Roger de la Burde was murdered in March 1992. Charged with the crime was his girlfriend, Beverly Ann Monroe. The resume was that of a woman in her early thirties who had relatives in Austin and was checking the job market there. No notation of her name was made by this author, however.
141. "Jorge Mas still says that the man he hates most after Fidel Castro is John F. Kennedy." For more on Mas Canosa, his links to Operation 40 veterans Felix Rodriguez and Luis Posada, and his relationship with Dante Fascell, see "Who is Jorge Mas Canosa?", *Esquire*, Jan. 1993, pp. 86-89, 119-122. Its author is former HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi. Operation 40 was under the CIA's ZR/RIFLE assassination project umbrella.

142. David Harold Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, (Houston, TX: Pacesetter, 1978), p. 39.

143. Conover Hunt, *The Sixth Floor: John F. Kennedy and the Memory of a Nation*, (Dallas TX: Dallas County Historical Foundation, 1989), p. 5. Note: Another Byrd property, Temco, Inc., played a role in the murder of Henry Marshall which has political overtones involving LBJ (See section on Byrd in this paper).

144. Most people know the Main Building as the infamous "Deadly Tower" from which Charles Whitman shot and killed sixteen people in August 1966. Ron Ellison (mentioned earlier in this paper) claimed that the full truth about the Whitman shooting was suppressed by LBJ and his friends. He also claimed Whitman had been in a building overlooking Dealey Plaza shortly before the UT incident. Whitman researcher John Slate, however, says that his gasoline receipts do not place him in Dallas prior to the tower shooting.

145. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful...*, p. 51.

146. This paper's author first realized this coincidental story along with Price and Cunningham soon after becoming employed by them in 1981.

147. Jim Hicks affidavit to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, cited in Gary Shaw with Larry Harris, *Cover-Up*, (Cleburn, TX: Self Published, 1976) p. 118, cited in Groden with Livingstone, *High Treason*, p. 213, photo with caption 14 pp. after p. 180.

148. Beverly Oliver recollections, cited in Oliver Stone with Zachary Sklar, *JFK: The Book of the Film*, (NY: Applause Books, 1992), p. 120; HSCA, JFK Exhibit F-591, p. 8.

* * *

PART THREE

Exes and Texas

Mary Bancroft (M.B.) was born on October 29, 1903. She was Allen Dulles' mistress. She was also his primary OSS contact with the "20th of July" assassination plotters against Hitler. And she was a close friend of Michael Paine's parents. According to researcher Gus Russo, FBI and ONI documents reveal that Michael Paine's wife, Ruth, was making inquiries about Lee Harvey Oswald in 1957 -- six years before the Warren Commission claimed they had met.¹⁴⁹ To see how all of this came about and how it relates to UT and the Rambler, we must backtrack and explore seemingly unrelated matters. We are able to do this because Ms. Bancroft wrote a book about her life which was published twenty years after Kennedy's death and which seems to speak directly to assassination researchers.

Mary's father, Hugh Bancroft, married as his second wife, the stepdaughter of Clarence Walker Barron (C.W.), publisher of *The Wall Street Journal*. (M.B.'s mother died in childbirth.)

Barron seems to have had foreknowledge of President Warren G. Harding's death. During a bridge game at his home one evening with M.B., C.W. had his secretary phone his office every ten minutes until news came across the wire that Harding had a stomach ache from eating crab. C.W. then exclaimed, "That's it! Get me the Vice President!" Vice President Coolidge was spending that evening visiting his father. With them that evening was a good friend of C.W.'s.¹⁵⁰

Depending on which history book is consulted, the cause of Harding's death was either from a heart attack that was misdiagnosed as ptomaine poisoning by the so-called "incompetent crony whom he had made surgeon general," or to an apoplectic stroke (a blood clot in the brain), or is left entirely to the reader's imagination. Barron's anticipation of and reaction to Harding's stomach ache would seem to corroborate poisoning as the cause of death.¹⁵¹

Now almost lost to history is the fact that poisoning was indeed suspected by the American people for many years after Harding's death, much in the same way that suspicions linger in President Kennedy's death. Like Kennedy's, Harding's was one of the few presidential deaths deeply mourned by the American people. Shortly before he died, Harding had been asking Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover's advice on publicly exposing "a great scandal in our administration." Hoover advised disclosure, but Harding died before taking his advice. Mrs. Harding permitted no autopsy and destroyed her late husband's private papers.¹⁵² Scandals surfaced which tended to be more damaging to Harding's reputation than to what he called his "goddamn friends" who kept him "walking the floors nights." Even in the worst of these scandals, known as Teapot Dome, the culprits escaped conviction on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government. Barron also knew, before any other journalist, the exact moment of the Supreme Court's Teapot Dome decision (not expected for several months). M.B. called this "a nose for news."¹⁵³

Upon Harding's death in August 1923, Vice President Coolidge became president and was himself succeeded by Hoover in 1928. Coolidge had "cryptically" removed his name from consideration allowing Hoover, whom he detested, to easily win the Republican nomination.¹⁵⁴ It is interesting to note, as will continue to be evident in this paper, the similarities in this to Johnson's succession, subsequent surprise withdrawal in 1968, and Nixon's succession to the presidency. To paraphrase Napoleon: It is not necessary to bury the truth. It is sufficient merely to delay it until nobody cares.

M.B.'s first husband, Sherwin Badger, had a job lined up at United Fruit prior to his June 1923 graduation from Harvard. Sherwin's job was in the head office. The manager of the company's sugar mill town of Banos, Cuba, where M.B. and Sherwin requested to be transferred, was David Armstrong a man who had devoted his life to United Fruit. Sherwin did not share his devotion.¹⁵⁵

After a year at United Fruit, Sherwin quit and went to work for the *Boston News Bureau*. He later transferred to *The Wall Street Journal* and eventually became editor of *Barron's*.¹⁵⁶ Their son, Sherwin Badger, Jr. was born on July, 26, 1928.¹⁵⁷

Mary's and Sherwin's Boston friends, the Paines, moved to New York and were there when Mary and Sherwin moved back to the city after living in the suburbs of Scarsdale for most of 1929. [George] Lyman Paine was an architect and Ruth [Forbes] Paine was a painter. M.B. had her first love affair with a friend of the Paines. He was Leopold Mannes, a pianist/composer who helped perfect Kodachrome color processing. The affair began at the end of the summer of 1930 while M.B. was visiting Ruth Paine at her family summer home on Naushon Island off the coast of Massachusetts. Because of anti-Semitism in M.B.'s family and the disapproval of Leopold's mother, the affair ended. Still, M.B. and Sherwin decided to divorce in the summer of 1933. M.B. then took a trip to France with Ruth Paine by ship. On this trip M.B. met her next husband, Jean Rufenacht.¹⁵⁸ She and Leopold were still in love, however.¹⁵⁹

At this point in the chronology, around the time of the birth of the Paines' son Michael, it is important to look at an overview of the Paine family for insight into M.B.'s past history with them as well as an understanding of their impact on her future. It is equally important here not to ignore the dominating dynamics in the U.S. of the so called "Old Boy Network."

Michael Paine...was sixth in descent from Robert Treat Paine the signer of the Declaration of Independence. His mother Ruth Forbes was a great-granddaughter of Emerson and a granddaughter of William Hathaway Forbes, founder and first president of the American Bell Telephone Company. Her father, Ralph Emerson Forbes, left an estate of \$2.5 million when he died in 1937. Her uncle, W. Cameron Forbes, a former Ambassador to Japan, had been until his recent demise a director of United Fruit....Michael's great-great-great-uncle, Robert Bennet Forbes, is said by the Dictionary of American Biography to have played "a prominent role in the outbreak of the Chinese Opium War." Robert's mother was a Perkins, of a family who were partners in the "most powerful American house in China." ...Michael Paine was descended from the Cabots on both his father's and his mother's side; he was thus a second cousin once removed of Thomas Dudley Cabot, the former President of United Fruit who offered another of his companies, Gibraltar Steamship, as a "cover" for the CIA during the Bay of Pigs adventure.

He was also a cousin of Cabot's partner, Alexander Cochrane Forbes, a director of United Fruit and trustee of Cabot, Cabot and Forbes. Paul F. Hellmuth vice-president of Cabot, Cabot and Forbes, was a trustee of the J. Frederick Brown Foundation, a CIA "conduit", along with G.C. Cabot. Thus the Paine family [had] links with the blue-blood intelligence circles of the "Oh So Social" OSS and CIA, though one would not guess this from their description in the Warren Report....In the summer of 1963 it was Ruth [Michael's wife], rather than Michael, who maintained close relations with the patrician Paine and Forbes families, traveling east in July to stay with her mother-in-law at the traditional Forbes clan retreat of Naushon Island near Wood's Hole, Massachusetts (CE 416, 17 H 119).¹⁶⁰

..Michael Paine...had an uncle, Eric Schroeder, who was a friend and investment associate of [Dallas oil man Everette Lee] deGolyer;¹⁶¹ his cousin Alexander "Sandy" Forbes, a former director of United fruit, belonged to the elite Tryall Golf Club retreat in Jamaica with former deGolyer associate Paul Raigorodsky, a financial patron of the St. Nicholas Parish.¹⁶²

With that history in mind, it must be noted that Allen Dulles and his brother John Foster had, and profited from, extensive conflicts of interest between their government positions and the United Fruit Company.¹⁶³

Between the fall of 1933 and the end of June 1934, M.B. moved to Zurich; married Jean, returned to the U.S. to get custody of her daughter, Mary Jane (born May 15, 1930), and returned to Zurich on a steamship of the Italian Line called *Rex*.¹⁶⁴ She and Mary Jane lived for a while in the village of Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane in the Val de Ruz above the city of Neuchâtel in the Swiss canton of the same name; visited on weekends by Jean. He had inherited the Villa Joliette from his father. Eventually, feeling like a hermit, M.B. moved back to Zurich. Mary Jane had started school at this time. M.B. joined the "American Women's Club, a flourishing organization in those days. There were a surprising number of American women married to Swiss in Zurich, as well as American Businessmen and their wives and a large consular corps."¹⁶⁵ Did Elspeth or Walt Rostow participate in the American Women's Club while in Switzerland? If so they probably met Mary Bancroft by 1937 and were among her mutual friends with Allen Dulles, whom she met in 1942.

Some weeks after "The Night of Long Knives," June 30, 1934, M.B. and Jean went to Germany on a business trip. On the eve of their departure King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, the French foreign Minister, were assassinated in Marseilles [by a Croatian gunman named Petrus Kalemén on Oct. 9, 1934]. Mary discovered in Germany that this assassination was blacked-out in the German press and that it was known about but never discussed by the Germans with whom she and Jean socialized. The Germans felt that discussing politics would lead to speculation about the true meaning of events -- something they did not want to know.¹⁶⁶ It was a lesson in mass psychology that was valuable in the world of assassination plotting and cover-up.

She had also prepared herself psychologically for her future work with Allen Dulles: "For if there was one thing my work during the war convinced me of, it was essential to have a very clear-cut idea of your own moral values, so that if you were forced by necessity to break them, you were fully conscious of what you were doing and why....In short, I personally would be incapable of engaging in intelligence work in the service of an idea. But when war broke out and my own country was under attack, that solved the problem for me."¹⁶⁷ Did Bancroft consider Kennedy a threat to her country after the Bay of Pigs? If so, she probably shared that opinion with mutual United Fruit friends of Allen Dulles and the Paines.

She shared another interest with Dulles as well: "I also developed an interest in Yugoslavia, which was to continue all during the war, until my file on Yugoslavia actually became second in size only to my file on Germany. I noted with interest that the grandmother of the new, eleven-year-old King Peter of Yugoslavia was Grandpa Barron's friend, Queen Marie, now the Dowager Queen of Rumania...."¹⁶⁸

Bancroft spent the next four years getting to know the famous Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung and developing a lifelong interest in his work.¹⁶⁹ She also made friends at this time with two American Women: Mary Briner and Carly Goetze.¹⁷⁰

Mary and Jean went to Venice, Italy in early summer 1938, staying until early August 1938. During their absence the Queen of Rumania had died. "I would eventually become much more familiar with her country and her people because of Jean's many trips to Rumania during the war, as well as by meeting his Rumanian friends who came to visit us on their way to Paris or other European capitals."¹⁷¹

After Pearl Harbor, Bancroft, through her friend Don Bigelow, the First Secretary at the American Legation, met and began writing articles on Switzerland and Germany for Gerald Mayer, a representative of the Office of Coordinator of Information¹⁷² [predecessor to the OSS].¹⁷³ Through Mayer, after working for him for several months, M.B. met Allen Dulles, who was posing as assistant to the American Minister, in early December, 1942. Mayer was actually an OSS recruiter and Dulles was head of U.S. intelligence in Switzerland. A few days later over dinner at Dulles' apartment in Bern, they "...discovered [they] had many mutual friends and talked about them for a while." Prior to this meeting M.B. had learned that Dulles had held various positions in the State Department and that his uncle, Robert Lansing, had been Wilson's Secretary of State.¹⁷⁴

Wilson also had several powerful University of Texas personalities in his cabinet: Colonel Edward M. House, David Franklyn Houston, Albert Sidney Burleson, and Thomas Watt Gregory. House, then a kingmaker in Texas politics was the man principally responsible for Wilson being nominated for and elected President.¹⁷⁵

Dulles asked M.B. to continue to analyze the speeches of Hitler, Goering, and Goebels and send them to him rather than Gerald Mayer. "He'd also like me to see some people coming from adjacent countries who had to be careful where they went and whom they saw because they would be returning to occupied territories. Switzerland was riddled with enemy agents. Officially, mine was a Swiss household where such people could visit with a minimum of risk. Or, if I had to meet them in public, I was a journalist and that was an excellent cover.... Useful was a word that was constantly on his [Dulles'] lips. He judged everyone and everything by the yardstick of its usefulness in the war effort...."¹⁷⁶ It is speculated that such techniques and personality traits would also have been useful if Bancroft had to relay information from Dulles to Ruth and Michael Paine in 1963.

Dulles said of Howard Burris' close friend, Richard Helms, that he was "useful," and he "knew how to keep his mouth shut." According to Helms biographer Thomas Powers, "When Dulles undertook the delicate job of getting a Postmaster General's okay for an illegal mail-opening program, it was Helms he picked to go with him."¹⁷⁷

Considering that Helms "had a certain slippery ability to avoid crisis situations in which failure might wreck a career..." and considering "...his skepticism of covert action," the reason he worked on this delicate job might have been due to another trait of Allen Dulles. As Bancroft describes it: "One of his greatest strengths was the devotion he was able to evoke in those who worked for him and this kind of devotion on my part began on that very first evening in Bern."¹⁷⁸

Mary Bancroft and Allen Dulles fell in love. For M.B. it was much deeper than her feeling for Leopold had been. M.B. did not like Allen's attitude toward John Foster, however. When their father was dying he told all his children to regard Foster as the head of the family. M.B. thought the American people should have made more of a fuss "over the constellation of power resulting from Foster at State and Allen at the CIA."¹⁷⁹ She probably knew about their conflicts of interest with the United Fruit Company.

M.B. noticed that Dulles was annoyed with the wrongness of facts in Hitler's speeches and found herself having to explain the Nazi theory of propaganda, "how it had nothing to do with presenting facts accurately but solely with an appeal to the emotions of the German people."¹⁸⁰ To do this she translated passages on the subject from *Mein Kampf* for Dulles. M.B.'s work included comparing articles in the most respected German newspaper with the contents of Goebbel's weekly and issues of the Nazi party paper. She summarized significant articles in each "and also reported on the obituaries -- how many deaths were of the military or seemed significant in connection with specific bombings."¹⁸¹

While she never mentions the term "editorial intelligence" in her book, Bancroft, nevertheless, gives a good definition of it: "But intelligence is a mosaic. General material about background and people's interrelationships

can be both illuminating and important. Quite often missing pieces of the mosaic emerge that make a previously incomprehensible picture unexpectedly clear."¹⁸² Indeed.

Toward the end of May, 1943, M.B. was asked by Dulles to translate a book on the Third Reich by Hans Bernd Gisevius, a member of the Canaris organization -- the Abwehr -- stationed under the diplomatic cover of vice-consul at the German consulate in Zurich. His book was about the July 20 plot against Hitler, being coordinated by Admiral Canaris' subordinate, Colonel Hans Oster. M.B. reported: "I told Allen it all made sense to me. Difficult as it might be to believe, the conspirators actually hoped that if they got rid of Hitler they would be able to take over the whole country and to negotiate peace with the Anglo-Americans. Their hopes went even further: They envisaged the western Allies joining them in a crusade against Russia -- and communism. Gisevius had been sent to Switzerland to get in touch with the western Allies. Other emissaries were making similar contacts in Sweden and elsewhere."¹⁸³

Bancroft reveals more about Dulles' background: "In addition to Rumanians, I was also meeting with a considerable number of Yugoslavs....Allen was already thoroughly familiar with both the history and present conditions in Yugoslavia, having at one point in his State Department career been in charge of the desk that dealt with the affairs of that part of the world. He apparently knew the names of every city, town, river, bridge, railway line, and personality in the entire country."¹⁸⁴

Gisevius told M.B. that the Rumanians, Bulgarians, and Hungarians were watching how the U.S. treated Italy after the fall of Mussolini in the summer of 1943. He said we should have made peace with them and followed it with peace offers to the Balkan countries, who would have jumped at the chance. This, he said would have destroyed German morale enough that Germany would have collapsed "within seventy-two hours."¹⁸⁵

Gisevius claimed that the Allies behavior in Italy was proof they were not interested in fighting fascism. He also felt that Allied bombing strategy and the demand for an unconditional surrender would drive the German's toward "an eastern solution" being offered by the Russians and their Freies Deutschland ("Free Germany") committee established in Moscow after Stalingrad and headed by Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus and General von Seydlitz. "This was causing difficulties for the conspiracy of civilians and officers who wanted to get rid of Hitler -- particularly the older men who, like Gisevius himself, favored `a western solution.'" Gisevius felt that if we "disappointed" the Germans "they might well fling themselves in the arms of the Russians, and the resultant terror would mean `the end of Western Civilization.'" M.B. felt this phrase was overused to promote ones menace of choice -- in this case the menace of Russian communism. The July 20 plotters were both anti-Nazi and anti-communist, but not necessarily anti-fascist.¹⁸⁶

Concerning intelligence which would have been of certain interest to Rostow, Mary tells us, "Allen had been beside himself with eagerness for Jean's return. On August 1, Allied planes had raided the Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti, and Allen, realizing that the railroad ran by these fields, knew Jean would be able to give him a firsthand report of the damage caused by the raid....The Rumanians were greatly upset by the bombing of Sofia. They couldn't understand why Sofia had been bombed and not Bucharest. Their pride had been hurt!" Although the Rumanians loved the Americans and hated the Germans, they preferred German over Russian occupation.¹⁸⁷

In early July, 1944, Gisevius left for Germany to prepare for the coup. M.B. and Mary Jane left for Ascona for six weeks. Gisevius' friend and Abwehr colleague, Eddie Waetjen, also attached to the German consulate in Zurich, also spent the summer in Ascona with his family. On July 20, the coup failed. M.B. and Mary Jane returned to Zurich on September 1, 1944. Jean spent the summer traveling.¹⁸⁸

In late January, 1945, Gisevius returned to Zurich and eventually moved to a rented house on Lake Geneva. In the weeks preceding July 20, Gisevius had been constantly on the move between Basel, Bern, Geneva, the Grisons, and Zurich.¹⁸⁹

On July 13, Gisevius met with General Beck who wanted to put the whole plan down on paper. "Men of Beck's generation had no conception of how, under a terror, everyone, including one's own children, must be regarded as potentially dangerous spies. Nor did it occur to such old school gentlemen that any slip of paper, even if only

written for one's own private information, might find its way into the hands of the Gestapo with devastating results for all concerned. Gisevius was only too aware of this problem." One detail of the putsch was that "Immediately after the bomb exploded, the headquarters' communications center would be put out of commission. This would insure that headquarters would be cut off from the outside world for several hours and prevent the issuance of counter-orders should there be any survivor with the authority to issue them." This never happened and allowed not only counter-orders but verification of Hitler's survival.¹⁹⁰

It is recalled here that Kennedy's entire cabinet was out of the country at the time he was killed. Also, for an hour after the JFK assassination, phone service in Washington was sporadic at best.¹⁹¹ Whether or not this was due to deliberate tampering can be researched by checking the memories of people in other cities with large populations about whether their phone system was having problems during that hour.

By July 23 Gisevius had managed to find a hiding place where he waited for Dulles to smuggle false papers to him. On January 20, 1945 the papers mysteriously appeared at the house where he was staying. "The papers included a special pass and a letter from Gestapo headquarters signed by Himmler (a perfect forgery), instructing all government officials to assist said Hoffman [his new identity] on an important secret mission to Switzerland." Still, he was lucky to make it back.¹⁹²

After analyzing Gisevius, Carl Jung told M.B., "'Of course, he still has rather grandiose ideas, and if he goes to the United States, he might attach himself to some current of power there that would permit him to realize at least some of them.'"¹⁹³ Prior to this comment, the only contact Bancroft had established between Gisevius and the United States was with Dulles through Bancroft herself. Did Gisevius wish to continue his work in anti-communist assassination plots? As we shall see, Gisevius did go to the U.S. He "spent some time in Texas, then returned to Germany...."

In another statement that overlaps with the interests of Ransom and Rostow M.B. writes that among Dulles' achievements cited in his Medal for Merit is "...his reports on damage inflicted by the Allied Air Forces as a result of raids on Berlin and other German, Italian, and Balkan cities, which were forwarded within two or three days of the operations."¹⁹⁴

On her relationship with Dulles, M.B. says, "He knew that there was nothing he could say or do that would affect in the slightest my deep affection for him. He was also aware that I knew his dark side and that it didn't bother me in the least." Again we see personality traits that were and would remain useful in the business of assassination plotting.

Dulles went to Germany in the spring of 1945 to head the OSS mission there.¹⁹⁵ When the Russians learned of the secret negotiations for the first great German surrender, from which they were excluded, they protested to Washington. "So Allen withdrew personally from the negotiations, but indicated, without saying so in so many words, that it would be quite all right for others to proceed as long as he didn't know anything about what they were doing. This was an old trick, similar to the one practiced by Admiral Canaris in connection with the July 20 conspiracy."¹⁹⁶ And again we see techniques that were and would remain useful in the business of assassination plotting.

According to Robert Morrow, it was Tracy Barnes, second in command of the Bay of Pigs operation under Rostow's friend Richard Bissell, who was the recipient of Lee Harvey Oswald's information from Minsk. Barnes went on to head the CIA's super secret Domestic Operations Division (DOD); and was therefore the boss for whom J. Walton Moore was working in Dallas in 1962 when he initiated de Mohrenschildt's relationship with Oswald. Though fired from the CIA by Kennedy, Dulles was still considered "the Director" by some who had worked under him.¹⁹⁷ One of them was very likely Tracy Barnes. Barnes was disliked at CIA but got top jobs because Dulles liked him. E. Howard Hunt, a mutual friend of Barnes and Dulles, was Barnes' covert action chief at DOD.¹⁹⁸

In early summer 1952, M.B. and Mary Jane "again returned to the States, and she and Horace Taft announced their engagement at the Republican Convention in Chicago, where Horace's father, Senator Robert A. Taft, was

contending with General Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidential nomination. Mary Jane and Horace were married that September in Washington, where we made our headquarters with Clover [Allen's wife] and Allen. Sherwin [Jr.] could not make the wedding because by then he was a lieutenant in the United States Navy serving off Korea. Clover and Allen's son was also in Korea serving as an officer in the US marines." In the fall of 1953, M.B. moved back to the States permanently and Sherwin, Jr. started working for *Time* magazine. Of particular interest, Bancroft reveals that "Gisevius married his Fräulein Braut, spent some time in Texas, then returned to Germany where he published several more books; he finally settled on the Lake of Geneva near Vevey. We kept in touch until his death in 1974."¹⁹⁹

When Allen Dulles retired in 1961 he took M.B.'s wartime reports home with him. Despite his urging, M.B. procrastinated on writing her war memoirs (Allen wanted to "go over them" with her). After his death, in 1969, she asked Clover for the reports. Richard Helms had them by then and took two years to return them to her.²⁰⁰

With all of her references to Kennedy assassination-related persons and subjects, Bancroft could scarcely have overlooked another detail of her life that was not in her book. Perhaps Bancroft is purposely making it conspicuous by its absence -- a possible coding technique.²⁰¹ It is in Leonard Mosley's 1978 book, *Dulles*. Mosley says that in 1948, a year after her divorce from Jean Rufenacht, "Mary Bancroft was still a friend of Allen Dulles, as she would continue to be until his death, but the intimacy they had achieved in wartime Switzerland had now gone out of their relationship. Mrs. Bancroft had turned her strong personality in other directions and lighted upon Henry M. Luce, president and editor-in-chief of *Time* magazine, whom she set out to "convert" from his right-wing ways to her more liberal philosophy."²⁰²

Also in a description, that researchers of the JFK assassination will find intriguing, Mosley says about Allen Dulles: "He had periods when he was out on the tennis courts owned by his rich friends, the Belins, challenging and beating Bill Bundy, Jim Angleton, and Bob Amory, or other members of the Agency's top echelon bold enough to take him on." Whether or not this is the family of Warren Commission attorney David Belin, or the family of Gaspard d'Anelot Belin, acting Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the assassination (making him the ultimate head of the Secret Service because Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon was out of the country) and husband of Harriet Lowell Bundy, niece of Kennedy's National Security Advisor, Frederick McGeorge Bundy, this reference has probably been overlooked all these years because the name Belin is not in Mosley's index.²⁰³

Clover Dulles and M.B. continued to be close friends until her death in 1974. Mary Bancroft continued to keep in touch with her daughter, Joan. Her book ends with a quote from C.W. Barron, which M.B. used in other parts of her book: "But remember that facts are not the truth. They only indicate where the truth may lie."²⁰⁴

This comment, along with Bancroft's statement about knowledge of "interrelationships" which "make a previously incomprehensible picture unexpectedly clear"; her experience with codes (she used a different verbal and written code with each of her contacts and informants); the importance of the Paines in her life: the mutual ties to United Fruit, their involvement with her meeting her first love and her second husband, and their possible mutual friendship with Dulles -- who also had close ties to United Fruit; her knowledge and understanding of "the Nazi theory of propaganda"; the fact that she was Dulles' secret contact with a group planning to take over a government by assassination, using techniques of forgery and plausible deniability, so they could wage "a crusade against Russia -- and communism"; all of these facts leave no doubt that she would have followed the events following, if not leading up to, the Kennedy assassination and would realize the importance of revealing these "interrelationships" in 1983.

Can there be any doubt that Bancroft asked, if she did not know first hand, how her close friend's son and daughter-in-law, Ruth and Michael Paine, came to know Lee Harvey Oswald? If she did, she would have learned that George de Mohrenschildt, who in 1940 worked briefly for his distant cousin, Baron Constantine Maydell, then the top German Abwehr agent in the U.S., had introduced Oswald to Volkmar Schmidt, who had lived and studied with one of the July 20 plotters.²⁰⁵

She would have learned that after talking to Oswald, Schmidt particularly wanted him to meet Michael Paine. Schmidt arranged the party where, allegedly, Oswald and Ruth Paine met. And Paine eventually got him the job

in the School Book Depository.²⁰⁶ Oswald also met, at that party, a man whose father had worked for C.D. Jackson's Radio Free Europe. Jackson, along with being the man who bought the Zapruder film for Bancroft's lover Henry Luce's *Life* magazine, was the CIA's propaganda mastermind.²⁰⁷

What did Mary Bancroft think of all this? Did she know Michael's friend, Volkmar? Did she know Volkmar's former professor and housemate, Dr. Wilhelm Kuetemeyer?²⁰⁸ Did she know de Mohrenschildt?

While in Yugoslavia in 1957 de Mohrenschildt was accused by the authorities of making drawings of military fortifications. At this time de Mohrenschildt was working for a subsidiary of the CIA funded Agency for International Development.²⁰⁹ Upon returning to the U.S. he met with a CIA representative who "obtained foreign intelligence which was promptly disseminated to other federal agencies in ten separate reports" according to a CIA report.²¹⁰ Whether or not Bancroft knew Oswald's CIA friend, Dulles surely must have known him, being one of the CIA's top experts on Germany and Yugoslavia.²¹¹ De Mohrenschildt had applied to the OSS in late 1942 (about the time Bancroft and Dulles met) and was rejected because of FBI reports that he had done undercover work in the U.S. for Nazi Germany.²¹²

And just what is the rest of the story of Gisevius' grandios ideas that required currents of power in the United States? Was this his motivation for a trip to Texas?²¹³ Researcher Bruce Campbell Adamson discovered that, by 1953, Hans Gisevius was working for Dresser Industries, a Dallas-based oil equipment company. Adamson's research, for a book he is writing about George de Mohrenschildt, revealed that Dresser's long-time chairman of the board, Henry Neil Mallon and newly appointed CIA Director Allen Dulles were mutual friends of Gisevius. He was "handling" one of Mallon's prized projects -- a worldwide economic development program called the "Institute on Technical Cooperation."²¹⁴

The "current of power" to which Gisevius had attached himself in the United States did not stop there. Prescott Bush, the father of former U.S. President George Bush, had just ended a record setting twenty-two year stint on Dresser's board to take his seat in the U.S. Senate in 1952. The senior Bush, who had been inducted into Yale's secret Order of the Skull and Bones with Mallon in 1917, used his financial expertise to reorganize his friend's company in 1928 and 1929.²¹⁵

As Adamson points out, "It was at a Dresser subsidiary, International Derrick and Equipment Company (IDECO), where young George [Bush] would get his first start in 1948." And "For clear evidence of George Bush's admiration for Mr. Mallon, one need look no further than the birth certificate of Bush's third son. Neil Mallon Bush was born on January 22, 1955, in Midland, Texas. In fact it was Mallon who personally offered George Bush the IDECO job." Like his father, the future president would form a close personal friendship with Mallon, "the man who used his company, friends and business contacts as cover for CIA-sponsored projects."²¹⁶

Adamson's research also indicates that Mallon and Dulles also formed a close friendship. They visited each other in Washington and Dallas, exchanged gifts, and noted significant family anniversaries. Bruce Adamson notes that, "it was Neil Mallon who helped introduce Allen Dulles to the wealthy and influential in Dallas society." He further notes that when George Bush was founding Zapata Oil (which later explored for oil near a Caribbean base used for CIA raids against Cuba), Prescott Bush and Neil Mallon were meeting in Washington, D.C. with CIA Director Dulles to discuss a "Pilot Project" in the Caribbean.²¹⁷

Adamson also discovered that George Bush offered more pay to Wayne H. Dean, a top engineer at Kerr & McGee Oil, to come work for him as one of Zapata's first drilling superintendents. Adamson learned from another engineer who worked at Kerr & McGee in 1952, that "Wayne Dean and de Mohrenschildt were very good friends." Dean went on to become a top executive at Zapata.²¹⁸

According to Zapata's 1960 annual report, "In September, Mr. Wayne Dean resigned his position as executive vice president and director in order to go into the drilling business in Mexico. Mr. G.H. Walker, managing partner of G.H. Walker and Co., New York City, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the board." As we will see, in 1934, a shipping line established at the end of World War I in a deal arranged for Brown Brothers, Harriman by

Prescott Bush's partner and father-in-law, G.H. Walker, was found by Congress to be subsidizing "a wide range of pro-Nazi propaganda efforts both in Germany and the United States."²¹⁹

In other Bush-de Mohrenschildt links, Adamson notes that wealthy oilman Edwin Wendell Pauley, with whom Bush and others at Zapata formed the Permargo drilling company in Mexico, is listed in de Mohrenschildt's phone book four times. An employee at Mexico's Pemex Oil Company, Antonio J. Bermudez, is also in de Mohrenschildt's phone book. Bermudez was "a very close friend to Everette DeGolyer, owner of DeGolyer & MacNaughton and father-in-law of one of LBJ's right-hand men, George Crew McGhee."²²⁰

Of all of the possible implications of Mary Bancroft's cryptic reference to a post-war trip to Texas by Hans Gisevius, it turns out that Dulles' and Bancroft's fellow expert on political assassination continued to stay in close proximity to the places and people whose names would one day be linked to the Kennedy assassination. Considering Gisevius' "rather grandiose ideas" that this current of power in the U.S. "would permit him to realize," two questions are raised: what were these ideas, and did he realize them? Given the truth behind Mary Bancroft's seemingly mild statement that Gisevius "spent some time in Texas," this more severe but equally cryptic statement takes on greater importance.

All of this makes crucial the need for research into the possible relationship between George Lyman Paine and CIA covert action pioneer, James Burnham. Both had been leaders in the Trotskyist movement in the U.S. Burnham is responsible for introducing William F. Buckley, Jr. to E. Howard Hunt in June 1950.²²¹ Hunt then hired Buckley to work with him at the infamous Mexico City station. Paine and Burnham would certainly have shared a common interest in one of Stalin's most successful covert operations -- the assassination of Trotsky in Mexico City.²²²

After a failed attempt in May 1940, Stalin and his secret police, the GPU, succeeded three months later, in assassinating the anti-Stalinist Leon Trotsky, who was living in exile in Mexico. It was accomplished by Spanish Communist Ramon Mercader, a trained agent of the secret police, who cunningly, over a period of several weeks, used unwitting Trotsky loyalists to penetrate Trotsky's guarded and fortified house in Mexico City. Mercader struck the fatal blow with an alpenstock (an iron staff used in mountain climbing) into Trotsky's head during a private, unguarded meeting in the exiled leader's workroom.²²³

The Burnham-Paine link is one of at least nine Trotskyite connections to Oswald:

1. Harry L. Power, an Army veteran and "Trotskyist or Maoist type" from San Antonio was an associate of Oswald, according to undercover intelligence operative Richard Case Nagell. On Nov. 23, 1963, a 7.65 German Mauser rifle (the type of rifle Roger Craig and others identified as the murder weapon on the sixth floor of the TSBD) was found in his Indiana hotel room. Another San Antonio man who professed knowledge of Power, John Robert Glenn, an Air Force intelligence operative whose life story was strikingly similar to Oswald's, also professed to be a Trotskyist.²²⁴
2. Oswald is holding the Trotskyite newspaper *The Militant* in the backyard photos;²²⁵
3. Michael Paine's father (a friend of Mary Bancroft) was a leader of the movement;²²⁶ as was
4. James Burnham, the CIA covert-action chief who introduced William F. Buckley, Jr. to E. Howard Hunt.²²⁷

This connects to Oswald not only because Burnham may have known Paine but because Hunt had just become chief of the Mexico City station when he and Tracy Barnes became involved with David Atlee Phillips (Maurice Bishop?) in the 1954 overthrow of Arbenz in Guatemala for United Fruit²²⁸ -- the Paine-Dulles connected business.

Also, Hunt hired Buckley to work at his Mexico City station. De Mohrenschildt had worked at Buckley's parent's oil company, Pantepec, with his future business partner, Pantepec's president, Warren Smith,²²⁹

5. On New Year's Day 1963, Oswald ordered several political pamphlets from the Trotskyite Pioneer Press and soon began checking out books about Marxism, Trotskyism, and American imperialism in Latin America, especially Cuba;²³⁰

6. Vaughn Marlowe, the executive officer of the Los Angeles chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) whom Leopoldo and Angel almost recruited to be the shooter in the June 1963 plot against JFK, had been associated with "Trotskyists";²³¹
7. Harold R. Isaacs (Rostow's co-worker at CENIS) is referred to as a "Trotskyist" in two books about the Far East;²³²
8. FBI agent John William Miller reported that CIA agent William George Gaudet told him of a purchase of paintings by Jack Ruby from Lorenzo Borenstein, a close relative of Leon Trotsky.²³³ Gaudet is the CIA agent who got the Mexican tourist card next to Oswald's in New Orleans in September 1963.²³⁴ He also told attorney Bernard Fensterwald in 1975: "She [Dorothea Murret, Oswald's cousin linked to Rostow's associate Harold Isaacs] may have worked for the agency in New Orleans."²³⁵
9. Felipe Alvahuete, a secretary and aide of the late Leon Trotsky and a leader of the Fourth Internationale, accused the Communist Party of complicity in the Kennedy assassination a few days after the murder.²³⁶

There are at least three possible explanations for this Trotsky business. First, Burnham and Paine may have been plants in the movement (Richard Gibson, one of FPCC's founders was suspected of being CIA),²³⁷ or they may have been rightists who sought to use Trotsky as the best hope for overthrowing Stalin; a sort of "Trotsky-right." Since Burnham and Paine had close ties to Oswald by the time of the assassination, Trotskyism may have been part of his intelligence cover as well -- a link that made him a prime candidate as a patsy for those wishing to blame the assassination on the Communists.

Second, Leopoldo and Angel, the two unknown, shadowy figures who were reportedly posing as pro-Castro agents around Oswald in 1963, were apparently thinking of recruiting Marlowe, a real leftist with a Trotskyite background, to shoot Kennedy in Los Angeles in June 1963. They may have been working in league with Burnham and Paine in efforts to set up several Trotskyists as patsies.

And third, since Oswald was either becoming a Trotskyite, or it was part of his sheepdipping as a leftist, and since he told Volkmar Schmidt that he thought the U.S. was becoming fascist,²³⁸ he may have suspected that a Trotsky-right, foiled by the GPU in its attempt to overthrow Stalin, was now conspiring to assassinate JFK and blame it on the KGB for revenge (among other motives).

Recall that Oswald was reading Trotskyite literature, books on U.S. imperialism in Cuba and Latin America, and checking out library books on Kennedy simultaneously with books on the assassination of Huey Long. Oswald may have been the original assassination researcher, studying aspects of the conspiracy in advance that other researchers would be examining thirty years hence. The GPU's assassination of Trotsky in Mexico City, while not as sophisticated, had its similarities to the conspiracy involving Oswald. Maybe Paine and certainly Burnham were inspired by the KGB's institutionalized assassination program; especially given the infamous William Pawley- and Allen Dulles-assisted Doolittle Report of 1954 which urged the CIA to think more like the KGB.²³⁹

It has been said that neither Rostow nor his father had ever been leftists but actually avowed Mensheviks (anti-communists).²⁴⁰ This fact may shed light on Isaacs' Trotskyite past and on Rostow; especially since Oswald's cousin and Isaacs' associate Marilyn Dorothea Murret may have worked for the Agency in New Orleans with William George Gaudet.

Many researchers still think of Rostow as a reformed leftist and still others think he continued to be a leftist and a victim of the extreme right. This type of confusion has served the cover-up well. Dick Russell himself seems to be confused by all of these Trotsky goings-on when he says of Michael Paine that "...interestingly enough, his father, George Lyman Paine, was one of the leaders of the American Trotskyite movement."²⁴¹ While having obviously read Scott's manuscripts, Russell overlooked the Paines' extensive ties to the national security establishment.

Also needed is a close look at how and when Foster Dulles' son, John W.F. "Jack" Dulles, expert on Brazil, came to be employed at George de Mohrenschildt's alma mater, The University of Texas at Austin. Foster's and Allen's uncle, Robert Lansing, after all, had several powerful friends there, some of whom were fellow cabinet members in the administration of Woodrow Wilson, Harding's predecessor.²⁴²

Perhaps the more fitting question is how de Mohrenschildt came to attend the academic halls of Lansing's fellow cabinet members. Keeping in mind the earlier discussion of Harding's death which ultimately resulted in the

presidency of his "detested" commerce secretary, Herbert Hoover, it is worth noting that Harding's secretary of state was Charles Evans Hughes, who narrowly missed becoming president in 1916 when Woodrow Wilson was elected. Wilson suffered a stroke in 1919 while on a countrywide speaking tour to gain support for ratification of the League of Nations. He was trying to overcome the protests of the Republican controlled Congress.²⁴³ Harding, who won the nomination in 1920 because his "...lack of strong convictions made him attractive to many of the politicians after eight years of the headstrong Wilson,"²⁴⁴ also became "determined that America should join the League of Nations' World Court despite Congressional disapproval...." Like Wilson, he went on a cross-country tour to take the issue to the people -- the tour on which he, again like Wilson, suffered his so called stroke.²⁴⁵ As will be seen in this paper, the fact that President Wilson had several powerful University of Texas personalities in his cabinet, as well as Allen Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing, has potentially major implications concerning links between the UT Rambler and the JFK assassination. For now, however, we will take a closer look at these Texan cabinet members.

Colonel Edward M. House, a kingmaker in Texas politics and an advisor to four Texas governors, was the man principally responsible for Wilson being nominated for and elected President. He was not elected or appointed to any office. "He was, simply, President Wilson's friend and adviser."²⁴⁶

David Franklyn Houston, UT's president in 1905, had as three of his closest friends in Austin, Colonel House, Albert Sidney Burleson, and Thomas Watt Gregory. He served Wilson as agriculture secretary and later as treasury secretary. His first jobs after leaving Washington, were as vice president of AT&T and then president of Bell Telephone Securities of New York; linking him to associates of Michael Paine's maternal great grandfather, William Hathaway Forbes, founder and first President of the American Bell Telephone Company. Houston died in 1940 after directing Mutual of New York through the Depression; earning twice the salary of the President of the United States.²⁴⁷

Albert Sidney Burleson, descendant of soldiers in the Texas Revolution, Mexican War, Civil War and American Revolution, was one of UT's first students. Later as a Texas congressman he was generous in matters where his alma mater was concerned. He served Wilson as postmaster general for eight years establishing the first air mail service; which no doubt led to associations with aviation pioneers. In 1918 Burleson became chairman of the U.S. Telegraph and Telephone Administration, a capacity in which he could have also known members and associates of the Paine family.²⁴⁸

Wilson's attorney general, Thomas Watt Gregory, was admitted to the bar in 1885 after earning his law degree at UT in only one year. After eight years on the Board of Regents, he worked with Colonel House to secure Wilson's nomination in 1912. As attorney general he concentrated on anti-trust violations, creating the War Emergency Division, and enlarging the FBI.²⁴⁹

These were the men who were fellow cabinet members of Allen Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing. It appears Wilson fared no better with his Texans and Dulles family member than did Kennedy with his. And like Kennedy, Wilson was well aware of the dangers. "'Remember,' Woodrow Wilson warned his daughter when his first administration was sailing smoothly, 'the pack is always waiting to tear one to pieces.'"²⁵⁰ According to Wilson biographer Arthur S. Link:

Wilson's greatest problem was Robert Lansing, Secretary of State from 1915 to 1920. Lansing, who looked every inch the statesman, was brilliant while executing routine business and often bungling while conducting important negotiations. A very bad blunder by Lansing in a controversy over armed ships in January 1916 first revealed the Secretary of State's ineptitude to Wilson and was one reason why Wilson increasingly refused to permit him to make any important decisions on his own. Worse still, the discussions over policy toward German submarine warfare in the spring of 1916 first made it apparent to Wilson that Lansing was trying to lead him into war. Lansing revealed this purpose even more clearly in the following autumn and winter. Since Wilson did not want to go to war, his distrust of Lansing naturally increased. Finally, Wilson lost all confidence in his Secretary of State when he tried to sabotage Wilson's efforts to end the war through mediations in December 1916 and January 1917. Unable to find a good replacement or dismiss Lansing in the midst of various crises, Wilson thought that he had no recourse but to conduct all

important negotiations himself. This isolation only increased Lansing's bitterness and tendency toward disloyalty, particularly during the peace conference and afterward. There is some evidence that Lansing contemplated a coup that would put him in the White House after Wilson's breakdown in October 1919. There is good evidence that Lansing tried to provoke a war with Mexico about this same time.²⁵¹

Wilson's critics have suggested a final reason for his techniques as a diplomatist -- his personal egotism, jealousy of others, and inability ever to delegate authority. A search of the record does not yield much evidence to support these charges. A fairer conclusion would be that Wilson was generous in dealing with subordinates, welcomed and took advice, and often changed his mind. Indeed, Wilson's chief weakness as a diplomatist was his soft heart and unwillingness to dismiss incompetent and even disloyal subordinates. He could not do anything to embarrass or hurt another person. He finally dismissed Lansing in January 1920, but Lansing had done irreparable damage by then. Even though Wilson had good proof of House's disloyalty at Paris during the early stages of the peace negotiations, Wilson appointed the Colonel as his chief spokesman when he, Wilson, left the conference for a visit to the United States. House gave away most of Wilson's positions during the President's absence.²⁵²

Thus Wilson's cabinet members were anti-Wilson and Wilson's successor, Warren G. Harding, had anti-Wilson cabinet members. Both presidents were stricken with a "stroke" when they pushed for participation in the League of Nations. Harding died of his stroke/heart attack/poisoning and was replaced by Coolidge who was immediately (if not sooner) informed of Harding's anticipated stomach ache by Bancroft's step-grandfather. Coolidge, with his "genius for inactivity,"²⁵³ withdrew from the election in 1928 allowing Herbert Hoover to win. Hoover had been the member of the anti-Wilson cabinet in whom Harding (just prior to his death) confided about publicizing a "great scandal" in his administration which was rumored never to have surfaced.

In light of Bancroft's revelations about "old-boy" Dulles-UT connections, it might be worthwhile for researchers of the JFK assassinating to take a closer look, in the future, at two other past and present members of UT's power structure, Harry Hunt Ransom and Walt Whitman Rostow. As discussed earlier, Rostow, who selected bombing targets as a major in the OSS, went on to a dubious career guiding Vietnam policy with the advice of his close friends Allen Dulles, Charles Cabell, Richard Bissell, and Edward G. Lansdale. Ransom, as we have seen, was head of Air Force editorial intelligence during World War II, and went on to become Chancellor of the University of Texas System from 1962 until his death in 1976. He had been instrumental in the recruitment of professors Walt Rostow and Jack Dulles.

In Mary Bancroft's book about facts, truth, interrelationships, the Paines, and the Warren Commission's most active member, Allen Dulles,²⁵⁴ it is apparent that Bancroft is deliberately telling the true story of one assassination conspiracy while telling us "where the truth may lie" in others. And perhaps most disturbing of all, as we shall see next, are the implications of a Navy Department document which reports that Ruth Paine was requesting information about the family of Lee Harvey Oswald in 1957. Schmidt's party was in late February 1963.²⁵⁵

Strange Magnolias

George de Mohrenschildt, born in 1911, served in the Polish military and government throughout the 1930s and worked for French counterintelligence in the U.S. after 1938. In this latter capacity he recruited agents to gather intelligence about oil exports to Europe.²⁵⁶

This activity certainly brought him into contact with the OSS considering the fact that the British and American commanders planning the European invasion did not trust the French resistance. Even when Churchill decided to aid the French in 1944, the U.S. Army Air Force refused to cooperate. Through the persistence of the OSS' William "Wild Bill" Donovan, however, most of the war material dropped into France in 1944 came from the United States.²⁵⁷

By 1941 de Mohrenschildt was involved with German and Japanese intelligence, the OSS, and Nelson Rockefeller, who was then coordinator of information for Latin America. After the war de Mohrenschildt got a

degree in petroleum engineering at UT and entered the joint worlds of oil exploration and the CIA; working for William F. Buckley, Sr. along the way, while E. Howard Hunt was getting to know William F. Buckley, Jr.^{[258](#)}

By 1962 Allen Dulles' friend, Tracy Barnes was head of the CIA's mysterious Domestic Operations Division (DOD). That same year J. Walton Moore was head of the DOD's Domestic Contact Service in Dallas when he encouraged de Mohrenschildt to pursue a relationship with Oswald. E. Howard Hunt, a mutual friend of Barnes and Dulles, was Barnes' covert action man at DOD.^{[259](#)}

During 1962 Lee and Marina were "befriended" by de Mohrenschildt's associates in the small, wealthy, heavily petroleum-connected and U.S. intelligence-connected Russian exile community in Dallas. According to Peter Dale Scott, "One of the chief Russian guardians, George Bouhe, was a sixty-year old personal accountant for Lewis MacNaughton of the famous oil exploration consulting service DeGolyer and MacNaughton, a man with numerous CIA contacts. Bouhe was said actually to have been `rather mad at Marina for taking an apartment at Oak Cliff because it was rather too far for him to drive and help her when she needed help with the baby.'"^{[260](#)}

In April 1963, despite that kind of intimacy among the Oswalds and their Russian "babysitters" there was an apparent change in the people with whom the Oswalds associated. Marina moved in with Michael's wife, Ruth Hyde Paine, and Lee left for New Orleans. Although they would never see or hear from de Mohrenschildt again, neither Lee nor Marina had "escaped from the United Fruit-CIA sphere of influence." With regard to Marina, we have already explored the Paines' CIA connections. Most of Lee's known political connections "after April 1963 in New Orleans and Dallas were with right-wing anti-Castro Cubans and their contacts, many of whom (possibly including an Army Intelligence Officer) were also bitterly hostile to John F. Kennedy."^{[261](#)}

As mentioned earlier, the Oswalds, according to the Warren Commission, first made contact with the Paines at a party in Dallas. Considering the Navy Department report mentioned earlier, however, indicating that Ruth Paine was aware of Lee Oswald in 1957, it must at least be said that this introduction was anticipated. This "initial meeting" between the Paines and the Oswalds was also strange in other ways.

It seems that almost everyone at the party was connected to an oil company in Dallas called Magnolia. While that alone is not unusual, these particular party guests, as we will see, had other associations that were.

Not only were these Magnolia employees now in contact with Oswald, but another man with older and just as dubious links to the company happened to be connected to Jack Ruby and David Ferrie.^{[262](#)} And like Oswald, this man ended up in Dealey Plaza.

This strange party came about because in February 1963 de Mohrenschildt introduced Oswald to Volkmar Schmidt. In Germany several years earlier Schmidt lived with and studied under a professor at the University of Heidelberg who had been involved in the plot to assassinate Hitler. After meeting Oswald, Schmidt "particularly wanted him to meet Michael Paine...."^{[263](#)}

Volkmar Schmidt had come to Dallas from Germany in the fall of 1961 to do geological research for the Magnolia Laboratories in Duncanville, Texas. Schmidt's teacher and housemate in Germany had been Dr. Wilhelm Kuetemeyer, professor of psychosomatic medicine and religious philosophy at the University of Heidelberg. His work involved conducting experiments on a group of schizophrenics until Kuetemeyer became involved in the "20th of July" plot against Hitler and had to go into hiding -- like Gisevius. When Schmidt first met Oswald he brought up the subject of General Walker and Hitler. As Schmidt told Edward J. Epstein, "Oswald instantly seized on the analogy...to argue that America was moving toward fascism. As he spoke, he seemed to grow more and more excited about the subject."^{[264](#)}

Schmidt's two housemates, geologist Richard Pierce and chemist Everett Glover, who owned the house, also worked at Magnolia.^{[265](#)} Glover arranged the February 22 party at which the Oswalds met Ruth Paine and Pierce also attended. Michael wasn't able to come. This would be the first of an apparent pattern of incidents whereby Ruth would have closer contact with the Oswalds than Michael. However, as we have seen, it was Ruth, not Michael, who was in contact with Michael's CIA-United Fruit relatives during the same period as her contacts

with the Oswalds. Two other guests at the party, Pierce's girlfriend Betty MacDonald and geologist Norman Fredricksen were also Magnolia employees.²⁶⁶

Fredricksen, was invited because he had been studying Russian with Schmidt and Pierce. Fredricksen's father, it turns out, had been director of Radio Free Europe. RFE was the main project begun by *Life* magazine's purchaser of the Zapruder film, C.D. Jackson, when he was president of the CIA's National Committee for a Free Europe.²⁶⁷

Schmidt, Fredricksen and Paine represent many overlapping connections between this party and Allen Dulles. Schmidt had been closely associated in Heidelberg with a man who was involved in one of Allen Dulles' and Mary Bancroft's most important wartime exploits. Frederickson's father had directed the CIA project created by C.D. Jackson, friend and co-worker of Walt Rostow and of Bancroft's two lovers, Allen Dulles and Henry Luce. Furthermore, "Fredricksen had been hired by [Magnolia]²⁶⁸ to come to Dallas after studying Russian with the U.S. Army in Heidelberg."²⁶⁹ And Ruth Hyde Paine probably knew Mary Bancroft, Allen Dulles' former lover and Henry Luce's current lover, and may have visited with her in July 1963 when she was at Ruth Forbes Paine's home on Naushon Island, Massachusetts.

In 1975 Dick Russell got an anonymous letter telling him that the mastermind of the JFK assassination was one Tscheppe Weidenbach, a famous American general who was born in Heidelberg Germany in 1892. Years later Russell discovered in a history of General MacArthur's era, "that Adolf Tscheppe-Weidenbach of Heidelberg, Germany, had changed his name, upon arrival in the United States shortly before World War I, to Charles Willoughby." Willoughby was MacArthur's radical right-wing chief of intelligence.²⁷⁰

Schmidt, Pierce and Fredricksen were taking scientific Russian classes at Magnolia from Ilya Mamantov who, after the assassination, would become Marina's interpreter by arrangement of Jack Alston Crichton. According to Peter Dale Scott, "Crichton of Army Reserve Intelligence Service, was the apparent outsider who arranged for Marina Oswald to have the "excessive rightist" Ilya Mamantov as her interpreter."²⁷¹

Scott adds, "There is an Army Intelligence Reserve Office under the Army's Director of Combat Intelligence (along with the Special Warfare Branch)."²⁷² As discussed earlier in this paper, Vice President Johnson's military aid, Colonel Howard Burris, was the end point of a treasonous secret back-channel of information to Johnson concerning combat intelligence; Edward G. Lansdale was visiting special forces bases in the spring and summer of 1963; Lansdale, "Intellfirst" and Burris were friends with Rostow's long-time friend, General Charles P. Cabell (Lansdale and Cabell were very close); and Rostow was Lansdale's sponsor and "big patron" in the White House.

A fellow director of Crichton's firm, Dorchester Gas Producing, was D.H. Byrd, close friend of Barbara J. Burris' father, and owner of the Texas School Book Depository building in which Ruth Paine helped arrange a job for Oswald.²⁷³ Paine herself was tutoring a "boy astronomer" at Dallas' St. Marks School in scientific Russian.²⁷⁴ As Peter Dale Scott points out, "The task of keeping abreast of Soviet science and technology is of course an intelligence responsibility, albeit a perfectly legitimate one without "black" overtones, for which an overall coordinating responsibility is assumed by the CIA."²⁷⁵

If that is not strange enough, Eugene Hale Brading, who was arrested and released in Dealey Plaza because his new alias, "Jim Braden" was not yet known to local authorities, had a connection to Magnolia Oil. Brading had travelled to Dallas the day before the assassination and stayed at the infamous Cabana Motel with his friend Victor Periera and other traveling companions. The Cabana is where Jack Ruby met with friends from Chicago in the Bon Vivant Club on the evening of November 21.²⁷⁶

Brading and Periera had a long history of marrying rich widows and embezzling from them. In a much publicized vagrancy arrest by Sheriff Bill Decker in Dallas in 1952, Brading's fifty-dollar fine was paid by Periera. "The vagrancy rap stemmed from Brading's lingering presence, without any apparent effort to earn his take, at the Dallas area mansion of D.A. Little, president of Magnolia Oil Co. Little had died and Mrs. Little had become Periera's sixth wife after a whirlwind courtship."²⁷⁷

In Texas, a "community property" state, married couples equally own each other's assets. Therefore, Periera could have owned an interest in Magnolia Oil at the time of Schmidt's party.

Brading told the sheriff's department, after his arrest in Dealey Plaza, that he was in Dallas on "oil business." Only four years out of prison, Brading had checked with the U.S. Probation Office in Dallas when he arrived, as was required for his out of state travels. Had the deputy sheriffs checked his name with that office they would have gotten negative results because Brading had given chief probation officer Roger Carroll only his real name. In the early 1970s Brading was investigated by federal authorities for an alleged role as courier for laundering the mob's illegitimate money in Amsterdam and Zurich.²⁷⁸

Brading and Periera may have visited the offices of Lamar Hunt the day before the assassination on "oil business." The Dallas probation office's report of his visit to Dallas states Brading "advised that he planned to see Lamar Hunt and other oil speculators while here." Years later Brading reportedly told an official of the Los Angeles Police Department that he did not go to the Hunt offices on November 21 because of his criminal record. He said one of his traveling companions, Morgan H. Brown of Los Angeles, did go however. Brown, who had signed the Cabana register for the travellers' third floor suite, has since served time in a California prison. According to Earl Golz, "An old friend of the Hunt brothers who first met Brading almost 20 years ago said Brown, Brading's traveling partner, 'knew the Hunts very well -- knew Lamar and Bunker and all of them.' Brown and his wife and other couples played 'mixed poker' in Dallas with the Hunts about 25 years ago," he said." Jack Ruby also admitted being at the Hunt office building that day but claimed he was just dropping someone off there.²⁷⁹

H.L. Hunt's security chief, Paul Rothermel, told researcher Peter Noyes that he is sure Brading visited the Hunt offices (of Lamar and Nelson Bunker) on Nov. 21, 1963.²⁸⁰ If so, this is very likely a right-wing/Orlando Bosch/Paine/CIA link given Brading's fellow Hunt visitor and Magnolia Oil friend Periera, and the Magnolia sponsored party where the Oswalds met Ruth Paine.

Bosch comes into the linkage because Hinkle and Turner raised the question of where Orlando Bosch got the massive funding he needed to continue his raids on Cuba after splitting from the CIA. Bosch rebelled against U.S. government backing in 1963 after an FBI informant foiled his *Violynn III* raid (involving Frank Sturgis, Alex Rorke, and the Minutemen) and brought twin FBI raids against his Florida airfield and Lake Pontchartrain training camp. The answer to the funding question came when "During a 1968 trial of Bosch's group in Miami, a telephone tape transcript was introduced in which Bosch indicated that a Mr. Hunt -- 'the one with the wells' -- was providing backing."²⁸¹ These raids were in July 1963, the same month Ruth Hyde Paine was visiting her mother-in-law, Ruth Forbes Paine (Mary Bancroft's long-time friend).

During 1963 in New Orleans, Brading frequented an office in the Pere Marquette building down the hall from an office frequented by David Ferrie. In a building across the street were the New Orleans offices of (H.L.) Hunt Foods and Zapata Off-Shore; as well as both of Oswald's employment agencies, and many other intriguing companies and individuals.²⁸²

Zapata Off-Shore was the oil company owned by former President George Bush after he split it off from Zapata Oil partner Hugh Liedtke in 1954.²⁸³ Beginning in 1957 Zapata Off-Shore's rig was drilling on the Cay Sal Bank.²⁸⁴ These islands had been leased to Nixon supporter and CIA contractor Howard Hughes the previous year and were later used as a base for CIA raids on Cuba.²⁸⁵ In 1969, Zapata bought the United Fruit Company of Boston.²⁸⁶

Bush, like Harry Ransom, is a Phi Beta Kappa and graduate from Yale. Liedtke was a graduate of the UT Law School.²⁸⁷ Former FBI agent and Magnolia Oil employee, W. Dewey Presley, was director, president and CEO of First International Bank Ltd. when George Bush became a director there after leaving the CIA in 1977.²⁸⁸

Not only did Bush's father, former U.S. Senator Prescott Sheldon Bush, have post-war ties to Hitler assassination plotters Dulles, Bancroft, and Gisevius, through Dresser Industries, he had been deeply involved in companies used to finance Adolf Hitler's rise to power. In 1942, Prescott was the senior managing partner of Brown Brothers,

Harriman. That year, "the Union Banking Corp., an affiliate of Brown Brothers, Harriman, was seized by the U.S. government as a front for German nationals who had helped bankroll Hitler since the early 1920s." In 1934, a shipping line established at the end of World War I in a deal arranged for Harriman by Prescott's partner and father-in-law, G.H. Walker, was found by Congress to be subsidizing "a wide range of pro-Nazi propaganda efforts both in Germany and the United States."²⁸⁹

Bush's close friend and confidant, William "Will" Stamps Farish III, also has family ties to companies that helped sponsor the Nazis. In 1937, William Stamps Farish, Sr., became chief executive and president of Standard Oil of New Jersey after merging his own company, Humble Oil, with John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s. In 1942, a Senate committee headed by Harry S Truman found that Standard had extensive secret relations with both Germany and Japan; including close relations with Hitler's government and a virtual cartel with "Germany's giant I.G. Farben chemical complex, manufacturers of Zyklon B, the nerve gas used in the Nazi death camps to exterminate `undesirables.'" Bush goes quail hunting annually on Farish's Lazy F Ranch near Beeville, Texas.²⁹⁰

Another Beeville rancher is James R. Dougherty, former resident of UT's "politically correct" upperclassman dormitory, "Old B Hall"; an honor shared with William F. Buckley, Sr., Rex G. and Hines Baker (top executives at Humble Oil), Senator Richard Kleberg (LBJ's former Capitol Hill boss), William B. Bates (founder of the law firm Fulbright and Jaworski), D.H. Byrd, and C.B. Smith. The Dougherty clan produced right-wing Dallas oilman Dudley Dougherty, who brought Madam Ngo Dinh Nhu to Dallas in October 1963 to be honored at General Walker's "U.S. Day" rally attended by Lee Harvey Oswald. Walker's aid, Robert Surrey, author of the infamous "Wanted for Treason" poster attacking JFK, was rumored to be a member of a Minuteman group, training at the ranch of Dudley Dougherty.²⁹¹ Brading's proximity to Magnolia, Hunt, Zapata, and David Ferrie, and his arrest and release in Dealey Plaza, make it well worth examining a similar incident in Dealey Plaza.

According to researcher Dennis Ford, someone may have helped in the release from custody of the Rambler's driver. Ford stated that Roger Craig saw the Rambler driver in the custody of the Dallas Police briefly and that "the release was facilitated by a man Craig later identified as Edgar Eugene [Bradley]. ([Bradley] was carrying fake Secret Service credentials.)"²⁹²

The source Ford cited for this is Henry Hurt's *Reasonable Doubt* which says only that "According to Craig, the Latin man was released when he indicated he could not speak English." Hurt does not say whether or not the release was aided. Hurt cites Gary Shaw with Larry Harris (*Cover-Up*, p. 88).

Shaw says in his book that Craig, in a taped interview, stated the Latin man was released. But Shaw also does not say whether or not the release was aided. Perhaps the 1971 taped interview with Craig gives more information. Simply from the books referenced, however, the Bradley claim cannot be documented.

Groden and Livingstone (*High Treason*, p. 162) cite Penn Jones (*Forgive My Grief*, Vol. III, p. 29) saying that Craig claimed the Rambler driver was released by a man posing as a Secret Service agent and that Craig later identified Bradley as the man who was doing this.

Whether or not there is a Magnolia Oil connection between Brading and the Paines, it is essential to find out if this story is true; and if so who, if anyone, helped release the Rambler driver.

When Jim Garrison charged Edgar Eugene Bradley (who like Brading was from California), with conspiracy to kill the President, Ronald Reagan, then Governor of California, refused to extradite him.²⁹³ Although a Democrat in 1962, Reagan probably became anti-Kennedy. Bobby Kennedy subpoenaed his tax records in 1962 as part of a major Justice Department investigation which implicated him in MCA's anti-trust activities. After President Kennedy's assassination, Reagan became a Republican, an overnight multimillionaire, a governor, and proceeded to make executive decisions that were greatly beneficial to MCA and other corporations with motion picture studio interests.²⁹⁴

In his 1971 book manuscript, written the same year as the taped interview, Craig wrote about his encounter with and later identification of Bradley:

I ran to the front of the Texas School Book Depository where I asked for anyone involved in the investigation. There was a man standing on the steps of the Book Depository Building and he turned to me and said, "I'm with the Secret Service." This man was about 40 years old, sandy-haired with a distinct cleft in his chin. He was well-dressed in a gray business suit. I was naive enough at the time to believe that the only people there were actually officers -- after all, this was the command post. I gave him the information. He showed little interest in the persons leaving. However, he seemed extremely interested in the description of the Rambler. This was the only part of my statement which he wrote down in his little pad he was holding. Point: Mrs. Ruth Paine, the woman Marina Oswald lived with in Irving, Texas, owned a Rambler station wagon, at that time, of this same color.

I learned nothing of this "Secret Service Agent's" identity until December 22, 1967 while we were living in New Orleans. The television was on as I came home from work one night and there on the screen was a picture of this man. I did not know what it was all about until my wife told me that Jim Garrison had charged him with being a part of the assassination plot. I called Jim Garrison then and told him that this was the man I had seen in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Jim then sent one of his investigators to see me with a better picture which I identified. I then learned that this man's name was EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY. It was a relief to me to know his name for I had been bothered by the fact that I had failed to get his name when he had told me he was a Secret Service Agent and I had given him my information.²⁹⁵

If Craig had witnessed the driver in custody it seems incredible, given his persistence during his lifetime to tell his story and tell every detail accurately, that he would leave such a significant event as that out of his manuscript; especially given the fact that he included such trivia as going out in the rain and sleet years later to feed the cows.²⁹⁶

According to Dick Russell, in September 1963, Richard Case Nagell attempted to convince Oswald that he was being set up as a "patsy" in the assassination conspiracy by the mysterious Cubans Angel and Leopoldo. At this meeting in Jackson Square in New Orleans, Nagell told Oswald he was being "used by fascist elements."²⁹⁷

That statement rings true considering the Trotsky-right/Paine link, the Brading-Hunt/Magnolia-Paine links, the Bancroft-Dulles/Hitler plot/Paine links, and the Bush-Farish/Hunt-Zapata/Ferrie-Brading links in New Orleans.

Citations

149. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 50, 54, passim; Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 31.

150. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 24-27.

151. Clifton Daniel, ed., *Chronicle of the 20th Century*, (Mount Kisco, NY: Chronicle publications, 1987), p. 304; John A. Garraty, *The American Nation: A History of the United States Since 1865*, Third ed., (NY: Harper & Row, 1975), p.702; Frank Freidel, *The Presidents of the United States of America*, (Washington DC: White House Historical Association / National Geographic, 10th ed., 1985), p. 62.

152. Garraty, *The American Nation*, p.702; Poisoning: Interview: Mar. 10, 1993, Mabel Green Beckham, 95 years old; Don Bauer, "The Secret lives of Ohio's Presidents", *The Plain Dealer Magazine*, Apr. 27, 1986, p. 24; (Scandal:) Freidel, *The Presidents of the United States of America*, p. 62.

153. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 24-27.

154. Garraty, *The American Nation*, p.709-10.

155. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 34-39.

156. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 45-48.
157. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 52.
158. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 54-61.
159. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 62.
160. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, pp. 2-4.
161. DeGolyer was an advisor to UT and Harry Hunt Ransom, and a business partner of Lewis MacNaughton in the Dallas oil exploration firm DeGolyer and MacNaughton. MacNaughton had many CIA contacts and his personal accountant, George Bouhe, was one of Oswald's chief Russian guardians in Dallas in 1962. See Lon Tinkle, *Mr. De: A Biography of Everette Lee DeGolyer*, (Boston, MA: Little, Brown, 1970), pp. 224, 239 and Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 6.
162. Peter Dale Scott, *Government Documents and the Kennedy Assassination*, (unpublished manuscript), ch. II, p. 4. Note: The St. Nicholas Parish was a CIA-subsidized Russian Orthodox church outside Russia, restricted to aristocratic anti-Bolshevik Russians who had been "checked, rechecked, and double checked" by the CIA-subsidized Tolstoy Foundation. (9 H 5, 7, cited in Scott, *Government Documents*..., ch. II, p. 1.)
163. Stephen Schlesinger with Stephen Kinzer, *Bitter Fruit: The Untold Story of the American Coup in Guatemala*, (NY: Doubleday, 1982/Anchor ed., 1990), p. 106.
164. This may be a veiled reference to the CIA Cuba raider ship *Rex* leased by the Collins Radio Co., commanded by Eugenio Martinez, and which possibly included Frank Sturgis as a crewman. Bancroft names none of the other ships mentioned in her book.
165. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 65-83. Note: Bancroft's time in Switzerland overlapped with Elspeth Vaughn Davies, the future Mrs. Rostow, who, like Mary was from New England.
166. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 84, 86.
167. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 89.
168. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 90.
169. It is worth noting here that it was Burris' close friend Richard Helms who first proposed to Allen Dulles the creation of the CIA's mind control program, MK/ULTRA, in 1953. (See Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 30, 381.)
170. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 91-97.
171. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 104-05.
172. It is scarcely a coincidence that the formal name given to the UT Publications office by Harry Ransom was "Office of Coordinator of University Publications."
173. Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 36.
174. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 128-31.
175. Joe B. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, (Austin, TX: Texas Monthly Press, 1983) pp. 28, 36.

176. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 134.
177. Thomas Powers, *The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms and the CIA*, (NY: Washington Square Press, 1979; Pocket Books ed., 1981), p. 41.
178. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 135; Powers, *The Man Who Kept the Secrets*, p. 42.
179. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 138-39.
180. Perhaps this is what Dulles was thinking when he told the Warren Commission on July 9, 1964, "But nobody reads. Don't believe people read in this country. There will be a few professors that will read the record...the public will read very little." (Mark Lane, *Plausible Denial*, NY: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1991), p. 53.
181. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 144. Note: Is this "editorial intelligence"? Would her work concerning "specific bombings" be of interest to the Air Force Editorial Office, headed by Harry Hunt Ransom from 1944-46 and who won the Legion of Merit for his work in editorial intelligence? Would it be of interest to Walt Rostow, the OSS bombing target expert? Were Ransom and Rostow among the "mutual friends" of Mary Bancroft and Allen Dulles?
182. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 150.
183. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 161, 168-170.
184. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 185-86.
185. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 187.
186. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 187-88.
187. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 196-97.
188. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 202-05.
189. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 206-08.
190. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 214.
191. William Manchester, *The Death of a President*, (NY: Harper & Row, 1967), pp. 193, 206, cited in Stone with Sklar, *JFK: The Book of the Film*, p. 109.
192. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., pp. 235-36.
193. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 240.
194. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 243.
195. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 264.
196. Bancroft, *Autobiography*..., p. 289.
197. This dangerous attitude also seems to be a problem in the FBI among zealous "Hooverites." (See Jan Jarboe, "Wanted by the FBI," *Texas Monthly*, May 1993.) Note: Alice Sessions, wife of Bush appointed FBI director,

William Sessions, is another Texas friend of Barbara J. Burris. (See Susan Katz Keating, "Alice Sessions' friends stand up in time of need," *The Washington Times*, Feb. 23, 1993, paragraphs 7, 24, 27, 28, 34.)

198. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 180, 274, 407, 473-75; Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 359.

199. Bancroft, *Autobiography...*, p. 290.

200. Bancroft, *Autobiography...*, p. 291.

201. While not sure such a technique exists, considering the long history, extreme sophistication, and massive efforts of cryptology, it stands to reason that this paper's author has not inadvertently imagined a totally new form of code-making.

202. Leonard Mosley, *Dulles: A Biography of Eleanor, Allen, and John Foster Dulles and their Family Network*, (NY: Dial Press, 1978.): pp. 247-48. Note: For Luce's connection to other subjects in this paper see Warren Hinckle with William Turner, *The Fish is Red*, (NY: Harper & Row, 1981), pp. 164-68; republished as *Deadly Secrets*, Thunder's Mouth Press, 1992.

203. Mosley, *Dulles*, p. 287. (Acting Treasury Secretary G. d'Andelot Belin:) Vincent Palamara, "Anonymous No Longer -- The Secret Service Detail of November 22, 1963," *The Investigator*, Jun.-Jul., 1993, pp. 14, 15; CE 1026 (18H 810-815), "Secret Service Memorandum, dated March 19, 1964, re Secret Service Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Secret Service doc. no. CO-2-34,030, James J. Rowley, Chief of the Secret Service, to G. d'Andelot Belin, Gen. Counsel to the Secret Service, naming all Secret Service personnel assignments and duties in Dallas the day of the assassination.

204. Bancroft, *Autobiography...*, p. 292.

205. 24 H, CE 2124; Edward J. Epstein, *Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald*, (NY: McGraw Hill, 1978), pp. 203-05.

206. WCR 738, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, p. 4.

207. Epstein, *Legend...*, p. 206; Cook.

208. Epstein, *Legend...*, p. 206.

209. Twelve years later this same agency would reject his proposal for an "Institute of Latin American Resources" at LBJ's alma mater, Southwest Texas College. One was eventually established at his own alma mater, UT. Rostow was informed of these communications at the time. (See earlier discussion of this in this paper.)

210. Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 225, 226-27.

211. Bancroft, *Autobiography...*, pp. 185-86.

212. Epstein, *Legend...*, p. 180; Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 224.

213. Bancroft, *Autobiography...*, p. 290.

214. Bruce Campbell Adamson with Steve Perez, *Oswald's Closest Friend, The George De Mohrenschildt Story*, (unpublished manuscript, 1993), Bush ch., p. 31.

215. Adamson with Perez, *Oswald's Closest Friend...*, pp. 29, 30.

216. Adamson with Perez, *Oswald's Closest Friend...*, pp. 30, 37.
217. Adamson with Perez, *Oswald's Closest Friend...*, pp. 18-21, 31.
218. Adamson with Perez, *Oswald's Closest Friend...*, pp. 32-33.
219. David G. Armstrong, "Sins of the Fathers," *The Austin Chronicle*, Apr. 10, 1992, pp. 14, 16.
220. Adamson with Perez, *Oswald's Closest Friend...*, pp. 34-36.
221. As mentioned earlier, in the same newspaper reporting John Martino's speaking engagement in Austin in October 1963 was an advertisement announcing that Buckley would speak on the UT campus in December.
222. Epstein, *Legend...*, p. 205; John B. Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.: Patron Saint of the Conservatives*, (NY: Simon & Schuster, Touchstone ed., 1990), p. 80. Note: Although Stalin's widely accepted role as the force behind Trotsky's assassin is given brief rhetorical credit in this paper, even a cursory review of the facts of Trotsky's assassination indicates that such a conclusion may have been arrived at naively.
223. Albert Glotzer, *Trotsky: Memoir and Critique*, (Buffalo, NY: Prometheus, 1989), pp. 284, 293; *Spies*, "License to Kill", 30 minutes, Produced by Anthony Potter with Arts and Entertainment Network, Columbia House, 1992.
224. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 28, 585; Sheldon Inkol, "The Indiana Rifle," (*The Third Decade*, Jul. 1993), pp. 4, 5-6, 8n. 42.
225. *Who Didn't Kill JFK* (later distributed under the title: *Fake*), video tape, 60 minutes, Produced by Jack White with Jim Marrs, JFK Video Group, 1990, Third Coast Productions, 3-G Video Group 1992.
- 226 Epstein, *Legend...*, p. 205.
227. Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 80.
228. David Atlee Phillips, *The Night Watch*, (NY: Atheneum, 1977), pp. 34, 35; Schlesinger with Kinzer, *Bitter Fruit*, p. 167; Bishop: Gaeton Fonzi, "Keynote Address," *Addendum to Proceedings of the Second Research Conference of the Third Decade*, (Fredonia, NY: *The Third Decade*, 1993), p. 42; Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 31; Donald Freed, *Death in Washington*, (Westport, CT: Lawrence Hill, 1980), pp. 41, 47. Note: At the time of the assassination Phillips was chief of covert action in the CIA's Mexico City station. Henry Luce's wife, Clare Boothe Luce became one of the first directors and active members, in 1975, of Philips' extreme right-wing Association of Former Intelligence Officers, composed of lobbyists for "the military right." (Freed, pp. 124, 138.)
229. Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 29.
230. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 162.
231. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 334.
232. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 121.
233. Peter Dale Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 54, n. 34.
234. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 30.

235. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 120-21.
236. "Trosky Comparison Made," *New York Times*, Nov. 27, 1963, cited in Inkol, "The Indiana Rifle," p. 8n. 42.
237. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 188.
238. Epstein, *Legend....*, p. 205.
239. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 45; Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 276.
240. J. Robert Moskin, "The Dangerous World of Walt Rostow," *Look* magazine, Dec. 12, 1967.
241. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 312-13.
242. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, pp. 28, 36.
243. Robert A. Rosenbaum, ed., *The New American Desk Encyclopedia*, (NY: Signet, 1984), pp. 516, 560, 1274-75.
244. Garraty, *The American Nation*, p. 699.
245. Rosenbaum, *The New American Desk Encyclopedia*, p. 516.
246. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, pp. 28, 36; Alexander L. George and Juliette L. George, *Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House: A Personality Study*, (NY: Dover, 1964), p. xviii.
247. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, pp. 27, 28, 32, 36, 39-40.
248. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful....*, pp. 12-13.
249. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful....*, pp. 38-39.
250. Manchester, *Death of a President*, p. 46.
251. Also involved in these provocations was none other than William F. Buckley, Sr., who in 1919 helped Tampico General Manuel Pelaez organize an abortive coup against the bourgeois nationalist Carranza, whom he accused of being a Bolshevik when testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (See Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 22.)
252. Arthur S. Link, *Woodrow Wilson: Revolution, War, and Peace*, (Arlington Heights, IL: AHM, 1917), pp. 16-17.
253. Garraty, *The American Nation*, p. 699.
254. Lane, *Plausible Denial*, p. 363.
255. Epstein, *Legend....*, p. 206; James Di Eugenio, *Destiny Betrayed*, (NY: Sheridan Square, 1992), pp. 342-43 n.22.
256. Epstein, *Legend....*, pp. 177-83.
257. William Casey, *The Secret War Against Hitler*, (NY: Berkeley, 1989) pp. 82-87.

258. Epstein, *Legend*..., pp. 177-83; Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 29; Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 80.
259. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 180, 274, 407, 473-75; Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 359.
260. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 1-6; 2 H 304, Mrs. Ford, cited in Scott, ch. III, p. 6.
261. Scott, ch. IV, pp. 1, 5.
262. Earl Golz, "Did the Mafia kill JFK?" *The Texas Observer*, Nov. 30, 1973, pp. 7-10; hereafter as Golz.
263. Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 203-05, 213-14. Note: Michael's father, George Lyman Paine, as discussed in this paper, had been one of the leaders of the Trotskyite movement in the United States.
264. Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 203-05, 213-14; Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 310.
265. Magnolia was bought by the Mobil Oil Company. The famous Mobil "Pegasus" logo sits atop the old Magnolia building as one of the oldest landmarks of the downtown Dallas skyline.
266. Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 203-05, 213-14.
267. Cook, p. 36; Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 583.
268. Scott refers to this facility by its parent company's name, Socony Mobil, while Epstein more correctly calls it Magnolia Laboratories. Scott is excused, however, because he makes crucial connections, in his manuscript, between Socony Mobil and anti-Kennedy Vietnam policies.
269. 9 H 129, cited in Scott, ch. IV, p. 1.
270. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 691-92.
271. 9 H 106, 107 cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 16, 37. Note: After the assassination, accompanied by Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald was secretly taken by the Secret Service to the Inn of the Six Flags in Arlington, Texas. According to Peter Dale Scott, this motel was owned by the Great Southwest Corporation, a company jointly owned and controlled by Murchison and Rockefeller interests. The motel manager there, James Herbert Martin, soon became Marina's business manager and lodged her in his home. He also negotiated the sale to the world press of the dubious photograph of Oswald posing with a rifle and a Trotskyite newspaper, which ended up on the cover of Henry Luce's and C.D. Jackson's *Life* magazine. Mamantov conspiratorially altered Marina's statements in a way that connected Lee Oswald to the rifle in that photograph. (See Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III.)
272. H.H. Ransom, *The Intelligence Establishment*, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard, 1970), p. 112, cited in Scott, ch. III, p. 17n. Note: This Ransom is Harry Howe and not Harry Huntt of UT, although Walt Rostow knew them both.
273. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, pp. 20-21; Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 78.
274. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, p. 1.
275. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, pp. 1-2.
276. Golz.

277. Golz.
278. Golz.
279. Golz.
280. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 593.
281. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 202.
282. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 447; *Polk's New Orleans City Directories*, 1962-65; Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 348-49.
283. "Zapata Petroleum Corp.," *Fortune* magazine, Apr. 1958, p. 248.
284. "Zapata Petroleum Corp.," *Fortune*.
285. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 279-80.
286. Prospectuses of sale, Louisiana Collection, Univ. of New Orleans Library.
287. "Zapata Petroleum Corp.," *Fortune*.
288. *The Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 23, 1977; FIB, Inc. Annual Reports, 1977-79; Julius Mader, *Who's Who in CIA*, (Berlin: Self-published, 1968), p. 420.
289. David G. Armstrong, "Sins of the Fathers," *The Austin Chronicle*, Apr. 10, 1992, pp. 14, 16; hereafter as Armstrong.
290. Armstrong; Note: Christopher Simpson, author of the 1988 book, *Blowback: America's Recruitment of Nazis and Its Effects on the Cold War*, has written a book which sheds considerably more light on the past Nazi ties of both the Bush family and the Dulles family. The revelations in Simpson's new book, *The Splendid Blond Beast*, (Grove Atlantic, 1993), are too recent to include in this paper. Nevertheless, it is highly recommended for further insight into the interrelationships discussed here.
291. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, pp. 97-100; Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 17; Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, pp. 18-21; WCR, p. 298.)
292. Ford, p. 26.
293. Penn Jones, *Forgive My Grief III*, (Midlothian, TX: Self published, 1969; revised ed. 1976), photo caption;
294. Dan E. Moldea, *Dark Victory: Ronald Reagan, MCA, and the Mob*, (NY: Penguin, 1987), pp. 6-7.
295. Craig, *When They Kill a President*, pp. 10, 11.
296. Craig, *When They Kill a President*, p. 34.
297. Russell, p. 673.

PART THREE

Byrds, Planes, and an Automobile

One of the men with whom the truth may lie, concerning the JFK assassination's links to the University of Texas, was one of UT's most ardent supporters who happened to own the building that has become synonymous with the assassination. His ties to UT are well known. His numerous ties to the assassination are lesser known. One of his least known ties, it appears, is to the UT Rambler.

Somewhat like the plot to assassinate Trotsky and most unlike the failed assassination conspiracy against Hitler in which Allen Dulles and Mary Bancroft participated, the plot to assassinate President Kennedy seems to have been sophisticated, intricate, and meticulously planned. It can be presumed therefore that, as researcher William Weston has written, "One of the most critical elements of this plot was the Texas School Book Depository." In addition to both the circumstances of Oswald's employment at the TSBD, and the routing of the motorcade by the building, Weston points out that there would have been a need for a team of plotters to make detailed plans inside the building well in advance of November 22, including firing angles, planting of false evidence, and getaway plans. This could have been done, Weston says, by six TSBD employees assigned to lay new flooring on the fifth and sixth floors from late October until November 22.²⁹⁸ It is a plausible argument, which brings up the concern that any long-term improvement to the property such as a flooring project would have to have been of interest to, if not directly initiated and contracted by, the building's owner.

Roy Truly, the "superintendent" who hired Oswald was "a building manager."²⁹⁹ In a story published the day after the assassination, *Dallas Morning News* reporter Kent Biffle referred to Roy Truly as "Superintendent of the textbook building...."³⁰⁰ The floor crew was supervised directly by William Shelly, "the assistant manager who was in charge of the floor laying project."³⁰¹ These titles imply that they were *building* managers more closely associated with the landlord than with the private textbook brokerage firm which leased the building.³⁰² The employment of these individuals would seem to be a relatively easy fact for researchers verify.

Weston writes, "The electrical power for the whole building and even the telephone stopped working about five minutes prior to the assassination."³⁰³ How two such entirely different systems as the electricity and the phones could go out simultaneously is beyond explanation, unless one can assume that the interruption was deliberate."³⁰⁴ Although this claim is currently in dispute, it cannot be denied that the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy would have involved intimate knowledge of the TSBD *building*. Truly and Shelly were possibly employed to some extent by the building's landlord, David Harold Byrd.

Dallas oilman David Harold Byrd, born April 24, 1900, was the cousin of Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his brother, Senator Harry F. Byrd, "the leader of conservative opinion in the United States."³⁰⁵ D.H. Byrd owned the Texas School Book Depository building from the 1930s to the 1970s. In May 1964, he had the "Oswald window" removed and kept it as part of his estate.³⁰⁶ In 1972, after Byrd sold the building to Mr. Aubrey Mayhew, an arsonist set it on fire. It was saved, however. Shortly thereafter Mayhew defaulted on his payments to Republic National Bank of Dallas³⁰⁷ and the property reverted to the Byrd family.³⁰⁸ In 1975 Byrd sold it again.³⁰⁹

Byrd had a close relationship with both Lyndon Johnson and John Connally. Evidently not satisfied with being the cousin of a powerful and respected U.S. senator,³¹⁰ for D.H. Byrd, "Another goal was to reach a rapport with the politicians who ran things, especially at the seat of state government in Austin....Sam Rayburn, Morrie Sheppard, John Connally, and Lyndon Johnson on the national scene were to become men I could go to any time that I wanted action, and so were a succession of Texas governors. Among the ablest was John Connally...who says he's in my debt for pleading his cause... with...Ida Nell (Nellie) Brill, Sweetheart of The University of Texas in 1940...."³¹¹

Byrd probably also knew George de Mohrenschildt, David Atlee Phillips and George Bush through the Dallas Petroleum Club.³¹² In 1945, future club member de Mohrenschildt obtained a masters degree in petroleum engineering after eighteen months at the University of Texas at Austin.³¹³ During that year he was investigated by the FBI and ONI.

That same year he worked under Warren W. Smith, president of Pantippec Oil, owned by the parents of William F. Buckley, Jr. Smith and de Mohrenschildt soon quit and formed the Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Voting Trust

Company. When Castro took over, this company forfeited oil leases covering about half of Cuba. Jack Crichton of Army Intelligence Reserve Service, mentioned earlier, had also worked under Warren Smith at Pantipec, which sells to Sun Oil.³¹⁴ By 1957, George de Mohrenschildt had established himself in oil ventures ranging from wildcat drilling to aerial surveillance and had begun working for the CIA.³¹⁵

It is probable that Byrd knew David Ferrie and he definitely knew the very top Air Force brass through Civil Air Patrol (CAP). CAP Captain David Ferrie was CAP cadet Lee Harvey Oswald's trainer.³¹⁶

Byrd was a co-founder of Civil Air Patrol. Displayed in his office, at 1110 Tower Petroleum Building in Dallas, were many pictures of himself in uniform with aviation dignitaries and Air Force Generals.³¹⁷ He was an aviation buff but could not become a fighter pilot because his eyesight was bad.³¹⁸ He co-founded CAP six days before Pearl Harbor.³¹⁹ After World War II he spearheaded the establishment of the Cadet Program in CAP and contributed many scholarships to its cadets.³²⁰ In Dallas on May 24, 1963, the U.S. Air Force presented to Byrd its Scroll of Appreciation, which reads:

For rendering meritorious service to the United States Air Force from Dec. 1941 to April, 1960. Motivated by a strong sense of patriotism, Mr. Byrd played a major part in the successful operation of the Texas Wing, Civil Air Patrol, throughout World War II. After the war he assisted in the incorporation of the Civil Air Patrol and its designation as an Auxiliary of the Air Force. Mr. Byrd helped initiate the International Air Cadet Exchange and worked closely with the Air Cadet League of Canada. The many scholarships established or supported by Mr. Byrd have aided countless cadets in the attainment of additional training and higher education. His contributions of material and personal aircraft to the use of Civil Air Patrol materially aided in the performance of its mission.. The distinctive accomplishments of Mr. Byrd have earned for him the sincere gratitude of the United States Air Force.

(Signed) - Curtis E. Le May
Chief of Staff

(Signed) - Eugene M. Zuckert
Secretary of the Air Force³²¹

D.H. Byrd counted among his close friends one of the most famous aviators, General Jimmy Doolittle.³²² Byrd and Doolittle were hunting buddies. Of Doolittle he wrote, "Having a fondness for being Number One in all my undertakings, it doesn't come naturally for me to confess that Doolittle is the one man whom I would gladly serve in any venture as Number Two."³²³ On one intriguing trip without Doolittle, Byrd went hunting in central Africa in November and December 1963. It was his first such trip of five during his lifetime outside of the U.S., Mexico, and Canada.³²⁴

Byrd prepared well for the trip: Temco, Inc. was an aircraft company founded by D.H. Byrd and which later merged with his friend James Ling's electronics company (1960), and aircraft manufacturer Chance Vought Corporation (1961) to form Ling-Temco-Vought (LTV). Byrd became a director³²⁵ of LTV and bought, along with Ling, 132,000 shares of LTV in November 1963.³²⁶ Byrd then left the country to go on his two-month safari in central Africa. He returned in January to find his good friend Lyndon Johnson president of the United States, his building famous, and a large defense contract awarded to LTV to build fighter planes -- to be paid for out of the 1965 budget which had not yet been approved by Congress.³²⁷

Mac Wallace, who received a five-year suspended sentence in the shooting death of John Douglas Kiner in Austin on October 22, 1951, went to work for Temco, Inc. of Garland, Texas five months after his trial. He remained in that position until February 1961, four months before Henry Marshall's mysterious death on June 3, 1961, when he transferred to the Anaheim, California offices of LTV.³²⁸

The transfer required a background check by the Navy. "The most intriguing part of the Wallace case was how a convicted murderer was able to get a job with defense contractors. Better yet, how was he able to get a security clearance? Clinton Peoples [the Texas Ranger Captain who investigated the Marshall and Kiner murders]³²⁹ reported that when the original security clearance was granted, he asked the Naval intelligence officer handling

the case how such a person could get the clearance. 'Politics,' the man replied. When Peoples asked who would have that much power, the simple answer was, 'the vice president,' who at the time was Lyndon Johnson. Years later, after the story broke [of Billie Sol Estes' March 20, 1984 testimony that implicated Lyndon Johnson, Malcom Wallace, and Clifton Carter in the death of Henry Marshall], that investigator could not recall the conversation with Peoples but he did say no one forced him to write a favorable report. He also added that he wasn't the one that made the decision to grant the clearance. The whole matter might have been solved with a peek at that original report but unfortunately, when the files were checked, that particular report was suspiciously missing. It has never been seen since."³³⁰

Wallace was transferred and given clearance in February 1961. "In January 1961, the very month Johnson was sworn in as vice president, and the month Henry Marshall was in Dallas discussing how to combat Estes-like scams, Billie Sol Estes learned through his contacts that the USDA was investigating the allotment scheme and that Henry Marshall might end up testifying. The situation was supposedly discussed by Estes, Johnson, and Carter in the backyard of LBJ's Washington home. Johnson was, according to Estes, alarmed that if Marshall started talking it might result in an investigation that would implicate the vice president. At first it was decided to have Marshall transferred to Washington, but when told Marshall had already refused such a relocation, LBJ, according to Estes, said simply, 'Then we'll have to get rid of him.'"³³¹

According to Craig Zirbel, author of *The Texas Connection*, in May 1962, "...Johnson flew to Dallas aboard a military jet to privately meet with Estes and his lawyers on a plane parked away from the terminal....This incident would probably have remained secret except that LBJ's plane suffered a mishap in landing at Dallas. When investigative reporters attempted to obtain the tower records for the flight mishap the records were "sealed by government order."³³²

Still more LTV intrigues were revealed by Peter Dale Scott: "A fellow-director of [Jack Alston] Crichton's³³³ firm of Dorchester Gas Producing was D.H. Byrd, an oil associate of Sid Richardson and Clint Murchison, and the LTV director who teamed up with James Ling to buy 132,000 shares of LTV in November 1963. While waiting to be sworn in as President in Dallas on November 22, Johnson spoke by telephone with J.W. Bullion, a member of the Dallas law firm (Thompson, Wright, Knight, and Simmons) which had the legal account for Dorchester Gas Producing and was represented on its board. The senior partner of the law firm, Dwight L. Simmons, had until 1960 sat on the board of Chance Vought Aircraft, a predecessor of Ling-Temco-Vought. One week after the assassination, Johnson named Bullion, who has been described as his 'business friend and lawyer,' to be one of the two trustees handling the affairs of the former LBJ Co. while its owner was President."³³⁴

Another appreciative friend of Byrd's was Arthur Andrew Collins, the founder of the Collins Radio Company. Byrd, along with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a financier of his cousin Admiral Richard E. Byrd's polar expeditions by air. A mountain range at the South Pole is named the Harold Byrd Mountains in his honor.³³⁵ Some of that money went for the purchase of radio equipment and technical support from Arthur Collins. The 1933 expedition was the first big break for the young Collins Radio Company of Cedar Rapids Iowa.³³⁶

In May 1951 Collins began an expansion program to build a one-million dollar plant near the Dallas suburb of Richardson. A hanger was leased at nearby Red Bird Airport to install and repair airborne equipment. The move was due to a decentralization plan urged by the Defense Department for security reasons.³³⁷

According to Dick Russell, "At about 1:00 p.m. on the afternoon of November 22, half an hour after the president was shot, neighbors who lived along the road that runs by the little Redbird [sic] private airport began calling police. A twin-engine plane, they reported, was out there behaving very peculiarly. For an hour it had been revving its engines, not on the runway but parked at the end of the airstrip on a grassy area next to the fence. The noise prevented nearby residents from hearing their TVs, as news came over about the terrible events in downtown Dallas. But the police were too busy to check it out, and shortly thereafter the plane took off....

"Louis Gaudin, the government's air traffic control specialist at Redbird [sic] airport...recalled observing three men in business suits board a Comanche-type aircraft at about 2:00 p.m. on November 22, head north, then return with only two occupants, where they were met by a Dallas policeman named Haake."³³⁸

In August 1978, former Dallas Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander and author Anthony Summers were retracing Oswald's movements. According to Summers, Alexander told him that the spot where Tippit was killed was near R.L. Thornton Freeway, the route to Red Bird airport. Alexander speculated that Oswald may have expected to be picked up and taken to the airport.³³⁹

In 1963, Wayne January rented planes at Red Bird Airport. He told researcher Jones Harris in 1966 and Summers in 1978 that before the assassination he was approached by two men and a woman, who inquired about renting an aircraft on November 22, to go to Mexico. After the assassination he thought that Oswald strongly resembled one of the men he had encountered.³⁴⁰

On November 24, 1963, FBI Special Agent Norman W. Propst was in Wichita Falls, Texas inquiring whether a South Texas pilot named Chuck Rogers or anyone from South Texas had been in contact with anyone at an aircraft plant in Olney, Texas or the crop dusting industry in North Texas in recent months.³⁴¹ In 1991, Houston Police Department Forensic Artist Lois Gibson concluded, after photographic studies, that one of the Dealey Plaza tramps was either Charles Frederick Rogers, the CIA pilot and CAP member from Houston, "or a dead ringer close enough to be an identical twin."³⁴²

Rogers joined CAP in the early 1950s to learn to fly. "During his spare time, he participated in various CAP activities, including searches for downed pilots, which brought him into contact with other CAP leaders and cadets in the Texas-Louisiana region."³⁴³

Raymond Broshears, the former roommate of Oswald's Louisiana CAP unit captain, David Ferrie, told Dick Russell in 1975, that the purpose of Ferrie's sudden trip to Houston on the night of November 22, 1963, "was to meet a plane. He was going to fly these people on to Mexico, and eventually to South Africa, which did not have an extradition treaty with the United States. They had left from some little airfield between Dallas and Fort Worth, and David had a twin-engine plane ready for them, and that was the purpose of his mad dash through a driving rainstorm from New Orleans."³⁴⁴ Ferrie told New Orleans D.A. Jim Garrison that the purpose of his "mad dash" was to go goose hunting. Perhaps D.H. Byrd also had reasons other than hunting for his first trip to Africa in November 1963.

A vice president at Collins Radio in Richardson knew George de Mohrenschildt and Oswald. Throughout the summer of 1962, de Mohrenschildt and his wife, Jean, made almost daily visits to the home of Admiral Henry C. Bruton. De Mohrenschildt introduced the Brutons to Lee and Marina and solicited the Brutons' help in his attempts to arrange and rearrange the Oswalds' lives.³⁴⁵

De Mohrenschildt was not only friends with Bruton, a former director of top secret Naval communications, he was also a friend of Colonel David L. Schurger, a Czech-born engineer who had served in Air Force intelligence. De Mohrenschildt was a frequent guest at this same house when it was owned by Schurger from 1954 to 1958.³⁴⁶

Carl Mather of Garland, Texas, a twenty-one year employee of Collins radio at the time of the assassination, had security clearance for electronics work and had done work on Johnson's airplane, Air Force Two. At about 2:00 p.m. on the day of the assassination a mechanic saw a man who looked like Oswald sitting in a red 1957 Plymouth in the parking lot of El Chico restaurant. The license number of the car (Texas PP 4537) was the same number issued to Mather's blue 1957 Plymouth. Mather was a close friend of J.D. Tippit's.³⁴⁷

Within the first year after the assassination, Kenneth Porter quit his job at Collins Radio. Soon thereafter articles began to appear in the Dallas papers about his dating Marina Oswald. J.H. "Bart" Bartholomew, an employee at Collins' Richardson plant since 1955, reported that after Porter had been working there for a while he quit "all of a sudden." Fellow workers wondered why he quit so suddenly. According to Bartholomew, Porter got along with everyone at the plant. No one knew any reason why he would quit. Then the news media reported that Kenneth and Marina were engaged. He had divorced his wife just prior to the engagement announcement. Porter also had children and had not mentioned any domestic problems. When news of the engagement broke, rumors began at Collins that he was marrying Marina for her money. Bartholomew said the talk around the plant was that the quitting, divorce and engagement all happened very quickly in that order within a year of the assassination.³⁴⁸

Bartholomew's job at Collins was inspecting work done on two-man communications "Huts" used in Korea and Vietnam. Collins also equipped military aircraft and ships with sophisticated top secret electronic gear. In March 1963, Collins was awarded a two-million-dollar-plus contract from the CIA connected United States Information Agency (USIA) to build nine short-wave transmitters to be used in Southeast Asia. Two weeks later, however, the work had to be postponed when President Kennedy requested a cut in USIA funds. By October, it appears, the contract had turned into a scandal. Assistant Secretary of Defense BeLieu was charged with giving false data to the House Human Resources subcommittee on a "sole source" contract awarded to Collins. Despite his denials, subcommittee members urged that BeLieu be dismissed if he did not give a satisfactory explanation. One week later, however, this heated debate would be eclipsed by a bigger scandal involving Collins Radio and the CIA.³⁴⁹ It also involved a ship with sophisticated electronics -- installed while Ken BeLieu was Assistant Navy Secretary for Installations and Logistics under Navy Secretary John Connally.³⁵⁰

On Halloween night 1963, Castro's soldiers captured four CIA agents attempting to infiltrate Cuba from a 174-foot ship called the *Rex* that was based in the Port of Palm Beach, flew a Nicaraguan flag and was being leased to the Collins Radio Company of Dallas by J.A. Belcher, a Miami oilman. The four agents confessed on Cuban television. One of those captured, Montero Carranzana, said he had "once landed twelve infiltrators on the north coast of Matanzas Province from a yacht that had a crew of American CIA agents." The U.S. government did not deny Castro's charges. The *Rex* mission was not the first time Collins had provided cover for CIA operations. Two weeks after Kennedy's death, the *Rex* and another mystery ship called *Leda*, again left their Florida ports.³⁵¹ This paper will further explore several apparent connections between the *Rex* and the UT Rambler.

Byrd was able to give Arthur Collins his "big break" in 1933 because he had made his fortune by 1931. When he mapped out his goals he decided, "High on my list was the University of Texas. Despite my enforced drop-out after two years, I have nursed an abiding affection for the "Forty Acres" and its fortunes, especially on the football field...."³⁵² D. Harold Byrd, as he is known on campus, donated large sums of money to the University of Texas and its Longhorn Marching Band. Among the things this money helped purchase was "Big Bertha," the largest bass drum in the world, and the construction of the Music Building East, in which a lounge is named the "Byrd Room" in his honor. Each year three band members receive the "Harold Byrd Awards" for leadership.³⁵³

As mentioned earlier, D.H. Byrd knew Barbara J. Burris, a mutual close friend and supporter of pianist Van Cliburn. "I wanted to be a welcome member of Dallas Society." Byrd wrote, "I was an early booster and close friend of pianists Van Cliburn and Jose Iturbi...."³⁵⁴ Barbara J. is the wife of Air Force intelligence Colonel Howard L. Burris, Vice President Johnson's military representative, discussed earlier in this paper. Her father, Texas Governor Beauford Jester was a "dear friend" of D.H. Byrd's.³⁵⁵

Thus the story of Byrds and planes comes full circle to our mysterious automobile. Through his enthusiastic patronage of The University of Texas, as well as through their mutual political and Air Force friends, and mutual contacts at DeGolyer and MacNaughton Byrd knew Harry Hunt Ransom. Ransom and UT are the key to Byrd's association with Cecil Bernard Smith, who had sold the mysterious UT Rambler to George Gordon Wing two years earlier. D.H. Byrd and C.B. Smith became founding members, in 1965, of UT's Chancellor's Council created by Harry Ransom.³⁵⁶

Señor Wing, su Camioneta, y el "Red Ripper"

The interrelationships previously discussed and yet to be discussed in this paper were not the result of unaided insights on the part of this paper's author or researchers. They were ascertained by studying what at first appeared to be a professor's eccentric collection of old magazines carried in his old car, and random mutilations of books on the JFK assassination and one rather obscure reference book in the UT libraries. Upon closer examination, however, patterns began to emerge.

For reasons to be discussed, the mutilations are believed to have been done by a single individual whom this paper's researchers have dubbed the "Red Ripper." This section will deal with an apparent combined purpose behind the eccentricities of George Wing and the mutilations of the Red Ripper.

To be explored, in this and later sections, are the probable identification of Wing's Rambler by an eyewitness who seems to corroborate Wing's background in Florida as predicted by a significant detail of the mutilations; the probable identity of the Red Ripper; and possible interpretations of the magazines and books as evidence.

In September 1988, this author began a daily reading program on the JFK assassination in preparation for the inevitable misinformation that would dominate media coverage of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event. Despite having sporadically kept up with the subject over the years, large gaps in personal knowledge of the findings of researchers over the previous ten years was quickly realized. The reading continued past the anniversary and a learning curve began, resulting in a progressively greater understanding of the facts and history of the assassination.

By May 1989, this author was familiar enough with the Roger Craig story and its implications to take more than a passing glance at George Wing's old Rambler parked among the late model Honda's and Toyota's.

Another direct result of the reading program was the attention given, in the summer of 1989, to the mutilations of Anthony Summers' 1980 edition of *Conspiracy*. The annoyance of this led to a determined effort to find what was written on those missing pages.

As mentioned at the beginning of this paper, the missing "John Martino" pages in Anthony Summers' book were only a minor curiosity even in 1990 after the discovery of Martino's pre-assassination visit to Austin. This book was the 1980 edition, which was UT's only copy prior to the release of the 1989 edition. It was still missing the pages dealing with Martino in May 1991, despite the fact that these pages were reported missing in April 1990 and new pages had been "on order" since May, 9 1990.

When the second mutilation was found (Anson's 1975 book, *They've Killed the President*) it was still only a bothersome inconvenience. UT card catalog records showed a second copy in the Flawn Academic Center, UT's undergraduate library. That copy of the book was missing, however, and according to the librarian, had never been checked out. That indicated it was probably stolen just after being purchased.

It was only with the discovery of a third mutilation, the testimony of Santos Trafficante in a volume of hearings of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, that a pattern began to emerge.

The HSCA pages were removed in a way that left marks from a red ball point pen. The pen had been repeatedly stroked along the gutter of the book until the page could be easily ripped out. This was the same technique used in Anson's book and, in blue ink, in the fourth book discovered: an obscure biographical reference work called *The Directory of American Scholars*.

The only reason this book was consulted was because of attempts to find biographical information about Professor Wing. Wing's name was not listed, but near where his name would have been was a rectangular hole in the page that had been cut out using a blue ball point pen.

After consulting an older edition of this same directory it was suspected that the biography removed from this page (p. 672, sixth ed., 1974) was that of Nathaniel Weyl, the former OSS operative who helped expose Alger Hiss.³⁵⁷ Weyl was friends with John Martino³⁵⁸ (subject of the Summers missing pages and a "close friend" of Santos Trafficante),³⁵⁹ Frank Meyer³⁶⁰ (friend of William F. Buckley, Jr. and subject of Warren Commission Document 662), and William Pawley,³⁶¹ who, aside from being a missing pages subject himself, wrote a letter to the editor of *Esquire* defending the planners of the Bay of Pigs invasion.³⁶²

That letter was published in George Wing's most prominently displayed back seat magazine. After receiving an intact copy of the sixth edition of the directory through an interlibrary loan, the suspicion that Weyl's biography was the one removed was confirmed.

The next book found was Peter Dale Scott's *Crime and Cover-Up*. Prior to discovery of *The Fish is Red*, Scott's was the most mutilated book. Once again a red ball point pen had been used.

The sixth book is perhaps the most unusual. It is the only known foreign language book to be mutilated, Wim J.F. Meiners' *De Moordfabriek: Tussen Dallas En Watergate*. Little is known about this book due to lack of access to Dutch translation services. It was determined much later that its missing pages included a photo section. No major significance between the photos and other aspects of the UT mysteries has been found. However, there are portraits of the Watergate burglars, who seem to have been of special interest to the Red Ripper. But still, this book may not be related to the others since there was no red ink. And the book was poorly bound which could have easily resulted in the loss of pages. There is one fact that makes it worth considering. The Dutch journalist, Willem Oltmans, who is referred to on one of this book's missing pages, had not only visited de Mohrenschildt just prior to his death, but was also talking to Manuel Artime and William Pawley at the time of their deaths. Artime and Pawley are prime subjects of other missing pages.³⁶³

Missing pages from *The Fish is Red*, again with traces of red ink along the gutter, also included the photo section. Since it was not known at this time that *De Moordfabriek* had a photo section, this was considered the first photo section removed. It was predicted, therefore, that there might be a significant photograph removed from this book. A second, intact, copy of this book was soon obtained from UT's Benson Latin American Collection. A quick perusal of the photos revealed no obvious connection to UT, or to George Wing and his station wagon.

A closer look, however, revealed what may be the most significant link of all between Wing and the JFK assassination: a 1961 photo of a man wearing a turtle-neck shirt, in Little Havana, Miami who looks like a young George Gordon Wing. He is pictured with a group of men being recruited by E. Howard Hunt for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Attempts were made to obtain an enlarged print of this photograph from its photographer, Andrew St. George. He has not responded to this author's request to purchase his photographs.

With the chilling discoveries of the Weyl biography and possible Wing photo mutilations, an effort began not only to analyze the known missing pages but to search the campus libraries for others. This led to the first indications of patterns in the contents of the various books as well as the discovery of the remaining books.

The study and analysis of the missing pages has proven to be a lengthy and time-consuming project. The findings concerning them are beyond the scope this paper. A thorough analysis of the missing pages would require another paper of considerable length. For researchers who would like to attempt their own analysis and critique, however, a complete list of the books, their missing pages and their discovery dates, as well as the back seat magazines, can be found in this paper's appendix. This paper will deal with some significant aspects of the missing pages that led to a greater understanding of the interrelationships previously discussed and yet to be discussed.

One of the initial themes to emerge in the missing pages subsequently took on greater importance. It was the first section missing from Anson (197-98). According to the index, it was about Loran Eugene Hall. On these pages Anson tells a story derived from Warren Commission Documents 1563 and 1179.

On September 18, 1963, Hall, "Frank" [possibly Sturgis], Celio Castro and Gerry Patrick Hemming (Oswald's Marine buddy) arrived in Los Angeles from Miami where Hall retrieved a rifle that he had pawned a year before to private eye Richard Hathcock.

After picking up a trailer of arms they all headed back to Miami with a stop in Dallas. "Frank" did not make the return trip with them. Frank Sturgis turned up in Fort Lauderdale, Florida on September 24 to orchestrate the mysterious Beech Travel-Air flight of September 25 by Alex Rorke, Geoffery Sullivan and a mystery passenger.

According to Sid Marks, a witness to the retrieval in Hathcock's office, the rifle was identical to the one shown on television on Nov. 23, 1963 as being used in the assassination. The FBI ended this investigation on Hathcock's word that it was not the same rifle.

This activity took place just prior to Oswald's Austin visit (September 25), the "Odio incident" (September 26) and Martino's Austin visit (October 1). The FBI later got Hall to confess to being one of Odio's mysterious visitors -- a story that satisfied the Warren Commission and proved to be a complete fabrication after the Warren Commission Report went to press.

As we will see, this Loran Eugene Hall story in Anson's book is a major link between the missing pages and the story of Miami Rambler eyewitness Michael Kensington. Kensington's story also has intriguing links to George Wing's Rambler.

The other missing pages from Anson provide a good introduction to the similarities in content of the missing pages in all of the mutilated books. The next set of missing pages (255-58) are in Anson's chapter nine, "The Cuban Connection." The source notes for chapter nine (notes 1-123), are also missing. These pages discuss Gilberto Alvarado ("D"), Jack Anderson (also missing from Scott's *Crime and Cover-Up*), Manuel Artime (Artime and "D" are also subjects of missing pages from the other books), Carlos Bringuier, Rolando Cubela (a.k.a. AM/LASH, another prime target of the Red Ripper), Allen Dulles, Peter Edelman, Richard Helms, E. Howard Hunt, James McCord, Sixto Mesa (also missing from Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 52, n. 20), and the Nicaragua intelligence Service.

The missing pages after these (267-68) are also in chapter nine. They deal with the CIA raider ship, *Rex*, discussed earlier in this paper. The story of the *Rex* is also missing from *Crime and Cover-Up*. These missing pages led this paper's author to the interrelationships discussed earlier concerning D.H. Byrd and Collins Radio.

The next missing pages (275-76) are the first two of chapter ten, "The Gentlemen from Langley." These pages refer to the Rockefeller Commission Report pages 254-57, and a story from the *New York Daily News* of April 23, 1975, concerning E. Howard Hunt's possible presence in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. According to Marita Lorenz, the group who drove from a Miami safehouse in a station wagon "to kill Kennedy" rendezvoused with Hunt in Dallas.³⁶⁴

Chapter eleven, "The Organization Men," contains missing pages 307-14. They concern links between Trafficante, Meyer Lansky, Carlos Marcello, Jack Ruby and the Mannarino brothers of Pittsburgh, (Philadelphia was the hometown of Frank Sturgis and George Wing.) Missing page 331 is the last of this chapter and contains only one footnote (147) which refers to the Warren Commission Report (Bantam, 1964), page 707, and its vague reference to "gambling acquaintances" which eluded the Commission's attention at every turn.

Chapter twelve, "Toward a New Investigation" contains missing pages 332-34 concerning omissions by the Rockefeller Commission. Of particular note on page 334 is "data on Sylvia Odio's father (he had been imprisoned by Castro because he harbored two fugitives in an assassination plot; moreover, Manuel Rodriguez, the Oswald look-alike and Dallas Alpha 66 leader [C.D. 23.4], belonged to the same group as Odio's father), and the Agency's apparent lie to the FBI the day of the assassination that it had no CIA-originated material in its file on Oswald."

Due to skepticism and perhaps some denial on the part of this paper's researchers, the back seat magazines which were known about since 1989, were first examined closely in 1993. Once again their content proved to be more than mildly intriguing.

A study of microfilm of the most prominent Rambler-back seat magazine (*Esquire*, August 1963, Vol. LX, No.2, whole No. 357) revealed an obvious connection to the missing pages.

The first letter to the editor on page twelve is from William D. Pawley, Miami Florida. Pawley, Eisenhower's ambassador to Brazil and Peru, and co-founder of the Flying Tigers, was a friend of both John Martino and Nathaniel Weyl (subjects of missing pages). Weyl ghost wrote autobiographies for both men. He wrote the very book John Martino was plugging during his October 1, 1963 speech to the Austin Anti-Communist League. Pawley himself is a subject of missing pages from *The Fish Is Red*. The letter is entitled "The Cuban Story."

In the letter Pawley disputes the facts of a story about the Bay of Pigs which appeared in the June issue: "How I Signed Up at \$250 a Month for the Big Parade Through Havana Bla-Bla-Bla" by Terry Southern. Pawley calls it a "beatnik story" and blames the failure at the Bay of Pigs on the Kennedy Administration's "terrible mistake of judgement in cancelling the bomber strike on the Havana airport...", and defends those who prepared the plans for the invasion.

He calls the publicity given the article by *Esquire* "a great tragedy." He enclosed a copy of an ad "that appeared in the Miami Herald a few days ago." He accuses *Esquire* of inserting it. Southern's article is an interview of Boris Grgurevich concerning events he experienced prior to the invasion. Pawley's letter is the longest of four in this issue.

On the cover of the June 1963 *Esquire* is a photograph satirizing James Montgomery Flagg's "I want you for U.S. Army" poster from World War I. The satirical caption reads "The CIA wants you. Join up for the march through Havana."

On page sixteen of the August issue is the regular column by Norman Mailer called "The Big Bite." Continuing on page eighteen, Mailer writes, "Given his [JFK's] virtues, suffering his huge vice, his emptiness, his human emptiness, we have moved as a nation under his regime, deeper into totalitarianism, far deeper than his predecessors could have dreamed, and have been granted (by the cavalier style of his personal life and the wistfulness of his appreciation for the arts) the possible beginnings of a resistance to the American totalitarianism."

A study of microfilm of the second most prominent Rambler-back-seat magazine (*Esquire* January 1964, Vol. LXI, No.1, whole No. 362) revealed no obvious connections to the Rambler or the missing pages. However the cover is devoted to *Esquire*'s annual "Dubious Achievement Awards."

One photograph has become an icon in this annual humorous look at the previous year due to its repeated appearances. This feature, which began in 1962, has traditionally used a photograph of Richard Nixon with his mouth wide open in laughter and the caption, "Why is this man laughing?" [This photo](#) with this caption was displayed by George Wing as part of a photo [montage](#) assembled on the door of his office. Also displayed on Wing's door were four items arranged in a vertical group in the following sequence: An old newspaper advertisement, written in Portuguese, with the headline, "[Cursos De Detetive](#)", for a detective school in Sao Paulo, Brazil (Academia Paulista de Investigacoes).

A handwritten notation on the ad reads "Podares Psiodicos," which is Portuguese for "crazy powerful people." Below the ad was a cut-out newspaper headline which read, "A four-letter word: work." Below it was the word "Pain," cut from another source, in bold white letters on a red background. Directly below that was a bumper sticker bearing the AAA logo of the American Automobile Association.

Since many former Nazis reportedly settled in Sao Paulo after the war and were involved in U.S. intelligence activities in Latin America; and since Oswald's "work" in the School Book Depository was obtained with the help of Ruth Paine (Pain) who, allegedly, had an automobile (AAA) which fit the description of George Wing's Rambler; and since Wing's Rambler carried on its back seat, one of the first publications of the Nixon "Why is this man laughing?" photographs, associations can be made between Wing's photo montage, his car, Ruth Paine, Richard Nixon, and Allen Dulles. Of course, the fact that such an interpretation of this photo montage in UT's Spanish and Portuguese Department is possible could also be a coincidence.

Also of possible significance in the January 1964 *Esquire* are the first two of twelve letters to the editor. They are both critical of an article appearing in the November 1963 issue entitled "Apocalypse at Dresden" by R.H.S. Crossman. The letters, by Ronald L. Richter of Philadelphia and "Cleaver Matwaen (Don Eyles)" defend the military necessity of the bombing against Crossman's moral and strategic condemnation. Is this a reference by Wing to Rostow?

While a complete analysis of Crossman's article, as with most aspects of the back seat magazines and mutilated books, must await the results of future detailed studies, the question of whether there is any relevance to Walt Whitman Rostow should be given a brief examination here; especially given Rostow's previously discussed relationships.

Crossman's article does not mention Rostow despite the fact that, as Crossman wrote, "Unexpectedly I found myself recruited to a secret department attached to the Foreign Office, with the title 'Director of Psychological Warfare against Germany.' My main task was to plan the overt and subvert propaganda which we hoped would rouse occupied Europe against Hitler. But I soon found myself caught up in a bitter top-secret controversy about the role of bomber offensive in breaking of German morale."³⁶⁵

Later transferred to Eisenhower's staff, one of Crossman's "pleasantest memories" was "the attitude of General Walter Bedell Smith displayed a few weeks after the Dresden raid." According to Crossman, Smith countermanded direct orders to prevent the realization of Churchill's desire "to use terror tactics in order to panic them out of their homes and onto the roads, and so to block the German retreat."³⁶⁶

Rostow, it seems, displayed no such remorse with regard to Dresden or the tactics of area bombing. While presenting the facade of a purely objective approach to the subject, Rostow nevertheless displayed hints of a lack of compassion toward Dresden's civilian destruction, which was "far more devastating than either of the two atomic raids against Japan that were to follow it two months later."³⁶⁷

In a 1943 memo to an advocate of the policy, Rostow wrote, "I see no evidence or reason to believe that area bombing, *whatever its great virtues* as a generalized drain on the structure of Germany and its military potential, is capable of precipitating a decisive crisis" (emphasis added).³⁶⁸ Even while writing in 1981, that "EOU opposed the bombing of Dresden and Chemnitz,"³⁶⁹ Rostow does not give an opinion of Berlin or Leipzig. His feelings are again hinted, however, in his 1943 memo: "it is my private view that the rest of Germany would take some modest pleasure in Berlin getting it."³⁷⁰

There is no indication in the available record that Rostow expressed any moral objections to a target that, weeks prior to its total destruction, "had been considered so famous a cultural monument and so futile a military target that even the Commander in Chief of Bomber Command, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, had given it hardly a thought."³⁷¹

Also of possible relevance in the January 1964 issue is the article, "Our Man In Saigon" by George J.W. Goodman. The deck reads, "Since September, 1962, David Halberstam has been in the middle of the mess in Vietnam, winning enemies and influencing America."

On page fifty-seven Goodman writes, "Now a military junta has deposed the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem; as turbulence grows over the destiny of South Vietnam, Halberstam and the U.S. press in Saigon almost surely will be charged as participants and not merely observers by those who felt the best bet for the United States was the status quo. Frank Conniff, the Hearst columnist, has written that Halberstam's reporting has misled the President and 'is a political time bomb' like the *Times'* coverage of the Cuban revolution: 'Well, the good grey *Times* has decreed the Diem government in Vietnam has got to go, so...brace yourself for the emergence of an Asian Fidel Castro.'"

There may also be some significance found in the Reese Cleghorn article on page seventy-one of the January 1964 *Esquire*. It is an article in which "Five of the South's leading Segregationists speak for themselves."

One of the most memorable moments during the study of the UT connections to the assassination came on May 13, 1991. It was the chance discovery of the removal of Nathaniel Weyl's biography from the obscure reference book, the *Directory of American Scholars*. Four days earlier the pages missing from the HSCA volumes had been found. The first suspicions were already being entertained that one individual, using, in most cases, a red ball point pen, was guilty of the vandalism.

Nothing detailed was known at this time about the contents of the missing pages except that one mutilation was entirely about John Martino and the rest were about the assassination. It was known that Martino was a friend of Nathaniel Weyl and that he claimed to know much about Oswald's actual role in the conspiracy. It was also clear that if the odd aspects of George Wing's car related to anything concerning the assassination, it would have to be Oswald. Wing, therefore became the prime "Red Ripper" suspect.

It was therefore decided to indirectly learn more about Dr. Wing. That is the only reason this author has ever consulted the *Directory of American Scholars*. And it was only the fact that it was necessary to look in the "W" section, that the discovery was made. In the location of Weyl's biography on page 672 was a rectangular hole cut out using a dark blue ball point pen.

This was the first indication that there may be substantial similarities between the missing pages; similarities which were sought out by the Red Ripper either for the purpose of censoring the material or allowing its discovery by others. Either way, the possibility existed that the pages communicated something of importance to the Red Ripper. The next step was to learn as much as possible about John Martino and Nathaniel Weyl. The following was learned about these men and their connections.

According to an FBI report cited by Canfield and Webberman, a few days after the assassination, "James Buchanan, had written an article for the Pompano Beach *Sun Sentinel* which quoted [Frank] Sturgis as saying that '...Oswald had telephone conversations with the Cuban Government G-2 Intelligence Service during (a) November 1962 visit to Miami. He also contacted 'Miami-based supporters of Fidel Castro...', gave out his famous leaflets and tried to infiltrate a Cuban anti-Castro group which turned out to be the International Anti-communist Brigade [IAB]. He failed because he was outsmarted by their leader, Frank Sturgis. When questioned about this by the FBI, Sturgis said it was just speculation."³⁷²

An informant told the FBI that Buchanan, who according to Sturgis was Director of Propaganda for the IAB, was trying to incite the U.S. government to take action against Cuba. During their investigation, the FBI learned about a fight between Oswald and members of IAB in Miami in October 1962. The source of the alleged fight was John Martino and Nathaniel Weyl. In October 1962 Martino and Weyl were writing Martino's book *I Was Castro's Prisoner*.³⁷³

Because of this book, Martino, a "Florida electronics manufacturer," became "the nation's most famous former Castro prisoner." Martino claimed he flew into Cuba by Pan-American Airways in July 1959 on "a routine vacation and business trip...." He said he was framed by Castro's secret police as a member of the anti-Castro underground and accused of hauling guns in his own plane and burning sugar cane fields. During his trial, witnesses "said he had landed a light aircraft on a highway in the course of clandestinely entering Cuba." Martino said, "Well, this was ridiculous."³⁷⁴

Martino's denials did not ring true, however, because he was a friend of Captain William Morgan. Morgan was an early supporter of Castro but was exposed by Cuban Military Intelligence in 1960 as an anti-Castro triple agent. He was executed by firing squad in Havana, and became an instant anti-Castro martyr.³⁷⁵

After the assassination Martino was actively spreading several false stories that Oswald was paid by Castro to kill Kennedy.³⁷⁶ These false stories and especially the story of "D" (Gilberto Alvarado) are the subject of many of the missing pages.

Nathaniel Weyl testified before the Senate Internal Security Committee on February 19, 1952 that he had been a member of the same Communist "cell" as Alger Hiss. His testimony was "the only outside support [Whittaker] Chambers' story ever received." By the time he testified, Weyl, a freelance writer, had authored several books about treason and espionage. Also at this time Hiss was in jail and public support was building for a new trial.³⁷⁷ Even without vindication, a new trial for Alger Hiss would have been a blow to the political career of then Vice President Richard Nixon.

Another bit of information about Weyl, revealed by Canfield and Webberman, was that Frank Meyer was cited as a reference for the Weyls in CD 662. This FBI report of March 5, 1964, says that informant "T-1" was a house guest at the Weyls' home in Florida and had long conversations there with John Martino about Oswald's links to Castro. At the end of the report its author added, "Frank Meyer, Woodstock, New York, a self-admitted former member of the CP [Communist Party], was interviewed as a reference in 1953, and stated that the Weyls broke with the CP sometime between 1937-1939. He indicated the Weyls have made public statements concerning their past activities and present feelings and he feels they are both strongly, clearly and deeply anti-Communist." This eventually became a major UT connection because Meyer "often wrote for the *National Review*, the editor of which was [E. Howard] Hunt's confidante William Buckley."³⁷⁸ Actually, Meyer was more than just a writer for *National Review*. He became senior editor in 1957.³⁷⁹

According to Canfield and Webberman, "...William F. Buckley's column of March 26, 1964...ponders the possibility that Oswald was a Soviet agent by citing the hypothesis of a 'recently retired member of the CIA.' This 'friend,' who was 'extensively schooled in espionage,' told him that before Oswald left Russia he was recruited as an agent. Hunt had 'recently retired' from the CIA to become a 'contract agent' around this time, and was very close to Buckley. Jack Anderson reported that William F. Buckley was 'behind a defense fund to pay Hunt's lawyers what the secret Watergate hush funds didn't cover.'"³⁸⁰

The possibility of a domestic right-wing conspiracy was not unknown to Buckley but he apparently only gave serious consideration to a foreign communist conspiracy. Soon after the assassination Buckley left the country. He went to Switzerland to write a book that never materialized. While there, a friend arranged a dinner party for the Buckleys with Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Chaplin. According to Buckley biographer John B. Judis, "Chaplin was preoccupied with the assassination of President Kennedy...and he suggested to his guests that it had been a plot by the CIA or Texas John Birchers.

"I don't trust the FBI. Do you, Mr. Buckley?" Chaplin asked.

"No," Buckley replied. "After all, they let you get out of the country without paying your income tax."³⁸¹

As discussed earlier in this paper, Buckley was recruited into the CIA and introduced to Hunt by James Burnham who could have known Michael Paine's father as a fellow leader of the U.S. Trotskyist movement. Buckley himself could have known de Mohrenschildt who had worked for his parent's oil company, Pantipec. De Mohrenschildt later entered the oil business in Cuba with Pantipec's president Warren W. Smith and several Cubans who were to become involved in anti-Castro activities that included Oswald. Army Intelligence reservist Jack Crichton, who was a mutual friend of Ilya Mamantov with Ruth Paine, had also worked for Warren Smith at Pantipec. Buckley's good friend, Hunt, was a favorite CIA employee of Allen Dulles. Hunt worked for Dulles' other favorite agent, Tracy Barnes, as covert action chief of Barnes' mysterious Domestic Operations Division. It was another agent of Barnes' division, J. Walton Moore, who encouraged de Mohrenschildt to get to know Oswald in Dallas.

Allen Dulles, the CIA's expert on Yugoslavia, "having at one point in his State Department career been in charge of the desk that dealt with the affairs of that part of the world" and "apparently knew the names of every city, town, river, bridge, railway line, and personality in the entire country,"³⁸² very likely knew de Mohrenschildt at least through his CIA reports on Yugoslavia in 1957; if not through his cousin Baron Constantine Maydell, the top German Abwehr agent in the U.S. when Dulles began working with members of the Abwehr in attempts to assassinate Hitler along with the Paines' close friend, Mary Bancroft.

Moreover, Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing, "contemplated a coup that would put him in the White House after Wilson's breakdown in October 1919" and "tried to provoke a war with Mexico about this same time."³⁸³ Another man who was intimately involved in these 1919 provocations was William F. Buckley, Sr.³⁸⁴ Lansing's fellow cabinet members were at the top of UT's power structure. Two of them were involved in businesses that linked directly to the Paine family interests in the American Bell Telephone Company. Buckley, Sr. was a former resident of UT's "Old B Hall" dormitory and shared that distinction with Rex G. and Hines Baker (top executives at Humble Oil with Nazi supporter William Stamps Farish, Sr.), Senator Richard Kleberg (who launched LBJ's

political career), William B. Bates (founder of the law firm Fulbright and Jaworski), D.H. Byrd, C.B. Smith, and Jack R. Dougherty, Farish III's fellow Beeville rancher whose clan produced right-wing Dallas oilman Dudley Dougherty.

It was Dougherty who brought Madam Ngo Dinh Nhu to Dallas in October 1963 to be honored at General Walker's "U.S. Day" rally attended by Lee Harvey Oswald. These Beeville connections became the most unexpected UT-JFK assassination link to George Wing's Rambler. The only thing about Wing's Rambler that did not seem to hint at a right-wing/UT-connected conspiracy was an unusual bumper sticker on the rear bumper. It was from the 1964 gubernatorial campaign of progressive Democrat Frances "Sissy" Farenthold. Amazingly, despite her political leanings, she turned out to be one of the Beeville Doughertys.³⁸⁵

It was rare to see this particular piece of political ephemera anywhere by the 1980s -- let alone still on a car's bumper. But then everything about Wing's Rambler, except the required license and registration, screamed "1964" (a look that would seem to have taken some effort to maintain some twenty-five years later). Added to that effort is the fact that each anachronism, including the car itself, whispered "JFK assassination."

These were not the only revelations that resulted from the Red Ripper's removal of Weyl's biography. One of the connections that leads directly back to George Wing's Rambler station wagon, is the fact that William Pawley, whose letter was featured in the most prominent back seat magazine, also knew Nathaniel Weyl. According to Hinckle and Turner, in 1963, "The aging millionaire was working on his memoirs with author Nathaniel Weyl, the right-wing ghostwriter whose books in his own name included *Red Star Over China* and *Red Star Over Cuba*. At the same time the prolific Weyl was commissioned to ghostwrite John Martino's account of his three years in a Cuban prison entitled *I Was Castro's Prisoner*."³⁸⁶ Through Weyl, Martino arranged for two ex-CIA agents on Pawley's payroll to attend a meeting in Fort Lauderdale of anti-Castro leaders designed to "find out what the CIA was doing" and report back to President Kennedy who "didn't trust the agency and felt he was receiving bad information." An initial meeting had already brought Martino together with fellow anti-Castro loose cannons Howard Davis, Eddie Bayo, and Gerry Patrick Hemming (Oswald's Marine buddy), in the office of Miami *News* editor Bill Boggs, a Kennedy confidant.³⁸⁷

The anti-Castro leaders did not trust the CIA either. They were using the meeting to solicit support from Florida conservative leaders to back a mission to smuggle two Soviet Army colonels out of Cuba who knew where the Russians had hidden offensive missiles in violation of the Missile Crisis settlement.³⁸⁸

One of the solicitors was Hemming, who would later travel to California with Loran Eugene Hall to retrieve a special rifle. It was Hemming's right-hand man, Howard Davis who had gotten word to Kennedy about the Russian colonels through New York financier Theodore Racoon. As a result of the meeting, Senator James O. Eastland of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee urged Pawley to help Martino arrange the secret mission. It was called Operation Red Cross.³⁸⁹

Life magazine's Dick Billings accompanied Pawley, Martino, William "Rip" Robertson, and the exile guerrillas, led by Bayo, on the mission.³⁹⁰ Billings would soon be stationed at *Life's* temporary bureau at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas covering the Kennedy assassination, where he would aid Richard B. Stolley and C.D. Jackson in the negotiations to buy the Zapruder film.³⁹¹ Rip Robertson, the former World War II Marine frogman from Texas who helped overthrow Arbenz for United Fruit, was the commander of the *Barbara J.* and one of the first two men ashore at the Bay of Pigs.³⁹²

Former Ambassador Pawley, who founded General Chenault's Flying Tigers, had also participated in the Guatemala coup, had co-authored the infamous Doolittle Report with his friend Allen Dulles, had pressured Eisenhower to give American support to the first anti-Castro exiles, and had persuaded Clare Booth Luce to finance anti-Castro guerrilla operations. An FBI report written years before the assassination described Martino as a "close friend" of Santos Trafficante.³⁹³ Bayo was reportedly involved in the July 1961 double assassination plot against Fidel and Raúl Castro run out of the Guantánamo Naval base. He later joined Alpha 66.³⁹⁴

Hinkle and Turner described the meetings that led to Operation Red Cross this way: "It was through these show-and-tell meetings about the CIA that the matter of the Russian missile officers would pass from the hands of Kennedy's friends to those of his foes."³⁹⁵

Indeed. Snubbed by the CIA, Hemming formed his own group, Interpen, "a kind of Dirty dozen times two." With him was Robert K. Brown, a graduate of the counterintelligence school at Fort Holabird, Maryland. Hemming funded Interpen with support from right-wing Dallas oilman Clint Murchison, who was a close associate of the Cabell brothers, Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover.³⁹⁶ Additional funding came from Howard Hughes associate C. Osmet Moody, who owned the Cay Sal Bank islands where George Bush's rig was drilling from 1957-1963.³⁹⁷ Funding also came from H.L.'s son Nelson Bunker Hunt, and right-wing radio station magnate Gordon McLendon.³⁹⁸

McLendon owned the Dallas top-40 station, KLIF. Jack Ruby had a close relationship with McLendon and other staff at KLIF and visited the station several times during the weekend of the assassination.³⁹⁹ On the back of an envelope found in Ruby's pocket when he shot Oswald was the phone number (DA1-0467) of his friend, KLIF disc jockey, Russ "Weird Beard" Knight. Ruby had even called McLendon's home the night of the assassination.⁴⁰⁰ The high-risk Operation Red Cross, launched in June 1963, failed when Bayo and his guerrillas disappeared in Cuba.⁴⁰¹

In 1975, Martino confided to his close Texas business associate Fred Claasen that he had been a CIA contract agent and had personal knowledge of the conspiracy behind the Kennedy assassination. He told Claasen:

The anti-Castro people put Oswald together. Oswald didn't know who he was working for -- he was just ignorant of who was really putting him together. Oswald was to meet his contact at the Texas Theater. They were to meet Oswald in the theater, and get him out of the country, then eliminate him. Oswald made a mistake....There was no way we could get to him. They had Ruby kill him.

Martino died soon after he talked to Claasen. His widow said, "the Company or the government picked up his body."⁴⁰²

Technically, Operation Red Cross could be considered part of a larger effort underway in 1963 to once again invade Cuba. In January 1963, Manuel Artime, "the CIA's 'Golden Boy' of Brigade 2506," met with Robert Kennedy and soon began receiving funding for Operation Second Naval Guerrilla (SNG), the third Cuba invasion attempt after Mongoose fizzled.⁴⁰³ Artime, like Buckley, would later organize a defense fund for his friend E. Howard Hunt and the other Watergate defendants.⁴⁰⁴

SNG would depend on one of the previously mentioned assassination plots (the AM/LASH plot) being revived just when President Kennedy was considering normalizing relations with Cuba. Why then would Bobby Kennedy go along? As Hinkle and Turner explained, "...underlying RFK's genuine sympathy for the exiles was the slight edge of extortion, for Artime knew things about the invasion that were better left unsaid."⁴⁰⁵

Second Naval Guerrilla involved not only Artime and the CIA, but General Edward Lansdale; General Somoza of Nicaragua; Rolando Cubela alias AM/LASH;⁴⁰⁶ E. Howard Hunt;⁴⁰⁷ Cubela's close friend Jose Aleman, Jr.; Haiti/Nicaragua lobbyist I. Irving Davidson; Cuba raider Orlando Bosch; Aleman-ally and SNG-Somoza liaison Carlos Prio Socarras; Artime's Somoza liaison Miguel de Leon; CIA/Somoza linked United Fruit and Steamship of New Orleans; and the Lake Pontchartrain training camp, which had Somoza's blessing and whose graduates would be sent on to Nicaragua.⁴⁰⁸

Involved in the Lake Pontchartrain training camp were camp member Carlos Bringuier; camp dynamite supplier and life-long friend of Cubela, Victor Espinosa Hernandez alias "A"; camp arms cache holders Sam Benton, Mike McLaney and his brother William McLaney; camp manager and former leader of Sturgis' Cuban underground, Victor Paneque Batista and his alleged uncles, camp head, Laureano Batista and his brother Augustin Batista, who was one of several real estate investors calling themselves the Ansan Group.⁴⁰⁹

The Ansan group laundered millions of dollars in Cuban money into Key Biscayne real estate deals involving the Teamsters and Richard Nixon. A principal of the Ansan group was Jose Aleman, Sr., the father of Cubela's close friend. Aleman, Sr. was a former Cuban minister under President Carlos Prío Socarras.^{[410](#)}

These were the most direct participants in Second Naval Guerrilla. And just as the Ansan Group members had links to Nixon, I. Irving Davidson had connections through Clint Murchison, for whom he lobbied in Washington, to Lyndon Johnson and J. Edgar Hoover. Davidson had earlier been intimately involved in the Bobby Baker scandal which implicated Johnson. He would later mobilize Teamster political influence to prevent the anti-Kennedy Jimmy Hoffa from going to prison.^{[411](#)}

The Lake Pontchartrain training camp, as Scott said, "in short, was *part* of the CIA-Artime-Cubela-Somoza plan [SNG]." SNG activities had twice, despite warnings, "violated President Kennedy's ban on U.S.-based guerrilla operations, and one if not both of these incidents involved the future burglars of Watergate."^{[412](#)}

One of these incidents was the October 1963 raid on Cuba "from a Florida-based ship of the Somozas called the *Rex*, [involving] both [Eugenio] Martinez as skipper (according to Sturgis) and very probably Sturgis himself as well." According to Scott, "...at least four (perhaps six) of those associated at this time with the Artime-Nicaragua plan [SNG] disseminated similar stories [to the story of "D"] linking Oswald (or Ruby) to Fidel Castro."^{[413](#)}

Simply put, the missing pages appear to tell the story of Operation Second Naval Guerrilla, participants of which were closely involved with the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination and Marina Oswald after the assassination.

A major part of that story, involving many of the same participants, concerns the planting of false stories linking Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald to both Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union. Among those behind the false stories were James Buchanan, Frank Sturgis, John Martino, Nathaniel Weyl, William F. Buckley, Jr., Miguel de Leon, and Carlos Bringuier, who together with his close friend Ed Butler, debated Oswald on WDSU radio in New Orleans, exposed his defection to Russia, and publicly released a "truth tape" of the debate right after the assassination.^{[414](#)}

Bringuier had been the Press and Propaganda Secretary of the CIA-sponsored Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) in New Orleans located at 544 Camp Street -- the address of Guy Banister's office that was stamped on leaflets distributed by Oswald in front of Clay Shaw's International Trade Mart.^{[415](#)}

Butler was head of the Information Council of the Americas (INCA). He conceived of the propaganda activity he called "truth tapes" while serving in a special Army Unit in Alexandria Virginia. After 1963 he sat on the Planning Committee for the Freedom Studies Center of the American Security Council with Edward Lansdale. INCA's production manager, Manuel Gil, was a member of Bringuier's CRC at 544 Camp Street. Gil would later become involved with SNG's Orlando Bosch whose anti-Castro raids included Frank Sturgis and James Buchanan's brother Jerry Buchanan.^{[416](#)}

Along with Lansdale, Nelson Rockefeller may have also had an interest in INCA's pre- and post-assassination activities concerning Oswald. In 1941, Rockefeller, apparently arranged letters of credit from the Rockefeller family's Chase Manhattan Bank for de Mohrenschildt and his Abwehr cousin Konstantin Maydell. At that time Rockefeller was coordinator of information for Latin America.^{[417](#)}

Shortly after Castro's takeover, Nelson's brother David became president of Chase which had controlled Cuba's credit for half a century. David was also director of Punta Alegre Sugar Corporation, the second largest producer of Cuba's primary export. Rockefeller family advisor A.A. Berle, Jr. was chairman of SuCrest, the largest sugar refiner on the East Coast. According to biographers Peter Collier and David Horowitz, "When the National Security Council made its decision to invade Cuba, five of those present were David's close friends or associates (Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, CIA chief Allen Dulles, Presidential Assistant McGeorge Bundy, and Berle)." While president of Chase, David Rockefeller shared CEO responsibilities with George Champion, who had succeeded future Warren Commissioner John J. McCloy as chairman of the board.

Another of Nelson's brothers, John, Jr., had helped D.H. Byrd buy Collins radios for Admiral Byrd's polar expeditions.⁴¹⁸

Nelson Rockefeller's influence in the White House improved greatly when his family's candidates Eisenhower and Nixon took office in 1953. He was "charged with sweeping away the administrative debris of twenty years of Democratic rule." He swept three New Deal programs under the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He was then named Undersecretary of HEW to Texan Oveta Culp Hobby, publisher of the *Houston Post* and wife of Texas Governor William P. Hobby.⁴¹⁹

Mrs. Hobby would occasionally socialize with Houston's ultra powerful in Suite 8F of the Lamar Hotel in downtown Houston. According to author Pete Brewton, former reporter for the *Houston Post* and *Houston Chronicle*, "In 8F were the Brown brothers, George and Herman, the financial backers of LBJ who owned the giant construction firm Brown & Root; Gus Wortham, the insurance king of American General Insurance Co.; Jesse Jones, 'Mr. Houston,' lumber man, banker and publisher of the *Houston Chronicle* who headed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for Franklin D. Roosevelt; Judge James Elkins, who founded the law firm of Vinson & Elkins and First City Bank in Houston...."⁴²⁰ Hobby's fellow Houston newspaper publisher, Jesse H. Jones, had been yet another Texan in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet. His Houston Endowment, Inc., founded in 1937, is a primary beneficiary of the University of Texas at Austin.⁴²¹

George Brown, George de Mohrenschildt's mutual friend with Howard Burris and Lyndon Johnson, was president of the CIA-conduit Brown Foundation. A director of Brown's firm Texas Eastern Transmission, George A. Butler, was trustee of the CIA-conduit Hobby Foundation with Mrs. Hobby. Hobby also sat on the CIA's Cuban Freedom Committee, which was set up for the CIA by E. Howard Hunt's future employer, the Robert R. Mullen Agency. A supporter of the Cuban Freedom Committee was INCA's president, Dr. Alton Ochsner who, like Harry Ransom, was a consultant to the U.S. Air Force. Ochsner was also a director of *Latin American Reports*, whose editor was William G. Gaudet the CIA agent who was issued the Mexican travel permit immediately preceding Oswald's. Gaudet, it is recalled, was the source of the Trotskyite link to Ruby, and had hinted that Oswald's cousin and Rostow/Isaacs (?) associate, Marilyn Dorothea Murret, was a CIA agent in New Orleans. In May 1963, the similar but more paramilitary minded Committee for a Free Cuba was formed. Its membership included Clare Booth Luce.⁴²²

Despite Nelson Rockefeller's UT/Texas connections through Oveta Culp Hobby, this route from George Wing's Rambler to Pawley to Operation Red Cross to SNG to the false stories about Oswald to Rockefeller's interest in these matters, may seem to be somewhat distant from the subject of this paper. However, these "Free Cuba" groups bring us once again back to the story of Loran Eugene Hall's retrieval of the rifle as told in CD 1179, a story which is a subject of missing pages. And it is also a story which, as we will see, has an apparently direct connection to George Wing's Rambler. Canfield and Webberman noted that "Hathcock volunteered the information that Hall paid for the rifle with a check drawn on 'The Committee To Free Cuba.'" They go on to explain that,

The Committee To Free Cuba, like the Free Cuba Committee, Citizens for a Free Cuba, Crusade to Free Cuba, Crusade to Free Cuba Committee, Cuban Freedom Committee, and the Committee for Free Cuba, was merely a CIA front group established in order to account for funds the CIA was pumping into various exile groups. Either directly or indirectly, they could all be traced back to Watergate mastermind, Everette Howard Hunt.⁴²³

Furthermore, the Free Cuba Committee was headed by David Ferrie's friend, Eladio Del Valle, and Citizens for a Free Cuba was founded by Guy Banister. Canfield and Webberman, bringing all of this to a focus, point out that, "Loran Hall was an officer of the Committee to Free Cuba -- also known as the Free Cuba Committee. So what we have here is a CIA front group taking a rifle 'out of pawn' that looked like Oswald's a month before the assassination."⁴²⁴

Several officials of these groups disseminated false stories tying Oswald and Ruby to Castro, and Castro to plots against other U.S. officials. One of the stories was given to the Free Cuba Committee by Andrew St. George -- the photographer who took the picture apparently showing George Wing with E. Howard Hunt's men in Miami.⁴²⁵

This SNG/false story connection to Wing will take on even greater importance when we explore the significance of CD 1179 to Wing's Rambler. But first, we will return to Nelson Rockefeller's connections to see where else they lead.

Oveta Culp Hobby sat on the Cuban Freedom Committee with Peter O'Donnell, Jr. who was president of Harry Ransom friend Karl Hoblitzelle's Foundation and a member of the right-wing National Advisory Council of Young American's for Freedom (NAC-YAF) with Robert Morris. Morris was Otto Otepka's defense attorney, General Walker's attorney, H.L. Hunt's attorney, a John Bircher, and a Naval intelligence officer.⁴²⁶

Young American's for Freedom was founded in September 1960 by William F. Buckley, Jr. "One of the YAF's leading board members by 1963," wrote Dick Russell, "was retired major general Charles Willoughby, who had a daughter living in Texas."⁴²⁷

A Dr. Stubblefield of Parkland Hospital had helped Robert Morris get General Walker released from the mental hospital to which Bobby Kennedy had him committed in 1962. It was through the offices of Dr. Stubblefield that Sylvia Odio's psychiatrist was later obtained.⁴²⁸ On the NAC-YAF with O'Donnell and Morris was Russian Prince Igor Cassini who with Bobby Baker tried to intervene in the the Kennedy sanctioned overthrow of Trujillo -- a coup that resulted in Mafia financial losses.⁴²⁹

Even if Rockefeller had known de Mohrenschildt since the war, and created Hobby's historic governmental position and served under her, and had extensive family ties to Cuba's economy, the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the Collins Radio Company, are there any indications that he would have a more direct interest in CIA-sponsored stories linking Oswald to Castro? The answer may lie in Rockefeller's next position in the Eisenhower administration.

Eighteen months after Nelson's appointment to HEW, C.D. Jackson (friend and co-worker of Walt Rostow, Allen Dulles, and later Henry Luce), resigned his post as Special Assistant to the President for Psychological Strategy (the position which gave him the authority to create Radio Free Europe, whose director was Norman Fredricksen's father). Rockefeller replaced Jackson and changed his title to Presidential Coordinator for the CIA. In that capacity he served as the first head of a secret unit called the Planning Coordination Group,⁴³⁰ a subcommittee of the Operations Coordination Board that was abolished by Kennedy on the advise of Rostow and Bundy. After the Bay of Pigs, Kennedy gave its oversight responsibilities to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB).⁴³¹

The little known PFIAB is currently composed of fourteen members drawn from "outside government." It reviews all intelligence operations and activities and reports to the president at least semiannually.⁴³² Texas Senator John Tower, also a YAF board member, had personally interceded in 1962 with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the case of Marina Oswald. Tower was chairman of Bush's PFIAB when he died in a plane crash in April 1991. Two long-time members of the PFIAB were Edwin H. Land of the Polaroid Corporation, and William O. Baker of Bell Telephone Laboratories.⁴³³ Recall that Mary Bancroft's first love affair was with Leopold Mannes, who was helping to perfect color photography -- a man she met through the Paines. Recall also that the Paine family and two of President Wilson's UT cabinet members were closely associated with Bell Telephone.

Rockefeller then, was obviously working closely with Allen Dulles and was also interacting with C.D. Jackson during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration. It seems, therefore, that Nelson Rockefeller "an expert on Latin America and psychological warfare,"⁴³⁴ had many connections and motives indicating access to information about, if not direct participation in, the events and propaganda preceding and following Kennedy's assassination.

Most ominously, however, the essential theme of the false stories spread by INCA and others, *predates* the assassination. The false stories are *prima facie* evidence of a conspiracy to cover up the assassination. And the fact that they predate the assassination is *prima facie* evidence of the conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. According to Scott, "Beginning in October 1963 the CIA disseminated to other agencies a series of CIA messages about 'a man who identified himself as Lee Oswald, [who] may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald' who had 'contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.'" These messages alleged that Oswald was in contact with the

KGB assassination department. There is substantial evidence that Oswald was being impersonated in this incident. Meticulous research by Paul L. Hoch clearly shows that the CIA was devoting considerable energy to obstructing a public resolution of this matter by the Warren Commission. Spearheading that effort was Deputy Director of Central Intelligence Richard Helms⁴³⁵ -- Howard Burris' close friend.

As of late 1992, evidence of this alleged impersonator was actively being kept secret. Among the files yet to be released on the assassination is a lengthy report by HSCA investigator Edwin Lopez which reportedly shows that Oswald was being impersonated in Mexico City. The "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992" specifically excluded the Lopez report. The act began as a bill jointly sponsored by former Warren Commission attorney Arlen Specter, former HSCA Chairman Louis Stokes, and Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee David Boren.

At the same time Helms was reportedly obstructing the truth about an Oswald impersonator in Mexico City, he was leading the Warren Commission on a wild goose chase. The story of "D" -- a prime target of the Red Ripper - - alleged that Oswald was paid \$6,500 by a "a tall, thin Negro" in Mexico City to kill Kennedy. After the story failed to hold water, "D" retracted his claim, then recanted the retraction, then failed a polygraph test. The story first came to the Commission's attention in a memo from Richard Helms, who never identified "D". The FBI later discovered he was Gilberto Alvarado, an agent of Nicaraguan intelligence -- another link to Second Naval Guerrilla and its leading participants, future Watergate figures Bernard Barker, James McCord, and E. Howard Hunt.⁴³⁶

In an incident similar to the "D" story, Miguel de Leon and Sixto Mesa, both associated with Hunt's friend Artime, got Fernando Penabaz, a friend of Bringuier's, to spread a story that Oswald had contacted Cuban intelligence in Nicaragua.⁴³⁷ DeLeon, Mesa, and Penabaz are also subjects of missing pages.

Thus, a cursory analysis of the missing pages seems to indicate that an apparent purpose behind the mutilations of the Red Ripper was to either censor facts about, or bring attention to the persons involved in both Second Naval Guerrilla and the false stories. One particularly noteworthy SNG/false stories connection to the UT Rambler is that some of these individuals were closely associated with Allen Dulles, Walt Rostow, William F. Buckley, Sr., Lyndon Johnson, and Howard Burris; who in turn had close UT ties to Harry Ransom, D. Harold Byrd, C.B. Smith, and the Spanish and Portuguese Department. As we will see next, there are even stronger connections between people involved in Second Naval Guerrilla, the false stories, and the Rambler.

Why is this Man Laughing?

It was apparently important to the Red Ripper that Watergate burglars Frank Sturgis, E. Howard Hunt, Eugenio Martinez, Bernard Barker, and James McCord were principal players in Second Naval Guerrilla and/or the false stories about Oswald and Ruby. We have seen that these persons had overlapping relationships with Lyndon Johnson and Allen Dulles; and they in turn had links not only to Ruth Paine and her alleged Rambler but to the UT Rambler as well.

One of them, Bernard Barker, may have been indirectly involved with the Dealey Plaza Rambler on the day of the assassination. Whether or not a man carrying fake Secret Service credentials aided in the release of the Rambler's driver (a story attributed to Roger Craig), Craig did say he reported his sighting of the Rambler to a fake Secret Service man, who was only interested in Craig's description of the car. Craig identified the man as Edgar Eugene Bradley.

Patrolman J.M. Smith and Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman also reported an encounter with a fake Secret Service agent behind the infamous grassy knoll picket fence immediately after the shooting, while the smell of gunpowder was still in the air. In April 1975, one month before Roger Craig died of a rifle wound to the chest, Weitzman identified Bernard Barker, the leader of the Watergate burglary team, as the man who produced the fake Secret Service credentials.

Barker was E. Howard Hunt's top deputy during the Bay of Pigs, the CIA's chief liaison to the various Cuban exile groups, and was "paymaster" for all exile work for the Agency. Barker is also solidly linked to Santos

Trafficante (Martino's friend), and the Cuban Revolutionary Council (whose New Orleans address was stamped on Oswald's leaflets). Barker has admitted, as has Frank Sturgis, to being close to Carlos Prio Socarras, the wealthy financier of Cuban exile activities. Prio Socarras was once arrested in a gunrunning conspiracy with Robert Ray McKeown. McKeown had been involved with Jack Ruby in "running jeeps to Cuba" and other smuggling schemes. As we will see, McKeown may be a key link between not only Ruby and Oswald, but Ruby, Oswald, George Wing, and C.B. Smith. Thus Barker has many ties to SNG (not the least of which is the fact that it was he who exfiltrated Artime out of Castro's Cuba) and apparent ties to our anachronistic Rambler.⁴³⁸

We have seen through examining the missing pages that SNG players Jose Aleman, Sr. and Augustin Batista had financial ties to Richard Nixon. Ten years after SNG they would all be embroiled in the Watergate scandal, and Hunt's friends, false story propagator William F. Buckley, Jr. and SNG principal Manuel Artime would raise funds to try to get them out of their Watergate mess.

Assuming that the Red Ripper was trying to communicate something important relating to George Wing's Rambler, are there more direct or more significant links from SNG and the Watergaters to the Rambler and the person to whom Oswald thought it belonged, Ruth Paine? It seems there are.

Although Nixon's ties to SNG's Ansan Group members are somewhat indirect, they take on greater importance given indications that he had closer ties to other SNG players who were directly involved with Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. To examine those ties we must first return to Ruth Paine's July 1963 trip to Naushon Island to visit her mother-in-law -- a trip about which some still classified Warren Commission documents may shed light;⁴³⁹ and we must also explore Ruth's mutual Dallas friends with the Oswalds.

As we have seen with the close ties of Allen Dulles and Hans Gisevius at Dresser Industries, Ruth and Michael Paine were not the Massachusetts Paine family's only link with the city of Dallas. They had other possibly conspiratorial associations in that city as well. Michael's cousin Sandy Forbes belonged to an exclusive golf club with former deGolyer associate Paul Raigorodsky, the unofficial leader of the close knit Russian exile community in Dallas as well as a financial patron of that community's CIA-sponsored St. Nicholas Parish. Ruth, who spoke Russian well enough to tutor a student in scientific Russian at an exclusive private Dallas school, interacted with this same community. She was even a friend of Ilya Mamantov, who co-founded the St. Nicholas Parish. Mamantov was teaching the same subject as Ruth (scientific Russian) to a group of employees at Magnolia Laboratories. Therefore, cousin Sandy could have had an interest in Ruth's friend Marina, the newest darling of the Dallas Russian community.

Likewise, Michael's uncle, Eric Schroeder, had been a friend and investment associate of Everette deGolyer, who died in 1956, and whose "very close friend," Antonio J. Bermudez, was listed in George de Mohrenschildt's phone book. Even if Schroeder did not know deGolyer's partner Lewis MacNaughton, he would have been familiar enough with him to be interested in Ruth's new friend Marina Oswald. Marina had been in close contact with MacNaughton's personal accountant George Bouhe. Although he felt it was too far to drive, Bouhe would make the trip to Oak Cliff when Marina "needed help with the baby." That insight into the relationship between Marina and Bouhe came from Mrs. Declan Ford (another of Marina's Dallas friends) when she testified before the Warren Commission.⁴⁴⁰ Uncle Eric had even lived in the Dallas area for many years, where he came to know deGolyer. As Scott says, it is "thus worth learning whether Schroeder had anything to do with his niece's assumption of the babysitting role formerly exercised by MacNaughton's personal accountant, George Bouhe."⁴⁴¹

Peter Dale Scott tells us more about Bouhe and notes the strange and complete withdrawal of Bouhe's attention to Marina:

"George Bouhe testified before the Commission that while Raigorodsky was the 'godfather' of the group, he himself 'did the organization work' (8 H 358); others testified that he 'even kept files on new arrivals' (8 H 453). From the fact that all members of the Russian Community were 'well acquainted...with each other'. Commission counsel Jenner elicited testimony that it was 'perfectly normal' (9 H 7) for the community to have lavished such care on the Oswalds.

"Nevertheless, from April to November 1963, the Russian community severed all contact with the Oswalds (even when Marina was separated and more helpless than before), and their baby-sitting role was now temporarily assumed by the Russian-speaking American Ruth Paine, a Quaker. Ruth Paine had her own contacts with the Russian community (9 H 107, 133), but had 'accidentally' met the Oswalds through one Russian she did *not* know -- Count de Mohrenschildt (R 722)."⁴⁴²

Along with her husband, Mrs. Declan Ford (who revealed Bouhe's babysitting role) took care of Marina after the assassination. Mr. Ford had worked many years at DeGolyer and MacNaughton (2 H 323, 336), the former employer of Jack Crichton.⁴⁴³

As Scott reminds us, "...Crichton was simultaneously an Army Reserve Intelligence officer and an employee of Empire Trust, one of whose directors was Bouhe's and Ford's employer, Lewis W. MacNaughton. (Crichton himself had been a Vice-President of DeGolyer and MacNaughton, from 1946 to 1950). Crichton moreover had not only intelligence but political connections: in 1964, still an army reserve intelligence officer, he ran unsuccessfully against John Connally as Republican candidate for Governor of Texas."⁴⁴⁴

We will return to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, but first we will turn to the research of Peter Dale Scott to become acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Max Clark and some of Marina's other Dallas friends through transcripts of tapes of her interrogations. These transcripts are intriguing because at the November 24 questioning Marina's translator, Peter Gregory, left out one name repeatedly. The transcriber noted these omissions along with Gregory's deliberate changing of many of Marina's statements. The transcriber also noted that the omitted name Marina kept saying was unintelligible. The names which Peter Gregory did translate on the 24th were Anna Meller, George Bouhe, and his own.

From this Scott deduces: "The first Russians mentioned by Marina in her next substantive interview of November 28 were the Gregorys, George Bouhe, Anna Meller, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark (CE 1792, 23 H 406-07). To the Commission she listed Gregory, Mrs. Clark, Elenor Hall, Bouhe, and Ann Meller (1 H 7). The first four names (Meller, Bouhe, de Mohrenschildt, Clark) supplied by Alexander Kleinlerer, another member of the group, also suggest that the missing name, which may or may not have been deliberately erased from the tape, may have been Gregory's friend Max Clark, the former security officer of General Dynamics (11 H 119)."⁴⁴⁵

What reason would there be to erase any mention of the Clarks from the tape? Why would Peter Gregory avoid translating Marina's repeated mention of them? And why was Mrs. Clark also left off of the Warren Commission's list of thirty-four persons with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact? Many of those listed had met Oswald for only a single evening; while Mrs. Clark was the second Russian, after Gregory himself, whom Oswald had met in Fort Worth. In fact, she was apparently the first Russian with whom Oswald made telephone contact in "attempts to arrange a prompt visit" (R 281) after obtaining the names of two Russian speaking persons in Fort Worth from the local office of the Texas Employment Commission.⁴⁴⁶ A close look at Mr. and Mrs. Clark may provide answers to these and other questions in this paper.

According to Scott, "There were many leads -- some obvious, some not so obvious -- linking Lee Harvey Oswald to Peter Gregory's friend Max Clark, former security officer for the Fort Worth plant of General Dynamics and Jack Ruby to the milieu of General Dynamics' controlling stockholder Henry Crown and his friend Jake Arvey."⁴⁴⁷ (There is also a CIA connection: General Dynamics' president, Frank Pace was one of the nine members of JFK's President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.)⁴⁴⁸

Max Clark was interviewed by the FBI after the assassination. He was on a first name basis with the Fort Worth FBI agent who interviewed him (Earl Haley, 8 H 349). This may be because, along with having been a security officer for the Convair Division of General Dynamics (8 H 352), he was, according to one witness, connected with the FBI (9 H 235). In these capacities he was not far removed from a major political scandal. Up to the time of the JFK assassination, Convair was being investigated by a senate committee concerning the controversial contract award to build the TFX experimental fighter plane. Deputy Defence Secretary Roswell Gilpatric and resigned Navy Secretary Fred Korth were under particular scrutiny in this matter. Korth resigned because he had

used his office in favor of his own Continental National Bank of Fort Worth, which had made loans to General Dynamics. Korth also had several Fort Worth business ties to the Oswald family.⁴⁴⁹

Henry Crown, a director of the Hilton Hotel chain, major Democratic contributor and the leading shareholder of General Dynamics in 1963, was a friend and allegedly an associate in corrupt land deals, with Jack Ruby's old political boss Jake Arvey of Chicago's 24th Ward.⁴⁵⁰ In addition to that, Crown's dealings, through the Havana Hilton, would come to encompass individuals close to Ruby, Oswald, Sylvia Odio, Second Naval Guerrilla, CIA/Mafia assassination plotters, and possibly George Wing.

Former Marine intelligence officer John W. Houser, who became a fellow director with Henry Crown of Hilton Hotels International, had negotiated with a pro-Batista Cuban faction for the casino in the new Havana Hilton. The fact that mobster Albert Anastasia had met with this same group, and was Meyer Lansky's rival in Cuba, may have been one reason Anastasia was executed by the Mafia on October 25, 1957. The hit was allegedly a consensus between Lansky and Santos Trafficante (CIA/Mafia assassination plotter and close friend of John Martino). Trafficante had dinner with Anastasia and then stayed in his hotel room the day before the hit. Shortly after Anastasia's death, Trafficante attended the Apalachin meeting with Pennsylvania mobster Gabriel Mannarino.⁴⁵¹

From 1952 to 1954, Pittsburgh's Mannarino brothers (Samuel and Gabriel) were part-owners, with Trafficante of Havana's San Souci Hotel, managed by Norman "Rough-house" Rothman, a syndicate figure in both Miami and Havana. Rothman co-owned the nearby Tropicana with Meyer and Jake Lansky. The man they hired to be their casino boss was Lewis J. McWillie -- Jack Ruby's friend and idol.⁴⁵²

In 1959 Rothman and Sam Mannarino were arrested in connection with a Canadian bank heist -- the "biggest burglary in the world," according to the FBI. Two years later, when the CIA decided to approach the Mafia about killing Castro, Rothman, according to the *New York Times*, was the go-between who contacted Trafficante, Sam Mannarino, and John Roselli.⁴⁵³

Ten years after that, in 1971, Gabriel Mannarino was on trial in federal court in New York along with John Sebastian La Rocca, boss of the Pittsburgh organized crime family. They were charged in connection with a Teamsters-connected kickback scheme. A star witness in their defense was the head of the local CIA.⁴⁵⁴

Both Mannarino brothers are said to have participated in Syndicate gun-smuggling to Castro in 1958, along with Vito Genovese's son Michael. The Warren Commission mentions Ruby's role as middleman in the sale of jeeps to Cuba and the release of prisoners from a Cuban prison (R 369). But the Commission ignored testimony by Nancy Perrin Rich that she had witnessed Ruby in gunrunning negotiations with her husband, a colonel, a Cuban, and "unless I am very much mistaken...Vito Genovese's son." (14 H 353). Ruby's contact in these ventures (on behalf of "a person in Las Vegas, Nevada") was Robert Ray McKeown, "convicted in February 1958 of conspiracy to smuggle guns to the Castro forces in Cuba (CE 1689, 23 H 159). Ruby himself was linked by Harry Hall to the movement of 'contraband' from Florida to Cuba (23 H 363); the same activity has been attributed to Meyer Lansky. Ruby also had numerous high-level contacts in the Teamsters in Miami (Dave Yaras, 22 H 372, cf. 25 H 295), Dallas (Dusty Miller, 25 H 244, 5 H 200), and Chicago (Barney Baker, 25 H 244); and Teamsters Pension Fund finances were said to have played a role in financing the attempted smuggling of planes and arms (perhaps the Mannarino arms) to the Dominican Republic."⁴⁵⁵

Andrew St. George, the man who may have captured George Wing in his 1961 photograph of E. Howard Hunt's men in Miami, was reportedly heavily involved with two men who were in turn connected to the Mannarino brothers and the Havana Hilton. St. George was named by informed witnesses before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as one of three Americans who were prominent in Castro's campaign against Batista, along with James Gentry and "gunrunning pilot Frank Fiorini [Sturgis]." Subcommittee Counsel Sourwine described St. George as an American double agent. According to Scott, "...U.S. intelligence agents such as Jules Dubois of Army Intelligence and Andrew St. George were allied with Syndicate figures such as Norman Rothman [the close associate of the Mannarino brothers] in efforts which supported Castro in 1958 but swiftly turned against him [by September 1959]." As mentioned earlier, St. George, after the assassination, had given a false story -- about

Castro plots against U.S. ambassadors -- to the Free Cuba Committee, headed by Eladio Del Valle and Loran Eugene Hall. By 1965, St. George was serving as a publicity agent for Manolo Ray, "the engineer in charge of the Havana Hilton, co-conspirator with Dubois against Batista, and personal friend of Sylvia Odio."⁴⁵⁶

Considering the small world which closely links photographer Andrew St. George to these subjects of missing pages; the Mannarino brothers' proximity to Wing in his home state of Philadelphia; close links yet to be discussed between Del Valle, Loran Hall, a Miami Rambler which sounds identical to Wing's, possible Jules Dubois links to C.B. Smith and the Miami Rambler, apparent ties between McKeown, Smith, and Wing; and the way it all stems from Ruth Paine's mutual friends with the Oswalds (including persons closely tied to UT's oil advisors DeGolyer and MacNaughton) preceding and following the assassination; it seems likely that the man in the St. George photo (which is itself on a missing page) is indeed George Wing.

The Warren Commission avoided the subject of Oswald's initial contact with the Clarks, as did Peter Gregory -- Max Clark's friend. The one man on the Commission's staff who would have easily seen the red flags in a General Dynamics employee introducing Oswald to the CIA connected Russian community in Dallas, was assistant Counsel Albert E. Jenner. Jenner was put in charge of investigating the possibility of a conspiracy in the assassination. He was also Henry Crown's attorney in 1964. Considering this inexcusable conflict of interest, his conclusion comes as no surprise. He wrote that, "Review of Oswald's life and activities since 1959...did not produce any *meaningful* evidence of a conspiracy...." Nor did the Commission's investigation of Jack Ruby "*produce any grounds for believing* that Ruby's killing of Oswald was part of a conspiracy" (R 374, emphasis added). Jenner, who carefully chose the Warren Report's wording as one of its key authors, was sitting on the board of directors of General Dynamics by 1970 with his former client Henry Crown. In 1974, Nixon approved the appointment of Mr. Jenner as minority counsel for the House Judiciary's investigation into his impeachment.⁴⁵⁷

Whatever meaning Jenner gave to his evidence of conspiracy, and whether or not any grounds were produced that would have changed Jenner's beliefs about Ruby's killing of Oswald, the Warren Commission had ample opportunity to investigate the conspiracy both through Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and through Mr. and Mrs. Ford, who seemed to know Lewis MacNaughton's personal accountant, George Bouhe, well enough to know his complaints about having to babysit for Marina Oswald. As Peter Dale Scott tells us, "Mrs. Katya Ford, who after the assassination took Marina into her house and became her business agent, is of the Oswalds' four Russian patrons the only one alleged to be linked to Jack Ruby."⁴⁵⁸

She and her first husband, Stanley Skotnicki, were listed as persons "supposed to be associates or friends of people that Mr. Ruby knew and associated with closely" (1 H 239, 436). Mrs. de Mohrenschildt told the Commission that Skotnicki "was too anxious to make too much money" (9 H 306). Katya denied knowing Ruby but she and her husband Declan Ford, "an employee of DeGolyer and MacNaughton until October 1962," (about the time Oswald met Ford and moved to Dallas) suggested that a friend and neighbor of theirs, John M. Grizzaffi, did know Ruby (2 H 296, 323). Grizzaffi, who was also a friend of Stanley Skotnicki, may be the reason the Skotnickis made it onto the list of Ruby associates. He may have been "Little Johnny Grissaffi," the hit man hired by mobster Benny Binion to kill his Dallas gambling rival, Herbert Noble, in 1946.⁴⁵⁹

The importance of the Fords' friend having such a relationship with Binion is that Ruby's idol, Lewis J. McWillie, had worked for Binion and his gambling associates Earl Dalton, Ivy Miller and J.C. Adams, whose name was also found among Ruby's effects. McWillie had worked for Dalton and Miller at a club in Arlington, Texas in the forties. (Arlington is located between Dallas and Fort Worth.) Another Ruby friend, Ralph Paul, had formerly run a bar for J.C. Adams. Paul was a financial backer of Ruby's Carousel Club, and also owned a restaurant in Arlington. In addition to his restaurant, Paul ran an ice cream parlor at the Wynnwood Shopping Center in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas with Ruby's brother Sam. Sam Ruby was in Army Intelligence during World War II. And as discussed earlier, McWillie had been close to the CIA/Mafia plots as Norman Rothman's casino boss at the Tropicana in Havana. Rothman, Trafficante, Roselli, and the Mannarino brothers were among the first CIA contacts in the Castro assassination plots.⁴⁶⁰

So it appears that Marina Oswald's post assassination hosts, the Fords, were friends and neighbors of a Ruby associate tied to Mafia hits and CIA assassination plots. It is also worth noting that Benny Binion, Ralph Paul, and Lewis McWillie had such a long history in the city of Arlington. As we will see, C.B. Smith not only made a name for himself in Arlington, but may have had links to the ordnance smuggling operations of Ruby, McWillie, and Robert Ray McKeown. Smith served with the Chief of Staff, Army Ordnance, during World War II. George Wing had also been involved in ordnance during World War II in Florida. And as we have seen, Andrew St. George, the man who possibly photographed Wing with E. Howard Hunt's men in Miami, was also allied with Rothman, Frank Sturgis, and Jules Dubois of Army Intelligence, in these same Cuban gunrunning activities. Later we will explore how Jules Dubois may be a key person linking C.B. Smith and a Rambler station wagon to a CIA safehouse in Miami.

It is likely that the Fords' friend, John M. Grizzaffi, was "Little Johnny Grissaffi" and that the Warren Commission knew it. One of Grissaffi's accomplices in the Herb Noble hit was a man named Hollis DeLois Green, who went by the name of Lois Green. He was "...the most desperate, the most depraved thug that ever operated in this section," according to a retired Dallas police captain who was active during the Binion era. Peter Dale Scott noted that, "The Commission went out of its way to hear from Ruby's sister that she did not know Lois Green personally, only by reputation ('The conversation was great about him...he was with the rough element,' 14 H 452-53)." Apparently Ruby himself was never asked about Grizzaffi.⁴⁶¹

On February 24, 1964, Marina spent the day at the Declan Ford home with the Fords, two FBI agents, her new attorney, William A. McKenzie, and McKenzie's law partner, Henry Baer. Baer was also the secretary of the Reliance Life and Accident Insurance Company, owned by Maurice Carlson, "a close friend of Richard Nixon." Two directors of Reliance Life were the brothers Bedford and Angus Wynne, of the law firm, Wynne, Jaffe and Tinsley (and the Wynnwood Shopping Center). Law partner Morris Jaffe was George de Mohrenschildt's attorney.

The Reliance Life building also housed the Dallas office of the Secret Service. The building was owned by the Great Southwest Corporation (GSW), a real estate investment group based in Arlington. GSW's investors included Dallas oil man Clint Murchison and the Rockefellers. The group owned Arlington's Inn of the Six Flags, where Marina was taken on November 24, 1963 by Peter Gregory and his friend, Mike Howard of the Secret Service. They, along with another Secret Service agent named Charles Kunkel hid her there from all authorities, including the FBI. (The name Kunkel with telephone numbers was found in Ruby's notebook.) Wynne, Jaffe and Tinsley, who represented GSW and LTV, were also the Washington oil lobbyists named in connection with the Bobby Baker scandals. Bedford Wynne was the oil pay-off man to Bobby Baker and the Democrats.

Marina's new attorneys who were at the Ford home with her that February day in 1964 had taken over her business affairs a week earlier from James Herbert Martin. This appeared to be a change, but Martin had been employed by GSW as the manager of the Inn of the Six Flags. And Baer and McKenzie had recently left the law firm of GSW (Wynne, Jaffe and Tinsley).⁴⁶²

With this background in mind, stemming as it does from the Fords' relationship with Marina, we now turn to Nixon's stay in Dallas from November 20 to 22, 1963. Nixon's odd memory of this trip seems to explain the presence of Baer and McKenzie at the Ford home. It also shows that the Fords may represent, in addition to links between Oswald and Ruby, ominous links between Oswald, Ruby, and Richard Nixon. In fact many things about this trip to Dallas seem to shed light on the subjects discussed in this paper.

Nixon went to Dallas on legal business for Pepsi-Cola (now PepsiCo). When Nixon's political career seemed to die after he lost his bid for governor of California in 1962, Pepsi came to his rescue by offering to give their account to the New York law firm of Mudge, Stern if they took Nixon on as a senior partner. According to Peter Dale Scott,

This political favor by Donald Kendall, who became president of Pepsi in September 1963, has been viewed as a quid pro quo: Kendall is said to owe his presidency of PepsiCo in part to his success (through the good offices of Richard Nixon) in having Khrushchev pose with a Pepsi bottle at the 1959 American exhibition in Moscow. But Kendall's success can also be attributed to

his marriage with the daughter of Admiral Edward Orrick McDonnell, the veteran of Wilson's Vera Cruz expedition and a former director of Pepsi, of Pan Am, and (with Henry Crown and Frank Manheim of Lehman Brothers) of the Hertz Corp.⁴⁶³

Kendall was very involved in Loeb Rhoades, Empire Trust, and General Dynamics investments with close associates of Jack Crichton, Joseph Walker (Air America), Toddie Lee Wynne (cousin of Bedford and director of GSW), and Robert Bernard Anderson.

Anderson, a long-time associate of LBJ and Fort Worth oil man Sid Richardson, had been appointed, in the fifties, to the Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports, which resulted in mandatory oil import quotas designed by Anderson, LBJ, and Senator Kerr of Oklahoma (of the Kerr-McGee Oil Co., from which George Bush hired a close friend of de Mohrenschildt). Reportedly, Anderson's reward was a phony deal concocted by Richardson in June 1957. In this scheme Anderson would buy oil stock for one dollar, then sell it to Toddie Lee Wynne's Dalada Corp. for \$900,000. In September 1963, Richardson's nephew Perry Bass bought Dalada, thus reacquiring the stock for Richardson's estate. Today, Bass is a major financial contributor to the University of Texas at Austin. Anderson's other investment partner, Carl M. Loeb Rhoades, was described by Walter Winchell as LBJ's top financial advisor.⁴⁶⁴

Anderson was also involved in deals with a man closer to the subject of this paper. According to Scott, "In February 1964 Anderson's World Banking Corp. in the Bahamas brought in the Belgian Banque Lambert, along with Augustin Batista of Loeb-linked former Cuba Trust Company in Havana."⁴⁶⁵

As we have seen, Augustin Batista was a member, with Jose Aleman, Sr., of the Anson Group, which was closely tied to Second Naval Guerrilla and to Richard Nixon. As we will soon see, Augustin Batista's Cuban Trust Company employed a director of de Mohrenschildt's Cuban oil company -- a company with close ties to William F. Buckley Sr. and possibly to C.B. Smith and a familiar sounding Rambler station wagon in Miami.

Like Anderson, Robert H. Stewart III had financial ties to both LBJ and Nixon. And as a prominent Dallas Republican fund raiser, director of GSW, Braniff and Lone Star Steel (all close to LBJ), president in 1963 of First National Bank, Dallas (FNBD), and future director of Pepsico (1964), and LTV (1970), Stewart, too, had financial ties to the apparent conspiracy to manipulate Marina Oswald's testimony.

On November 15, 1963, Nixon petitioned to join the New York Bar. Then on November 20 he flew, with Donald Kendall in a Pepsi plane, to a bottler's convention in Dallas. Ten months later Pepsi announced plans to build a multi-million dollar plant in Arlington -- thus enhancing the value of GSW. This project must have been related to Pepsi's intended merger with Frito Lay of Dallas (which interlocked with James Ling's Electro-Science Investors).

This merger between Pepsi and Frito Lay was objected to by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint filed November 19, 1963 -- the day before Nixon flew to Dallas. It was a complaint that must have been of great concern that week to Wynne, Jaffe and Tinsley (GSW's law firm), Nixon, (Pepsi's lawyer), Robert H. Stewart (director of GSW and FNBD), and Herman Lay (of Frito Lay and director of FNBD). If these men met that week, the meeting represented links to de Mohrenschildt (through Morris Jaffe), post assassination links to Marina Oswald (through William A. McKenzie and James H. Martin), the Bobby Baker payoffs (through Bedford Wynne and Robert H. Stewart), and CIA/Cuba connections (through Nixon).⁴⁶⁶

It was Robert H. Stewart who hired George Bush in 1977 (after President Carter replaced him as CIA director) to be director of First International Bankshares, Inc. (FIB, Inc.) of Dallas.⁴⁶⁷

Bush was also named a director of First International Bankshares, Ltd. (FIB, Ltd.), FIB, Inc.'s London Merchant bank. Another FIB, Ltd. director was W. Dewey Presley, the president and chairman of FIB, Inc.'s executive committee.⁴⁶⁸ He is also listed in the book *Who's Who in CIA* (the acronym CIA is used loosely here to mean any intelligence related work). Presley's entry reads:

b.: 26.5.1918;
1939-42 in Magnolia Oil and Pipe Line Companies;
1942-52 Special Agent of FBI; from 1960 Vice President
of First National Bank, Dallas;
OpA [area of operation]: Dallas⁴⁶⁹

We have already explored the presence of Magnolia Oil around Oswald, Ruth Paine, and Eugene Hale Brading. There is, however, another intriguing individual at FIB with connections to Magnolia, George Bush, and others discussed in this paper. He is J. Rawles Fulgham Jr., president of FIB, Inc. and chairman of FIB, Ltd. Fulgham was identified in a 1982 news report as a director of Dorchester Gas Corp. (see Nexis). Dorchester Gas was the company owned by Jack Alston Crichton, which had D.H. Byrd as a director. It was Crichton who selected his and Ruth Paine's friend, Ilya Mamantov to be Marina's interpreter. And as we have seen, Mamantov was teaching scientific Russian to the Magnolia employees who met the Oswalds at the party discussed earlier.

It will be recalled that one of the three Mamantov students living at the house where the party took place, Volkmar Schmidt, had lived and studied with one of the survivors of the failed plot to assassinate Hitler -- a fact which brings us to another intriguing connection of FIB's president and chairman. Fulgham was identified as a director of Dresser Industries (see Nexis), where Bush's father had been a director and Bush himself got his first job. It is recalled that Dresser is also where Hans Gisevius, another survivor of the Hitler plot, friend of Allen Dulles and Ruth Paine's friend Mary Bancroft, "spent some time in Texas."⁴⁷⁰

Given all of this, we can perhaps agree with Professor Scott that,

Mr. Nixon should be asked whether his legal efforts helped to block this complaint [against the Pepsi merger with Frito Lay]; and if so, with whom and how he handled it in Dallas. For it was this merger that brought to the Pepsico board Robert H. Stewart III...for fifteen years an acquaintance and backer of James Ling (who [with D.H. Byrd] bought heavily into LTV and Electro-Science Investors in October and November 1963). Robert Stewart and his bank were named in the Bobby Baker Hearings for the \$250,000 loan Stewart had advanced to Baker and his friends in 1961, for an insurance stock purchase which looked to many like a political reward.

Stewart, like his "very good friend" Senator John Tower, and Tower's campaign manager Peter O'Donnell, was powerful among the conservative Republicans of Texas....In 1970 he became one of three new directors...of LTV, along with Ling's old backer Troy Post...and William H. Tinsley who by now was the senior partner of Wynne, Jaffe and Tinsley.⁴⁷¹

Nixon's flurry of activity the week of November 15 to 22, 1963, during which he worked so intently on behalf of his rich and powerful political allies in Dallas, would seem to have been quite memorable to him; and even more so given the fact that the week ended with the world shattering assassination (in that very city) of the man to whom he lost the U.S. presidency three years earlier by the closest margin in American history. After all, even those who were children (including this author) have remembered that day with unusual clarity for their entire lives. But for Kennedy's historic rival, Richard Nixon, that seems not to be the case. Only three months after the assassination, Nixon did not remember that he was in Dallas almost up until the time of the assassination; despite the fact that during this incredible lapse of memory, he did remember being invited to Dallas in April 1963; he did remember that the purpose of that trip "never materialized"; and he did remember not giving any consideration to going (CE 1973, 23 H 831).⁴⁷² And despite remembering these details, Nixon called his memory of this invitation vague. Most unusual of all is that the story of the invitation was completely false.

Let us review this. Richard Nixon's three month old memory of being in Dallas on the most memorable day in the history of that city; the most memorable day of their lives for most people in the world; and what should have been, for Nixon, the most memorable day of his life, was vague. Yet his ten month old memory of a forgettable invitation to come to Dallas for a forgettable event which never transpired, and about which he gave no consideration, was relatively detailed; even though there had never been any such invitation. And Nixon called his relatively detailed memory of this non-invitation vague.

This raises the question: who was the source of this falsehood? It turns out that it was started on February 19, 1964 by Maurice Carlson of Reliance Life and Accident Insurance (23 H 414, 416); a man described by the FBI as "a close friend of Richard Nixon" (23 H 414). The chairman of Mr. Carlson's insurance company was a man named James H. Bond, who was also with James Ling's Electro-Science Investors (and later with LTV). And we must not forget that the secretary of Mr. Carlson's insurance company was Henry Baer (formerly of the Wynne law firm which represented de Mohrenschildt, LTV, and GSW), the man who was at the Ford home on February 24 with Marina Oswald. The interesting thing about Mr. Baer being there that particular day is that it was the very next day that Maurice Carlson retracted his story about the Nixon invitation to Dallas.⁴⁷³

Joining Carlson in the denial of his own story was Peter O'Donnell, the campaign manager for Robert H. Stewart's "very good friend" Senator John Tower. It is recalled that O'Donnell is also the man who sat on the Cuban Freedom Committee with Oveta Culp Hobby; was president of Harry Ransom friend Karl Hoblitzelle's Foundation; and who was a member of William F. Buckley, Jr.'s National Advisory Council of Young American's for Freedom with Robert Morris. Morris, it is recalled, was Otto Otepka's defense attorney, General Walker's attorney, H.L. Hunt's attorney, a John Bircher, and a Naval intelligence officer.⁴⁷⁴

Why then would Richard Nixon come along three days after the denial of this story (February 28) and seem to corroborate it with his "vague" yet detailed memory of it? Two days before Carlson's February 19 telling of the false story, Baer and McKenzie replaced Martin as Marina's attorneys. The false story, had it been true, would have corroborated an equally incredible story that Marina was reportedly telling. On the same day Carlson told his story, Robert Oswald said that "Marina had locked Lee Harvey Oswald in the bathroom the entire day" (of Nixon's alleged April visit) to prevent him from going to shoot Nixon (22 H 596). By February 24, it had been established that the bathroom locked from the inside. Marina changed her story that day saying she had held onto the doorknob and braced her feet against the wall for three hours (23 H 511-12). When time came to testify under oath, however, she changed her story again and said she and her husband struggled *inside* the bathroom (R 188).⁴⁷⁵

Unless something came along very quickly to back up this bizarre bathroom story, it could have cast doubt on all of Marina's testimony which was essentially all the Commission had to convince the public that Oswald was guilty. And more importantly, if Marina's bathroom story had been proved false, it could have implicated a number of people in its creation; including Henry Baer, William McKenzie, two FBI agents, and the Fords, who were all with her the day her story first changed to accommodate the facts about the door lock. It could have also implicated Carlson who withdrew his invitation story the very next day, and Robert Oswald who first reported Marina's bathroom story. The reason her story was not proved false was because Richard Nixon came to everyone's rescue by "vaguely" remembering the "invitation" on February 28, three days after the whole matter self-destructed.⁴⁷⁶ Had these people been investigated honestly, it is extremely likely it would have led to the connections discussed in this paper.

There are indications that the Warren Commission came quite close to investigating those very connections. In February 1964, the same month these desperate falsehoods about Nixon were being spread, LTV won the Navy contract to build limited war fighter planes which resulted in huge returns on the insightful investments of James Ling, D.H. Byrd and others in November 1963. Also in February 1964, the Joint Chiefs began calling for "intensified operations against North Vietnam", and Ling was charged with misconduct by the Security and Exchange Commission. And the Warren Commission, on February 24 (the day Marina's story began to change), wrote a memorandum to the CIA raising promising questions about Ruby's links to Lewis J. McWillie, Barney Baker, Thomas Hill of the John Birch Society head office (who was in Ruby's notebook), and "Leopold Ramos Ducos," who with Mike Singer (both subjects of missing pages) was linked to Bobby Baker and the teamsters (CE 2980, 26 H 467-73).⁴⁷⁷

The fact that these individuals came so close to being investigated yet were not (because of Nixon's vague remembrance), would seem to be reason enough for Richard Nixon to have a good laugh. He laughed all the way to Asia twice in 1964, where he spoke to South Vietnamese officials and Chiang Kai-shek. When he returned in April 1964 he lobbied hard for carrying the war to North Vietnam. His second trip to Taiwan on Pepsi business enabled him to address the National Toilers Alliance-National Alliance of Solidarists (NTS), the Anti-Bolshevik

Nations (ABN), and assorted German right-wingers and ex-Nazis at the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League (APACL) -- the colleagues of Oswald's contact Spas T. Raikin.⁴⁷⁸

As Dr. Scott tells us, the NTS and ABN collaborated closely with the APACL in Taipeh to establish the proposed World Anti-Communist Conference for Freedom and Liberation. "This makes it likely," Scott writes, "that the NTS was also in contact in Texas with the allies of the APACL and through them with the John Birch Society and the supporters of General Walker." Thus, these Nixon/Pepsi intrigues hit close to home when we recall that "Jack Nichols Payton, a friend and campaign-organizer of General Walker, described himself in Commission Exhibit 2094 (24 H 528) as a member of both the John Birch Society and the Austin Anti-Communist League."⁴⁷⁹ It is also recalled that SNG veteran John Martino, who claimed to have knowledge of the conspiratorial manipulation of Oswald, spoke at a meeting of the Austin Anti-Communist League on October 1, 1963 -- one week after Oswald was in Austin.

Considering these Nixon ties to the Watergaters of Second Naval Guerrilla, Ruth Paine, Jack Ruby, and Lee Harvey Oswald, it no longer seems as much a stretch that the Red Ripper was trying to communicate something important about George Wing's Rambler and the JFK assassination. But could Wing's car be an actual car used by the conspirators? We will next explore some indications that it could. They show that George Wing may have had good reason to pose the question (on his office door and in his anachronistic car) of why Richard Nixon was laughing.

Citations

298. William Weston, "Collaborators of the Conspiracy", *The Third Decade*, Nov., 1992, pp. 5, 10.

299. Weston, p. 6; Warren Commission Hearings, Vol. 3, p. 249, cited in Weston, p. 10. **Note:** This is how Truly referred to himself.

300. *Dallas Morning News*, Nov. 23, 1963, section 4, p. 1.

301. Weston, p. 13.

302. Hunt, *The Sixth Floor...*, p. 5.

303. Warren Commission Hearings, Vol. 6, pp. 391, 395, 396, cited in Weston, p. 11. Note: It was pointed out in the March 1993 *Third Decade* (pp. 22-23) that the testimony cited by Weston referring to "lights all went out and phones became dead" has two different interpretations. While that is true, there is ample evidence that commission attorneys altered testimony and chose language very carefully. Weston believes "that the Warren Commission was trying to avoid the subject." In a cover-up, this matter would be a prime target for obfuscation.

304. Weston, p. 11.

305. Alden Hatch, *The Byrds of Virginia: An American Dynasty, 1670 to the Present*, (NY: Holt Rinehart Winston, 1969.), p. xv; Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 3.

306. *Austin American-Statesman*, Nov. 15, 1988, p. A5.

307. It is suspicious that this building was set on fire while this bank carried the lien because one of the numerous CIA contacts of Lewis MacNaughton, mentioned earlier, is that he was a director of Republic National Gas and Republic National Bank of Dallas with Karl Hoblitzelle, who set up the CIA-conduit Hoblitzelle Foundation. A theater magnate and Ransom friend, Hoblitzelle donated to UT the core of its theater collection. (*Newsweek*, Feb. 27, 1967, p. 26, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 6; Frantz, p. 25.)

308. Hunt, *The Sixth Floor...* p. 5.
309. *New York Times*, Sept. 22, 1975, p. 36.
310. The esteem Lyndon Johnson held for Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia can be seen in a 1964 photo of Lyndon Johnson kissing his hand "in a gesture of condolence and respect...." (Hatch, *The Byrds of Virginia*, photograph.) The Nov. 16, 1963 *Dallas Morning News* mentions Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, head of the Senate Finance Committee, and his opposition to a proposed Kennedy tax cut of \$11 billion, passed by the House, while increasing spending for a proposed deficit increase to \$334 billion over the next two-and-a-half years.
311. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 37-40.
312. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 108; Jim Garrison, *On the Trail of the Assassins*, (NY: Sheridan Square Press, 1989), pp. 51, 53, 286.
313. The University of Texas at Austin, Permanent Record Card, "de Mohrenschildt, George Serguis."
314. 9 H 202, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, pp. 32-33; Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 29. Note: Ilya Mamantov, whom Crichton selected as Marina's interpreter after the assassination, was a friend of de Mohrenschildt and a Sun Oil employee. Mamantov, with his friend Peter Gregory, altered Marina's testimony in order to connect Lee with the alleged murder weapon. (See Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III.)
315. Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 223-25; Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 175-77, 180-82.
316. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 206; *Beyond JFK: The Question of Conspiracy*, 90 minutes, Produced by Danny Schechter & Rory O'Connor with Globalvision, Warner Home Video, 1992.
317. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 105; David Nevin. *The Texans*, (NY: Bonanza, 1968), p. 150. Note: Amazingly Nevin even had a role in the assassination. (See Curtis Prendergast with Geoffrey Colvin, *The World of Time Inc.*, NY: Atheneum, 1986, p.121.)
318. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 53.
319. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 98.
320. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 99, 100.
321. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 101-02.
322. General Jimmy Doolittle co-authored, with Allen Dulles and William Pawley of Flying Tigers fame, the infamous Doolittle Report of 1954 which greatly empowered the CIA. (See Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 45; Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 276.)
323. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 41.
324. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 105-06.
325. A fellow director of LTV was R.B. Gilmore, the president of DeGolyer and MacNaughton, the oil firm mentioned earlier in this paper. (See Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, p. 20.)
326. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 37; Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 68-69.

327. *Aviation Week*, Jan. 27, 1964, p. 21, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, p. 20. Note: The question is raised of the role in this budget process of D.H. Byrd's cousin Sen. Harry Byrd, head of the Senate Finance Committee.
328. Wilson, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries*, p. 115. **Note:** Marshall had been a key figure in the investigation into the cotton allotment dealings of Billie Sol Estes, a scandal implicating Lyndon Johnson. Marshall died from five rifle wounds in what was ruled a suicide. "Wallace was supposedly friendly with the Johnson family to the point of dating Josefa, Lyndon's sister. During his trial, Wallace was represented by John Cofer, the same attorney who had represented Johnson in the famous 'Ballot Box 13' voter fraud case in 1948..." (Wilson, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries*, p. 115.)
329. Captain Peoples reportedly died in a one-car accident in early 1993 after announcing he was going to retire soon and tell all about the Marshall and Kiner murders. (Interview: Mar. 7, 1993, Resident of Franklyn, Texas, site of the Marshall murder, who wishes anonymity.)
330. Wilson, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries*, p. 123.
331. Wilson, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries*, p. 118.
332. Craig I. Zirbel, *The Texas Connection*, (Scottsdale, AZ: The Texas Connection Co., 1991), p. 159, n. 17.
333. "Crichton of Army Reserve Intelligence Service, was the apparent outsider who arranged for Marina Oswald to have the "excessive rightist" Ilya Mamantov as her interpreter." (See Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 37.)
334. Steinberg, *Sam Johnson's Boy*, pp. 667, 626, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX pp. 20-21.
335. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 3, 96; Peter Collier with David Horowitz, *The Rockefellers*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1976), p. 193.
336. Ken C. Braband, *The First 50 Years: A History of Collins Radio Company and the Collins Divisions of Rockwell International*, (Cedar Rapids, IA: Rockwell International, 1983), p.14-15.
337. Braband, *The First 50 Years: A History of Collins Radio...*, p. 95. Note: Red Bird Airport is twenty-three miles south of Collins' Richardson plant and just over five miles south of Tenth Street and Patton where Officer J.D. Tippit was murdered.
338. Russell interview: May 12, 1992 with Mary Ferrell, FBI report of Mar. 10, 1967, cited in Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 576, 788 n.42.
339. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 545 n. 33.
340. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 545 n. 33.
341. FBI Field Report No. DL 89-43, Nov. 24, 1963, cited in John R. Craig with Philip A. Rogers, *The Man on the Grassy Knoll*, (NY: Avon, 1992), pp. 275-76.
342. Craig with Rogers, *The Man on the Grassy Knoll*, p. 273. Note: It is recalled here that Col. Fletcher Prouty identified his boss, Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, in a photo of these tramps. Lansdale's "big patron" was Walt Rostow, a mutual friend of LBJ and Ransom with Byrd, Burris, CIA asset Karl Hoblitzelle, and Paine family friend Everette deGolyer.
343. Craig with Rogers, *The Man on the Grassy Knoll*, pp. 116-17.

344. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 475-76.
345. Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 175-77, 183-85.
346. Epstein, *Legend*, pp. 175-77, 183-85.
347. 12 HSCA 40, 41, cited in Groden with Livingstone. *High Treason*, pp. 238-39.
348. Interview: Mar. 30, 1991, Evelyn Bartholomew, widow of J.H. Bartholomew. (**Note:** James Hayes Bartholomew, Sr., was the author's father.)
349. *New York Times*, Mar. 19, 1963, p. 4; *NYT*, Apr. 2, 1963, p. 22; *NYT*, Oct. 25, 1963, p. 14; *NYT*, Oct. 26, 1963, p. 10.
350. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, p. 30.
351. "Castro Says CIA Uses Raider Ship," *New York Times*, Nov. 1, 1963, pp. 1, 15; "Alleged CIA Men Talk on Havana TV," *NYT*, Nov. 3, 1963, p. 40, Nov. 20, 1963, p. 42, Dec. 6, 1963, p. 41; Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 138.
352. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 37.
353. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 48, 103.
354. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 39, with photo of Van Cliburn, age 7, with Byrd's parents and Martha Byrd, Harold's wife.
355. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 78.
356. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, p. 104; The University of Texas at Arlington, "C.B. Smith, Sr., October 24, 1967." Note: Smith and Byrd were also both residents, during their college years, at UT's "Old B Hall" upperclassmen dormitory, a place with strong fraternal ties and traditions which outlasted its fifty-year existence. Smith and Byrd had at least one overlapping year there. (See Frantz, pp. 95-109; Byrd, p. 18, 22.) Both the timing and transaction of the sale of the Rambler from Smith to Wing have implications concerning the JFK assassination and will be explored further in this paper.
357. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 107; John Chabot Smith, *Alger Hiss: The True Story*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1976), p. 143n.
358. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, pp. 105-06.
359. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 149.
360. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 107.
361. Hinkle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 170.
362. Those planners were Richard Bissell, Tracy Barnes, Charles Cabell, and Allen Dulles. On the eve of the invasion, Kennedy asked one man to look over the plan for final approval: Walt Rostow, the close friend of Bissell, Cabell and Dulles.
363. Gaeton Fonzi, statement made at the Second Research Conference of *The Third Decade*, Jun., 20, 1993.

364. Lane, *Plausible Denial*, pp. 295-301
365. R.H.S. Crossman, "Apocalypse at Dresden," *Esquire*, Nov. 1963, p. 149.
366. Crossman, p. 149-50. Note: In 1953, Allen Dulles succeeded Walter Bedell Smith as CIA director. (Collier with Horowitz, *The Rockefellers*, p. 271.)
367. Crossman, p. 149.
368. Rostow, Memo on Area Bombing, 1943.
369. Rostow, *Pre-Invasion Bombing Strategy*, p. 70.
370. Rostow, Memo on Area Bombing, 1943.
371. Crossman, p. 150.
372. CD 59, cited in Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 104.
373. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, pp. 104-05.
374. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 106; *Austin American-Statesman*, Oct. 2, 1963, p. 29.
375. CD 657; *New York Times*, Sept. 27 and Oct. 22, 1960, Mar. 11 and 12, 1961, cited in Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 106.
376. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 107.
377. John Chabot Smith, *Alger Hiss: The True Story*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1976), p. 143n.
378. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 107.
379. Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 130.
380. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 143.
381. Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, pp. 215-16.
382. Bancroft, *Autobiography...*, pp. 185-86.
383. Link, *Woodrow Wilson*, pp. 16-17.
384. Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 22.
385. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, pp. 97-100.
386. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 168-173.
387. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 169.
388. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 169.

389. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 161, 169-70.
390. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 172.
391. Curtis Prendergast with Geoffrey Colvin, *The World of Time Inc.*, (NY: Atheneum, 1986), p. 125; Richard B. Stolley, "Four Days in Dallas: 25 Years Later," *Columbia [University] magazine*, Oct. 1988, p. 58.
392. Peter Wyden, *Bay of Pigs*, (NY: Simon & Schuster, 1979), pp. 84-86.
393. Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 449-50. **Note:** Loran Eugene Hall and Santos Trafficante had been in jail at the same time in Cuba and were released together in July 1959. In 1963 Hall was working with Eladio del Valle's Committee to Free Cuba. Del Valle had been a smuggling partner of Trafficante and was also a close friend and associate of David Ferrie. (See Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 346; Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 197; Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 230.)
394. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 169.
395. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 169.
396. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 160; Wolfe, *The Murchisons*, pp. 172-73; Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 11.
397. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 160; Interview: C. Osmet Moody by David G. Armstrong, Mar. 23, 1992.
398. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 160-61.
399. David E. Scheim, *Contract on America*, (NY: Shapolsky, 1988), p. 130. Note: One of Ruby's visits was right after the midnight press conference where Ruby corrected Dallas D.A. Henry Wade's apparent mistake that Oswald was a member of the Free Cuba Committee. Aside from the fact that Ruby knew it was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the Committee to Free Cuba was headed by David Ferrie's close friend Eladio del Valle. (See Scheim, p. 126; Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 346; Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 197; Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 230.)
400. CE 1322, p. 730; 5 H 188, cited in Scheim, *Contract on America*, p. 424, n. 66; Increase Records INCM-2007: *Cruisin' 1962*, long-play recording "Featuring Russ 'Weird Beard' Knight KLIF Dallas, Texas," 1984. **Note:** McLendon was later named by Marcello associate D' Alton Smith as someone lined up to assist the Mob's spring-Hoffa campaign (Scheim, *Contract on America*, p. 424, n. 66).
401. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 173.
402. Claasen interview with Earl Golz of *The Dallas Morning News*, 1978, cited in Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 451-52.
403. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 148.
404. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 256.
405. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 148.
406. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 148-49; Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 10.

407. Tad Szulc, *Compulsive Spy: The Strange Career of E. Howard Hunt*, (NY: Viking, 1974), pp. 96-97, Church Committee, *Alleged Assassination Plots*, p. 89-90, cited in Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 10-11, 52, n. 18.
408. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 12, 15, 17, 18.
409. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 17-18.
410. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 17-18.
411. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 11-12.
412. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 11.
413. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 11, 20.
414. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 13-14.
415. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 13-14.
416. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 14, 56, n. 52a; Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, p. 10.
417. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 224; Epstein, *Legend*, p. 179.
418. Peter Collier with David Horowitz, *The Rockefellers*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1976), pp. 193, 408, 414.
419. Collier with Horowitz, *The Rockefellers*, p. 271-72; Pete Brewton, *The Mafia, CIA & George Bush*, (NY: S.P.I. Books, 1992), p. 101.
420. Brewton, *The Mafia, CIA & George Bush*, p. 101.
421. The University of Texas at Austin College of Communication, *Ceremony To Name The Communication Complex The Jesse H. Jones Communication Center, Program, April 30, 1982*.
422. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 7, ch. VIII, p. 15-16; Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 14-16, 53, n. 33-34.
423. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 138.
424. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 139.
425. Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 141.
426. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. II, pp. 21-22.
427. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 191, 321; Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 188.
428. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, p. 18.
429. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VII, p. 5.
430. Collier with Horowitz, *The Rockefellers*, p. 272-73.

431. Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 280; William R. Corson, *The Armies of Ignorance*, (NY: Dial, 1977), pp. 372-73, 382n.
432. Amos A. Jordan with William J. Taylor and Lawrence J. Korb, *American National Security: Policy and Process*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, third ed., 1989) p. 141.
433. Paul Brancato, *Coup d'état: The Assassination of John F. Kennedy*, illustrated cards, (Forestville, CA: Eclipse, 1990), p. 25; *Austin American-Stateman*, Sept. 1989; Linda Latham Welch, "A Towering Task," *Austin American-Stateman*, Sept. 3, 1992, "Neighbor" Section; Land and Baker: Corson, *The Armies of Ignorance*, p. 373.
434. Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 280.
435. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 12-13.
436. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, pp. 255-56.
437. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 256.
438. Bernard Fensterwald Jr., *Coincidence or Conspiracy?*, (NY: Zebra, 1977), pp. 511-13; Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, pp. 56-57, 74, 76.
439. Garrison, *On the Trail of the Assassins*, p. 63.
440. 2 H 304, cited in Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 3.
441. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, p. 3.
442. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 10-11.
443. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 4.
444. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 17.
445. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 22 n.
446. CE 3116, 26 H 760, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 1-2.
447. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. III, pp. 20, 21.
448. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VII, p. 18.
449. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 3, 4, 5, 44, 45. Note: Scott suggests that Gilpatric and Korth, along with the former assistant Navy secretary for installations and logistics (under Connally), Ken BeLieu, should have been questioned about the contracts for installing sophisticated electronics aboard the Collins Radio ship *Rex* and another ship, the *Maddox*, of Tonkin Gulf infamy. (see Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. XI, pp. 30-31)
450. Ovid Demaris, *Captive City*, p. 230, Kenneth Lamott, *The Moneymakers*, (Boston, MA: Little Brown, 1969), p. 65, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VII, p. 17.
451. Hank Messick, *Lansky*, p. 212, Ed Reid, *The Grim Reapers*, p. 94, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, pp. 24, 25, 26.

452. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, pp. 25, 28; Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 309.
453. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, pp. 299, 309.
454. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 296.
455. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, pp. 25, 28.
456. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, p. 35, ch. VII, p. 4; Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 138, 141.
457. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VII, pp. 25, 26; Fensterwald, *Coincidence or Conspiracy?*, pp. 549-50.
458. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 7, 8.
459. Ed Reid with Ovid Demaris, *The Green Felt Jungle*, (NY: Trident Press, 1963), p. 191, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 8; moved to Dallas: Scott, ch. IX, p. 20.
460. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. V, pp. 24-27, ch. VI, p. 25; Anson, *They've Killed the President*, pp. 299, 309.
461. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. V, pp. 26, 27; Reid with Demaris, *The Green Felt Jungle*, (NY: Pocket Books, 1964), p. 158.
462. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 3-6, 7, 21, 30, ch. IX, pp. 23, 27, ch. X, pp. 16-21.
463. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 11.
464. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, pp. 10-33.
465. *New York Times*, Feb., 9, 1964, 111, 6, cited in Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 13.
466. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, pp. 13-15, 21.
467. *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 23, 1977.
468. FIB, Inc. Annual Reports, 1977-79.
469. Julius Mader, *Who's Who in CIA*, (Berlin: Self-published, 1968), p. 420.
470. FIB, Inc. Annual Reports, 1977-79.
471. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 15.
472. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 16.
473. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, pp. 16-17.
474. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. II, pp. 21-22.
475. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 18.

476. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 20.

477. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 18, 19.

478. New York Times, Apr. 17, 1964, p. 1, Apr. 19, 1964, p. 82, cited in Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. X, p. 13.

479. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, p. 15.

PART FOUR

Smiths, Wings, and Ramblers

As mentioned earlier, a major link between the UT Rambler, the mutilated books, and the JFK assassination is the story of Miami Rambler eyewitness Michael Kensington. In his September 1992 *Third Decade* article he stated that the Dealey Plaza Rambler was "the same make and model as ours, and a similar car was seen often in the driveway of the CIA's Cuban exile safehouse in Miami [known as Hernando's Hideaway]." ⁴⁸⁰ When he first saw the car, Kensington did a "double-take" thinking his father had come home too early. ⁴⁸¹

He then wrote about the Loran Eugene Hall story (subject of missing pages) because it is the subject of an FBI report (CD 1179) on which there is an address that is about half a mile from Hernando's Hideaway. The address on the FBI report is also "only a mile or so from the Central Shopping center where del Valle met his untimely demise." Kensington and his father reportedly overheard an assassination plot against President Kennedy at Hernando's Hideaway days prior to November 22, 1963. ⁴⁸²

In December 1992, Michael Kensington was shown two color slides of Wing's Rambler. As anyone who has seen the slides can attest, the color of the car is nondescript. There are three significant results from Kensington's comparison of George Wing's car to the one he saw:

First, the colors match. Kensington said he could not make out the hue in the slides of Wing's Rambler but stated that his father's car was "Pepto-Bismol" colored, or light-pink, as was the Hernando's Hideaway Rambler. That is the color, although faded, of George Wing's Rambler station wagon. ⁴⁸³

Second, Kensington could not have done his double-take prior to 1959. His family bought their 1956 Rambler in 1959. When he stated this he did not yet know Wing's car is a 1959.

Third, there is a visual similarity to the 1950s styling. Upon comparison of the pertinent body styles Kensington determined he could not have confused a 1960, 1961 or 1962 model with their family's 1956 Rambler. Therefore the car he saw could not have been later than a 1959. And although Kensington could not rule out the 1958 model, the possibilities are substantially narrowed. ⁴⁸⁴

Kensington looked up Rambler styles and determined that the pronounced rear fins he remembers are on both the 1958 and 1959 models. The 1960 and 1961 models had much less pronounced "shark fins". He remembers doing his double-take near the end of the ownership of their 1956 Rambler. His father sold it when they bought a 1960 Corvair in 1961 or 1962, according to one of his parents. Kensington added that he was not a teenager in 1959 but he was a teen when he did the double-take. This means that a 1959 Rambler cannot be ruled out based on the timing of Kensington's observations. Only if he had done his double-take prior to the fall of 1958 would it rule out Wing's car. Kensington also said he was interested in C.B. Smith's possible Jules Dubois connection because it was David Salvador, a friend of Dubois, who started the 30th of November movement. ⁴⁸⁵ The significance of this connection requires a detailed look at Cecil Bernard Smith, Sr.

George's widow, Lucila Lopez Wing, believes the car was C.B. Smith's personal automobile and not just a car from his used car lot.⁴⁸⁶ Even if Smith was the original owner of the car he had enough right-wing, military-industrial, LBJ, and Latin American connections to make his ownership important.

If Lucila Wing is correct, the car's owner could still have been either C.B. Smith, Sr. or his son, C.B. Smith, Jr. It is much more likely that it was the elder Smith's car, however, since Rambler reportedly went out of business because of their inability to appeal to younger drivers. It is also known that Smith, Jr. had a preference for Porches, making it unlikely he would own a Rambler wagon.⁴⁸⁷

Smith, Jr. was sales manager of C.B. Smith Motors by October, 1964. The son's ownership of the car would not make much difference with regard to links to the assassination since Smith, Sr. still owned the dealership as late as 1967 and his son (born 1923) was more military than his father. Smith, Jr. was a dive bomber pilot when he was a Marine Air Corps first lieutenant in the Pacific during World War II. In Korea he was promoted to captain and served with the First Marine Division.⁴⁸⁸

C.B. Smith, Sr., was born in West, Texas, to a farm and ranching family, and graduated from Rotan high school in 1920. He was a captain in the College Cadet Corps at Grubbs Vocational College from 1920-22 (Grubbs became the University of Texas at Arlington which named Smith an outstanding alumnus in 1967 -- mentioned earlier in reference to de Mohrenschildt). He didn't do anything else militarily until World War II when he was Chairman of the United States-Canadian War Production Committee and served with the Chief of Staff, Army Ordinance, in Washington and Detroit, as Director of Tools and Equipment.⁴⁸⁹

It would be interesting to learn, though, the nature of his work just prior to the war. After Grubbs, Smith, Sr. got his BA and MA at the University of Texas at Austin where he continued to be quite a frat, scholar and athlete until 1928. He then became athletic director and professor of government at Houston Junior College (now the University of Houston). While in Houston he considered joining the diplomatic corps but opted to join the Universal Credit Company instead, spending two years with that organization in Mexico.⁴⁹⁰ Could that have been some kind of intelligence work?

After the war Smith, Sr. spent ten years with the Chevrolet Division of General Motors (GM) as an executive in Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and Houston. This raises the question of whether Smith, with his intense interest in Latin American politics, ever became associated with Amadeo Barletta.

Barletta was a director of Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Voting Trust (CVOVT), the company started by George de Mohrenschildt and former Pantepec Oil president, Warren Smith (Canfield and Webberman, *Coup de Etat in America*). Barletta was also the Cuban representative of General Motors and a close associate of Batista and Trujillo. Pantepec Oil was owned by William F. Buckley, Jr.'s parents.⁴⁹¹ De Mohrenschildt, in what had to have been one of his first jobs upon graduating from UT, worked at Pantepec under Warren W. Smith in 1945. The question of a possible family relationship between C.B. Smith and Warren Smith should also be a focus of future research.

If C.B. Smith knew Barletta it would not only be a link to de Mohrenschildt but to another director of his company, Jose M. Bosch Lamarque. Bosch Lamarque supported Castro then turned against him in 1959. He was Castro's chief contact with Jules Dubois, a journalist and Army intelligence vet who helped engineer the Guatemala coup in 1954. Dubois' old underground contract, David Salvador, founded the anti-communist 30th of November Movement. A Cuban, identified by the Secret Service as belonging to 30th of November, said during an arms deal on November 21, 1963 that the financial backers of his group would soon "take care of Kennedy."⁴⁹²

A national 30th of November leader, Jesus Fernandez Hernandez, was the resident, in 1962 and 1963, of Hernando's Hideaway. He was leasing the house from the Keys Realty Company. Rolando Cubella's co-plotter in the AM/LASH plot was Eugenio Rolando Martinez, the owner of the CIA front, Keys Realty, which owned Hernando's Hideaway where Kensington witnessed the Rambler similar to George Gordon Wing's. Martinez was also the skipper of the Collins Radio ship *Rex* during its ill-fated raid on Cuba in late October 1963 -- a fact

attributed to Frank Sturgis by Peter Dale Scott in Crime and Cover-Up. Scott adds that Sturgis was probably involved with this raid as well. Sturgis was a long-time associate of Eugenio Martinez.⁴⁹³

Bosch Lamarque was an original supporter of Carlos Bringuier's Directorial Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) and Alpha 66 which was linked to three attempts on Castro including the attempt involving the Odios.⁴⁹⁴ DRE and Alpha 66 grew out of the group originally funded by Bosch Lamarque, and DRE had overlapping goals and personnel with 30th of November.⁴⁹⁵ It is therefore probable that de Mohrenschildt's fellow oil company employee Bosch Lamarque was one of the financial backers who would soon "take care of Kennedy."

Yet another director of CVOVT, Jose I. de la Camara, was an employee of Augustin Batista Falla's Trust Company of Cuba. The Batista Falla family was behind the Lake Pontchartrain training camp where Loran Hall and Gerry Patrick Hemming were training Cuban exiles.⁴⁹⁶ Bringuier accused Oswald of attempting to infiltrate this very camp after Oswald allegedly went there with David Ferrie.⁴⁹⁷ And of course Hall and Hemming bring us full circle back to Hernando's Hideaway. The FBI report, which Michael Kensington wrote about (CD 1179) links Hall and Hemming to Dick Whatley, a former Brigade 2506 trainer in Guatemala, whose address on that report was near Hernando's Hideaway. Also, according to Marita Lorenz, Hemming was among those who left from a Miami safehouse and drove to Dallas in a station wagon to kill Kennedy.⁴⁹⁸

Aside from the fact that these people were primary players in Second Naval Guerrilla and the false stories about Oswald (subjects of missing pages), these associations would sufficiently link Smith to the conspirators and go a long way toward proving this car to be the infamous Hernando's Hideaway/Dealey Plaza Rambler. The possibility that C.B. Smith did not know this Cuban GM representative, during a time when even the average American was riveted by the events in Cuba, would be incredible.

More direct links between C.B. Smith, Warren W. Smith, and George de Mohrenschildt are also likely. Although older, William F. Buckley, Sr., like Smith, had resided at UT's very fraternal upperclassmen dormitory, "Old B Hall." By the time C.B. Smith was at UT (1922), Buckley had been expelled from Mexico for his counterrevolutionary activities (no doubt in league with Allen Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing) and had begun lecturing on Mexican politics.⁴⁹⁹ During his years at UT, C.B. Smith "was a member of the Friar's Senior Honor Society; president of the International Relations Society, President of Student Graduate School, Pi Sigma Alpha Honorary Government Society; Manager, University Men's Dormitory." Smith was an avid student of Southwest and Latin American history and government and after graduating remained a "great friend and admirer of Walter Prescott Webb," his professor of Southwestern history. Smith also spent "as much time as possible in research on these subjects."⁵⁰⁰ It is therefore likely that Smith and Buckley came to share their mutual interests in UT and Mexico long before 1963. The question of a family relationship between C.B. Smith and Warren Smith should also be a focus of future research.

In addition to Smith's former ownership of the Rambler station wagon, several questions remain concerning its ownership prior to Smith, and during George Wing's ownership. Two questions to be answered are: who, if anyone, owned the car prior to C.B. Smith?; and to whom was the "turista" sticker registered in 1964?

The first question is important because Oswald was under the impression that he left Dealey Plaza in "Mrs. Paine's" station wagon. If, as indicated by Navy Department documents, Ruth Paine knew Oswald as early as 1957⁵⁰¹ then it could be that the Paines originally owned the car and sold it to Smith who in turn sold it to Wing in an attempt to "launder" the car.

While we do not know when or from whom Smith bought the car, we do know he "delivered" the car to Wing on April 26, 1963 (this date was on a [warranty card](#) in the glove compartment). This was possibly a very significant time in the conspiracy.

On April 24, Marina moved in with Ruth Paine, and Oswald left for New Orleans. On April 25, Oswald arrived in New Orleans to begin his infamous summer there. And before any of these things happened, LBJ arrived at Love Field shortly before noon on Tuesday, April 23, for a busy day of two luncheons, two private conferences at both Dallas newspapers' offices, a large banquet, and an address to a meeting of scientists. During the one-hour

conference at the *Dallas Times Herald*, he said that Kennedy may visit Dallas "on a one-day visit to Texas in the near future." According to some news accounts, Johnson referred to Kennedy using the analogy of a pilot. He reportedly told the press not to shoot Kennedy down now but wait until his visit to shoot him down.⁵⁰² It sounds like a "go" signal.

The second question is about the [turista](#) sticker. It will be difficult to answer but it is still important. Either Wing took the car to Mexico or someone else did. If Wing made the trip it was either a vacation or UT business. Both of these reasons can be verified through Wing's UT personnel records. If there is no record of Wing being away from UT during that period then things get strange again. If someone else took the car, who was it? Did Wing let him use the car or was it stolen (and was it reported stolen)? Did the borrower or thief have any links to the assassination?

Unfortunately the most detailed information we have on Wing, aside from photographs of a most interesting montage on his office door, comes from his obituary:

Mr. George Gordon Wing, born August 31, 1922, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died at his home in Austin on Thursday, December 19, 1991.

He was preceded in death by his father, George Wing, his mother, Geraldine Gordon Wing, and his brother William.

He served in the United States Navy during World War II. He graduated from Temple University in Philadelphia, attended Mexico City College and received a doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley.

He was a professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Texas at Austin from 1962 to the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Lucila Lopez Wing and her four children, Adriana Rodriguez Conchola, Esteban Rodriguez, Carlos Rodriguez, and Sergio Rodriguez, and by a nephew and a niece from Philadelphia, Terence Wing and Susan Wing.

A memorial mass will be held on Tuesday, December 24 at 10:00 AM, at the University Catholic Student Center.

Services under the direction of the Angel Funeral Home, 1811 South Congress Avenue, 441-9738.

Other known pieces of significant personal information are his Social Security number, 187-18-5710; his UT employee number, 96139; and his 1972 Texas Driver's License index number, 2398458. We know that in 1963 he lived at 717 Landon Lane, Austin, Texas. From as early as September 13, 1967 to as late as June 6, 1977 he lived at 2102 Marquette Lane, Austin, Texas (phone: GL-27210). And as early as October 30, 1982 he lived at 2102 Robinhood (phone: 476-1630). In 1966 his license plate number was BGS839; in 1967 it was BTD307; in 1971 it was BJY237; in 1972 it was BKN46; in 1975 it was BKN973; and in 1977 it was AGQ821. The mileage on the car on September 1, 1966 was 68162; on September 13, 1967 it was 73525; and on February 19, 1975 it was 79930. Finally, his insurance agent at one time was "M.E. Luper, State Farm Insurance Co's, Tex. Pub. Employees Assoc. Bldg., 311 East 14th Street, Austin 1, Texas, Ph. GR 8-8545."

The final coincidences of his life were that he died the day the movie *JFK* premiered. And his funeral was at the "Angel" Funeral Home. (This latter coincidence will become apparent in this paper.) In addition, it is recalled that Philadelphia is the hometown of Frank Fiorini Sturgis and is near Pittsburgh, hometown of the Mannarino brothers -- all subjects of missing pages.

A page of biographical information included with Wing's 1961 doctoral dissertation states that he was at Mexico City College from 1949 to 1950. The next listing puts him at the University of California beginning in 1952. This

two-year gap following his stay at Mexico City College is intriguing for several reasons. 1950 was the year Hunt hired Buckley to work with him at the CIA's Mexico City station. Hunt hired him because, as he recalled, "I knew the student situation in Mexico City was crying out for some corrective attention, and I thought here was a young man just out of college. I was going to be in the embassy myself, and I needed somebody on the outside who could make contacts and deal with the younger people." Besides Wing, another student who was reportedly at Mexico City College in 1950 was Fidel Castro.⁵⁰³

Military personnel records of George Wing's Naval career include a photograph taken of Wing in the early 1940s. All of the facial features closely resemble those of the "turtleneck" man in the missing photo from *The Fish is Red*. It is inconclusive however since neither it nor the reproduction of the St. George photo show his left ear's anatomy with sufficient clarity.⁵⁰⁴

Wing's service record was the first document found which linked Wing to Florida. Also intriguing is Wing's heavy involvement with ordnance (weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, tools and equipment) and naval aviation. During World War II, C.B. Smith served as Director of Tools and Equipment for the Chief of Staff, Army Ordnance. In 1940 D.H. Byrd made a successful bid for the location of Hensley Field, U.S. Naval Air Base in Grand Prairie, Texas, near Dallas.

In July 1962, while he was Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth awarded Byrd a plaque calling him a "Long-time friend of the Navy -- and particularly of Naval aviation..." for his role with Hensley field and for supporting the expeditions of his cousin Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, a pioneer of naval aviation.⁵⁰⁵

It is rumored Wing was not tenured despite his being an associate professor. Dr. Wing, who earned a Bachelor of Science from Temple University in Philadelphia in 1949 and a Ph.D. at the University of California at Berkeley in 1961, was a specialist in Latin American literature for almost thirty years at UT. This is unusual for two reasons. First, it is extremely rare in academia to be anywhere that long without tenure.

Second, Wing has apparently published very little. The following articles are all that have been located by this paper's researchers: "Trilce I: A Second Look," (Austin, TX: ILAS, 1972); "Octavio Paz: Or The Revolution in Search of an Actor," (Austin, TX: ILAS, 1973); "Some Remarks on the Literary Criticism of Carlos Fuentes," (in Rob Brody with Charles Roseman [eds.] *Carlos Fuentes: A Critical View*, The University of Texas Press, 1982, pp. 200-215); "A Gallery of Women in Carlos Fuentes's *Cantar de ciegos*," (in *Review of Contemporary Fiction*, Vol. 8, Summer 1988, pp. 217-224); and his 1961 doctoral dissertation, *Octavio Paz: Poetry, Politics, and the Myth of the Mexican*. It thus appears Wing violated the "publish or perish" rule.

An associate who had worked with Wing considered him to be a "very weird person." She said that during the period she worked with him he drank heavily and wore disheveled clothing. She also spoke negatively about his personal hygiene.⁵⁰⁶ In a similar description, Chuck Bradshaw, described Wing as "an odd fellow."⁵⁰⁷ Bradshaw is a former employee of C.B. Smith, Sr. who also knew George Wing. His observations about Smith will be discussed further.

John Wheat, a former student of George Wing's, found Wing to be very intelligent and to have a sarcastic wit. He said Wing would stand under a "no smoking" sign, light up a cigarette, and make a point about literature. He was never cruel, John said, but he enjoyed playing around.

John said Wing was primarily interested in the psychological and political aspects of literature. That is also evident from Wing's scarce writings. John said Wing was liberal and progressive much in the same way as Carlos Fuentes and Gabriel Garcia Marquez. On the subject of tenure, John said that Wing must have been tenured because it comes with being an associate professor.⁵⁰⁸

In his writings, Wing comes across as an intelligent and insightful literary critic. Former students have described him as politically to the left. One former student said he was "obsessed with Pablo Neruda." In the first posthumous anthology of the work of this Nobel Prize winning Argentine poet, editor and translator Ben Belitt described Neruda as prophetic, adding, "The vision of things to come -- as cancer, as coup d'état, as assassination

-- is *there*." In this same volume, *Pablo Neruda, Five Decades: A Selection (Poems: 1925-1970)*, is a poem entitled *The United Fruit Company*.⁵⁰⁹

On October 28, 1992, researcher John Garcia had a short conversation with UT Spanish professor Miguel Gonzalez-Gerth (the close friend of Harry Ransom) about the late George Gordon Wing. Gonzalez-Gerth said he thinks Wing came to UT in 1960-61 (actually Wing began teaching at UT in the fall of 1962). John asked if it is possible that Wing was involved with Cuban exiles in Florida. Gonzalez-Gerth said Wing was very progressive and involved in civil rights. He said he did not think Wing would have had much to do with right-wing anti-Castro Cubans. Finally, Gonzalez-Gerth said, "What if all this time the George Wing that we knew was disguised?" Gonzalez-Gerth was in a hurry to get to his office and the conversation rested there.⁵¹⁰

This conversation took place on the elevator at the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center. While talking to Gonzalez-Gerth, Garcia had an odd sense that Gonzalez-Gerth and Wing had not been very close. The tone was that Gonzalez-Gerth had not known Wing that intimately.

Auto records kept by George Wing during his lifetime reveal that R.L. Lewis, a salesman at C.B. Smith Motors, handled the sale of the Rambler from Smith to Wing. It was learned that Lewis died of a heart attack on January 11, 1964.⁵¹¹ This was only seven weeks after the assassination.

Wilma Johnson of Manor, Texas, the former office manager at C.B. Smith Motors, said that all the old records were lost in "the flood." She said they had been stored down on Lamar. She was referring to the Memorial Day Flood of 1981 which severely damaged businesses along Lamar Blvd. from about twelfth street down to the river. The auto dealerships at Sixth Street and Lamar were especially hard hit since they are right next to Shoal Creek.⁵¹² Other records still to be sought are those for P.K. Williams Rambler, Austin's dealership at the time, to see if Smith bought the car there and whether or not it was bought new.⁵¹³

Chuck Bradshaw, born 1937, became C.B. Smith, Sr.'s garage manager in 1962. Chuck told a story about how he and C.B. Smith, Jr., who became his father's sales manager, built three racing cars in Smith's shop while Smith, Sr. was in Japan for a year partly to see the Olympics. Upon his return, Smith, who was not a race car enthusiast, ordered Chuck to get rid of the cars immediately.⁵¹⁴ The XVIII Summer Games were held in Tokyo October 10 to 24, 1964. In light of D.H. Byrd's late 1963 hunting trip, it is noteworthy that Smith left on his year-long trip to Japan one year prior to the Olympics and returned in late October 1964 -- one month after the Warren Commission Report was issued. It is not yet known whether the U.S. and Japan had an extradition treaty in effect at that time.⁵¹⁵

C.B. Smith, Sr. always drove Chryslers, according to Bradshaw, and Smith, Jr. always drove Porsches. Chuck said that Smith Jr.'s son David is a helicopter pilot. He also said that Smith was so tight with money "He could take a nickel and squeeze a dime out of it." Smith owned only three suits, black, brown, and blue.⁵¹⁶

Despite his frugality, Smith financially supported Lyndon Johnson's campaigns. When asked about this Chuck said, "Oh yes, C.B. Smith and Johnson were *very* close. We would often hear him on the phone with Lady Bird." Chuck said one of C.B. Smith Motors' Christmas parties (he thinks 1965) was held at the LBJ Ranch. One of Chuck's mechanics got drunk at this party and shot Smith's van full of holes with a shotgun.⁵¹⁷

Smith, Jr. took over the business, according to Chuck, around 1968, about the time Chuck left, and sold it to Chuck Nash's Pontiac dealership in the 1970s. Bradshaw described Smith, Sr. as "military" in the way he ran his business with a clear chain of command.⁵¹⁸

These bits of personal information about Smith and Wing have proven and may continue to prove useful in analyzing the missing pages. The more that is learned about these men and about the assassination, the more intertwined they seem to become.

Red Ripper Reprise

In Dick Russell's book *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, many names, places, dates, events, and themes are identical to the same information that reoccurs throughout missing pages in all of the mutilated books, including the Odio incident; false stories planted about Oswald in Mexico City and their cover-up by CIA; Oswald's leafleting in New Orleans; the raid on the Lake Pontchartrain camp; John Martino; Loran Eugene Hall; Rolando Cubela and the AM/LASH plot; Manuel Artime; Carlos Bringuier; Santos Trafficante; Little Havana, Miami; JFK's secret negotiations with Castro; September 1963; Alpha 66; and the Cuban Freedom Committee.

Of interest from Russell's references to "Angel" are the following: "Of Angel, Nagell wrote to Fensterwald in 1975: 'A friend out here, formerly connected with Alpha 66, advises that an Angel was apprehended in Cuba while on ice, possibly in 1965 or 1966. This Angel was found in possession of .45 calibre ammunition containing (?) or coated with cyanide....He is said to have copped out that he and several cohorts were on a CIA-sponsored mission to assassinate Fidel.'

"In 1984, Nagell hinted to me that Angel might have been among forty-eight political prisoners released by Castro that June, in what was termed by the Cuban premier as a 'personal gesture' triggered by a visit from Jesse Jackson."⁵¹⁹

This indicates that Angel could not be Wing. The thought was entertained because a "war name" is, in many cases, a whimsical reference to one's real name. George Wing's only UT yearbook photos appear in the *Cactus Yearbook* for 1964 (p. 48) and 1967 (p. 549).

A list of the forty-eight former prisoners, however, might reveal a name of someone currently suspected of being Angel and a check could be made for associations to Wing; especially since the yearbook photos do not rule out the possibility that the St. George photo in *The Fish is Red* is Wing.

"Nagell has said that he 'complained' to Desmond FitzGerald on August 27, 1963, apparently about the Oswald-related operation having gone out of control." This date is one day before Wing put new tires on the Rambler, and in the same time frame that Oswald visited Ruby's friend Robert Ray McKeown in Bay Cliff, Texas; having been driven there by "Hernandez" in a "light-colored car."⁵²⁰

As discussed earlier, Watergate burglar Bernard Barker has admitted, as has Frank Sturgis, to being close to Carlos Prio Socarras, the wealthy financier of Cuban exile activities. Prio Socarras was once arrested in a gun-running conspiracy with Robert Ray McKeown. McKeown had been involved with Jack Ruby in "running jeeps to Cuba" and other smuggling schemes. The point of these relationships in connection with McKeown's "light-colored car" is that Barker was the man identified by Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman as one of the fake Secret Service agents in Dealey Plaza. Another fake Secret Service man, identified by Roger Craig as Edgar Eugene Bradley, only made a note of Craig's description of the Rambler -- not the men who were escaping in it. It is possible, as we will see, that C.B. Smith was also in contact with Prio Socarras and his gun-running activities through a fellow Texan and financial supporter of LBJ.

As with the story of the arrest and release of the Rambler driver in Dealey Plaza, this story of "Bay Cliff, Texas" should be double-checked by researchers. A search for "Bay Cliff" using maps adapted from the county maps issued by the Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation and prepared by the Texas A & M University Cartographics Laboratory, reveal no such city. There are the cities of Bacliff, Bay City, Bayside, Baytown, and Bayview, all in far South Texas, not between Dallas and Houston where Dick Russell said Bay Cliff is supposed to be.⁵²¹

Most likely the correct city is Bacliff, just south of Houston off of Interstate Highway 45 which runs between Dallas and Houston. It is also near Beaumont, where Ruby's other gun-running associate, Thomas Eli Davis III, lived. Author Henry Hurt says that Beaumont is "not far from where McKeown had his headquarters." Making matters worse, reporter and author Seth Kantor (whom Hurt cites) places McKeown in "Bashore, Texas" -- another non-existent town.⁵²² If this geography lesson seems a bit trivial, it will become more important when we discuss an incident in another Texas town that took place around the same time. If the two incidents are related,

the traveling required could have been the motivation behind putting new tires on Wing's Rambler on August 28, 1963.

Russell points out that "[Victor Espinosa] Hernandez -- identified only as 'A' in the congressional investigation's reports -- was involved 'with anti-Castro exiles and underworld figures who were operating the guerrilla training camp in New Orleans in July, 1963,' according to CIA files. [He] purchased twenty-four hundred pounds of dynamite and twenty bomb casings meant to be dropped on Cuban targets. His contact was Richard Lauchli, a co-founder of the paramilitary Minutemen group.⁵²³ After Hernandez transported the matériel to the New Orleans camp, it was seized on July 31, 1963 in an FBI raid. Hernandez, Lauchli, and nine other men were temporarily detained." The raid on the Lake Pontchartrain camp and specifically the story of "A" are subjects of many missing pages in the mutilated copies of *Crime and Cover-Up* and *The Fish is Red*.

It is essential to note here, in thinking about the Rambler, that Victor Espinosa Hernandez was a lifelong friend of Rolando Cubela and that Cubela's co-plotter in the AM/LASH plot was Eugenio Rolando Martinez, the owner of the CIA front, Keys Realty Company, which owned Hernando's Hideaway where Kensington witnessed the Rambler similar to George Gordon Wing's.

Martinez was also the skipper of the Collins Radio ship *Rex* during its ill-fated raid on Cuba in late October 1963 -- a fact attributed to Frank Sturgis by Peter Dale Scott in *Crime and Cover-Up*. Scott adds that Sturgis was probably involved with this raid as well. Sturgis was a long-time associate of Eugenio Martinez.⁵²⁴

Robert Sam Anson, in his book, "*They've Killed the President!*", uses the *Rex* as an example of a violation of Kennedy's warning to six Americans to stop their anti-Castro activities -- namely Sturgis. The above information was a specific target for censorship (or discovery) in these mutilated books.

However, in the most mutilated book found to date, *The Fish is Red*, the entire story of the *Rex* survived. The only difference between it and the accounts in Scott and Anson is Hinckle/Turner's failure to mention the roles of Martinez and Sturgis⁵²⁵ -- roles that link them to Collins Radio and ultimately to de Mohrenschildt, Oswald, and D.H. Byrd.

In bringing to a full circle the McKeown story, the missing pages mystery, the many UT connections to the assassination, and Mike Kensington's near identification of George Wing's Rambler, it is of interest that some researchers are looking for a man named Hernandez in their search for "Angel."

One suspect is Jesus Fernandez Hernandez, the Cuban who was leasing Hernando's Hideaway from Eugenio Martinez in 1962 and 1963. However, considering the coincidences seen in the combined discoveries of Wing's car and the mutilated books, another candidate is Victor Espinosa Hernandez. Completing the circle could depend on the declassification of the only classified document in the three boxes comprising Lyndon Johnson's pre-presidential office diary.

The only known information about what is contained in this document is its description on the pink "removed" form filed chronologically in its place. This pink form shows that the document is a Secret Service report about an incident in Graham, Texas on August 31, 1963 and that the report was given to LBJ's aid Walter Jenkins.

This date is within the time frame of Oswald's visit to McKeown in a light-colored car driven by "Hernandez," four days after Nagell's report to Desmond Fitzgerald about the Oswald-related operation having gone out of control, and three days after George Wing put two new tires on his Rambler.⁵²⁶ Records exist of several tire purchase dates, including August 28, 1963, (2 tires/27 mo. guarantee), and November 20, 1964, (2 tires/30 mo. guarantee).⁵²⁷ They place the Rambler in Austin on these dates.

Graham, Texas is in the southeast corner of Lee County, just west of Fort Worth. It is a fairly direct route between Graham and Bacliff -- a trip that could be made in a day. Thus the earlier of the two dates may be significant with regard to an anti-Castro Cuban/Minuteman/Oswald/Ruby connection discovered by Warren Commission attorneys Hubert and Griffin but not investigated by the FBI or CIA. It involves Robert Ray McKeown and the

fact that Ruby associate Bertha Cheek was the sister of Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at Oswald's rooming house. The Hubert/Griffin leads will be discussed further in this paper.

A declassification request was filed for this Secret Service report on November 21, 1991. On Oct. 21, 1992, it was learned that declassification requests are sent to the agency where they originated for approval and that it is not unusual for the process to take as long as two years. However, it is likely that one other person will make the final decision: the man who watches over the research and researchers in the LBJ Library reading room and who compiled Johnson's national security file at the Library, Walt Whitman Rostow.

Considering the possible importance of missing pages subject "A" to the McKeown affair, a check was made of the other missing pages for McKeown. The following was found:

Crime and Cover-Up (p. 44): Here Scott discusses links between Ruby, Roselli, and Ramsey Clark. "One of Ruby's...`close personal friends' and character witnesses for his liquor license was Hal Collins (22 H 928), brother-in-law of prominent local attorney Robert L. Clark, the brother and uncle respectively of U.S. Attorneys General Tom and Ramsey Clark (CD 4.371)....Robert L. Clark and his law partner Maury Hughes... arranged the...parole in 1947 of John Roselli....It is probably irrelevant that Robert Clark also served as general counsel for an airline originally organized in part by Houston syndicate pay-off connection Jack Harold Halfen, who channeled money from the Dallas-Chicago mob's slot machines in Houston to Texas politicians as high (he claimed) as Lyndon Johnson. But Halfen also `smuggled guns and surplus American bombers to Fidel Castro,' in a deal which apparently involved Carlos Prio Socarras and his Texas associate, Ruby's Cuban business contact, Robert R. McKeown."

In another possible example of purpose behind the mutilations, two McKeown pages in Anson survived (239-40). Anson discusses McKeown's gun running to Castro, Ruby seeking McKeown's help in a sale of surplus Jeeps to Castro, and Ruby seeking McKeown's help in getting three people out of Cuba. This standard McKeown-Ruby story, devoid of details, survived. However, it seems the "irrelevant" McKeown-Prio-Halfen-Houston-LBJ-Clark-Roselli links had to disappear.

LBJ's financial supporters Halfen and C.B. Smith both had experience in military ordnance and shared an interest in Cuba. Could Smith have been involved with Halfen and McKeown in Cuban gun running? If so, it would be a Smith-Ruby link reminiscent of the possible Carousel Club link of Smith's friend Harry Ransom. Leon Hubert, the Warren Commission's attorney in charge of investigating Ruby, found significance in "Ruby's admission that in 1959 he was interested in selling jeeps to Cuba and other reports that persons interested in Cuban arms sales were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy."⁵²⁸

George Michael Evica writes about memoranda written by Leon Hubert and Bert Griffin indicating they were investigating an anti-Castro Cuban/Minutemen/Oswald/Ruby connection. It says, "We have...suggested the theory that Ruby and Mrs. [Bertha] Cheek could have been involved in Cuban arms sales of which Oswald gained knowledge through his efforts to infiltrate the anti-Castro Cubans."⁵²⁹ Mrs. Cheek was the sister of Earlene Roberts, housekeeper at 1026 N. Beckley, where Oswald was living at the time of the assassination.⁵³⁰

The CIA and FBI failed to follow up on these leads. They seem to corroborate the McKeown-Hernandez-Lauchli-Oswald connection and the Ruby-Periera-Magnolia-Paine connection. Given those connections, the Hubert/Griffin leads may still trace back to the Dealey Plaza Rambler in a way that substantiates the possibility that the light-colored car used for Oswald's visit to McKeown was that very Rambler station wagon. That possibility involves the fundamental question of how Oswald could claim that the Rambler "belongs" to Ruth Paine when she apparently did not own such a car.

Earlier in this paper, it was mentioned that Bert Sugar and Sybil Leek apparently had information that Paine borrowed a car similar to the one seen in Dealey Plaza. What was not mentioned, however, was that they claimed she "sometimes borrowed" the car from Jack Ruby.⁵³¹ Whatever the vices of Sugar's and Leek's book, to make a claim that Ruth Paine borrowed *anything* from Jack Ruby must be based on something. If they invented the claim out of nothing it is certainly odd that a possible Ruby-Oswald-Paine link through Bertha Cheek and her sister

Earlene Roberts seems to corroborate it. If true, this is the *second* possible Paine-Ruby link after the Paine-Magnolia-Periera-Ruby connection.

There is also a third scenario which, as we have seen, brings together the Miami Rambler, the Dealey Plaza Rambler, Wing's Rambler, Ruth Paine, Jack Ruby, and Oswald. In his manuscript, Peter Dale Scott mentions Jesus Fernandez Hernandez, the leaseholder of Hernando's Hideaway. He says he is a leader of the "30th of November Movement (founded by Dubois' old underground contact David Salvador)...."⁵³² That is why Kensington found the possible connection between C.B. Smith and Jules Dubois interesting.

Jose M. Bosch Lamarque, the director of de Mohrenschildt's Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Trust, was Castro's chief contact with Dubois.⁵³³ Bosch Lamarque, Barletta, and de la Camara (all on de Mohrenschildt's board) are collectively tied to the Castro assassination attempt involving the Odios, General Motors, Batista, Trujillo, and the Lake Pontchartrain training camp -- the camp where Bringuier, Hall, Hemming, Victor Espinosa Hernandez ("A"), and Lauchli are all tied together.

Scott's research ties all of this to Marina's interrogators, the Abwehr, Reinhard Gehlen, the Paines, General Walker, Operation Second Naval Guerrilla, the false Oswald stories (specifically "D"), Martino, Weyl, Andrew St. George, Haiti, DIA, Vietnam withdrawal, Charles Willoughby, the Minutemen, Dudley Dougherty, the Hunts, and Pennsylvania⁵³⁴ -- the home state of Frank Sturgis, the Mannarino brothers, and George Wing.

Furthermore, before Batista's fall at the hands of Castro, DeGolyer and MacNaughton had been active exploring for oil in Cuba, on behalf of a closely linked company which later (as Panoil) had Jack Alston Crichton as director. De Mohrenschildt's Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Voting Trust, an "interlocking" company with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, also explored in Cuba at this time.⁵³⁵ DeGolyer and MacNaughton advised Harry Ransom's university about its most important asset -- oil.⁵³⁶

Crichton, head of a local Army Intelligence Unit, former employee of DeGolyer and MacNaughton,⁵³⁷ and trustee of the H.L. Hunt Foundation,⁵³⁸ had D.H. Byrd as a director of his own company,⁵³⁹ arranged for Marina Oswald to have his, George Bouhe's and Ruth Paine's friend Ilya Mamantov as her interpreter,⁵⁴⁰ had worked under Warren Smith at Pantipac,⁵⁴¹ and was John Connally's Republican opponent in the 1964 governor's race.⁵⁴²

Mamantov (the mutual friend of Paine, Crichton and de Mohrenschildt),⁵⁴³ from whom Schmidt, Pierce, and Fredricksen were taking scientific Russian classes at Magnolia Laboratories,⁵⁴⁴ co-founded the CIA-backed St. Nicholas Parish,⁵⁴⁵ which had as a financial patron former deGolyer associate Paul Raigorodsky, who belonged to the elite Tryall Golf Club retreat in Jamaica with Michael Paine's cousin Alexander "Sandy" Forbes, a former director of United Fruit.⁵⁴⁶

All of these connections together account for the Rambler, the missing pages, Bancroft, Burris, Byrd, Ransom, Angel, and Leopoldo. Are the Rambler and C.B. Smith tied to Hernando's Hideaway through de Mohrenschildt's Cuban Oil Trust? Are the Rambler and Wing tied to Angel (a.k.a. Hernandez?) through the St. George photo in *The Fish is Red* and the fact that the *Esquire* magazine displayed most prominently in Wing's back seat was the August 1963 issue -- the month the "Oswald operation" went out of control, and possibly the month Oswald was driven to McKeown's by "Hernandez"?

A reference to *The Fish is Red* in *JFK: The Book of the Film* led to more insights into these questions:

"H.L. Hunt backs anti-Castro Cubans [Hinkle and Turner, *The Fish Is Red*, P. 202]. Hunt voices his concerns about the threat of a Kennedy dynasty in a July 11, 1963 letter to Senator Harry Byrd: 'The stake is the entire future of the nation' [Letter to Senator Byrd, Box 270, Byrd Papers, University of Virginia Library]. Hunt is trying to persuade Southern Democrats to switch affiliation to the Republican Party."⁵⁴⁷

Page 202 of *The Fish Is Red* is not a missing page but pages 203 through 206 were removed. On page 202, as discussed earlier, Hinkle and Turner raise the question of where Orlando Bosch got the massive funding he needed to continue his raids on Cuba after splitting from the CIA. Bosch rebelled against U.S. government

backing in 1963 after an FBI informant foiled his *Violynn III* raid (involving Sturgis, Rorke, and the Minutemen) and brought twin FBI raids against his Florida airfield and Lake Pontchartrain training camp.

The answer to the funding question came when "During a 1968 trial of Bosch's group in Miami, a telephone tape transcript was introduced in which Bosch indicated that a Mr. Hunt -- 'the one with the wells' -- was providing backing."

Page 202 also ties Bosch to the Rorke/Sullivan flight in a discussion that is continued on missing page 203. Allowed to remain is the fact that Rorke was an early associate of Bosch. Deleted was the fact that Rorke was once an FBI employee and may have been suspected by Bosch of being the informer who tipped the FBI about the *Violynn III* mission, the bombing run from the Florida airstrip, and the bomb cache at Lake Pontchartrain; a suspicion that led Bosch to set up the flight to get rid of Rorke.

Two other theories about this flight are also presented on page 203. Hemming says the mystery passenger was a Cuban double agent who hijacked the plane to Cuba. Sturgis says the plane was shot down by Castro.

Since the missing section (203-06) is primarily about Guy Banister's connections to Friends of Democratic Cuba (linked by Dick Russell to Angel and Leopoldo), the *Santa Ana* mission (which also involved Gordon Novel), the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean (linked to Nixon and the China Lobby), and Ferrie and Oswald, formerly of Civil Air Patrol, there are many connections to UT and Wing's Rambler.

Why then focus on the deletion of only part of the story of the Rorke/Sullivan flight? That flight began on September 25, 1963, the day Oswald was in Austin.⁵⁴⁸ The Beech Travelair's whereabouts between taking off from Fort Lauderdale at 8:00 a.m. and its "non-refueling" thirty miles away in Hollywood Florida five hours later are a complete mystery.⁵⁴⁹

Due to evidence which cannot yet be fully disclosed, this paper's author believes this flight may have had something to do with Oswald's trip to Austin. That evidence may be related to the fact that Lyndon Johnson arrived in Austin that night. Three times that day Johnson talked by phone to the East Coast representative of Beech Aircraft, Darrell Schneider. They spoke twice in Washington D.C. and later that night by long distance after Johnson arrived at his ranch. It was the last call Johnson made before going to bed.⁵⁵⁰

They spoke to each other many times between late 1963 and 1968 but apparently never again did they speak three different times in one day or at odd hours. The other calls between them in 1963 appear to coincide with major moves by Oswald leading up to and including his employment at the Texas Schoolbook Depository.⁵⁵¹ According to Hinkle and Turner, Bosch used H.L. Hunt's money for pilots and twin engine planes for his raids.

This reference in *JFK: The Book of the Film* not only shows H.L. Hunt complaining about a Kennedy dynasty at the same time he is funding Bosch, he is complaining to Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, the cousin of D.H. Byrd.

Since Sturgis and Hemming were trainers at the Lake Pontchartrain camp, and since Sturgis arranged the Rorke/Sullivan flight, their theories about the flight must remain suspect. All three theories conflict with Marita Lorenz's claim that Rorke, Sturgis, Bosch and Hemming were with the group that drove from a CIA safehouse in Miami to Dallas in November 1963 to kill Kennedy.⁵⁵² Casting doubt on Lorenz, however, Gus Russo said:

I know Marita and a lot of work was done on her by various people. John Stockwell -- to put it in a nutshell -- had made a deal with Marita Lorenz to write her biography.

He spent two years of his time with no income researching, working with her, writing this biography. He wrote this thing then went around to try to fact check all the stuff that she had given him. It was all lies. And he wasted two years of his life.

And he told me specifically where it was all lies. The Castro story is to an extent true but nowhere near as big as she makes it out to be. There was never a child by Castro, which she claims. He went down to Havana and checked all the hospitals.

I mean he really tried to push this thing. He's spoken to all of the people who were supposedly in the motorcade going to Dallas. Nothing clicks. There's a lot more to it than that but I don't know what her motivation is. I don't want to get into that, you know, kind of thing. But I just don't believe her for a lot of reasons.⁵⁵³

The fact that the Beech Travelair attracted so much attention to itself with its odd takeoffs, landings, flight plans, and final disappearance may have been intentional. The purpose would be to distract attention from its actual flight plans that day. If Rorke took part in the drive to Dallas with Sturgis and Bosch two months later it is highly unlikely that he was the FBI informant Bosch suspected.

It is interesting to note, however, that Oswald was suspected both of being an FBI informant and (by Hemming and others) of infiltrating the anti-Castro Cubans and the Lake Pontchartrain training camp. Rorke, Sturgis, Hemming, and Bosch may have found their infiltrator, he may have been the mystery passenger on that flight, and they may have gotten their revenge by framing him for the assassination of President Kennedy.

Another event that helped shed light on the missing pages (especially those dealing with Sylvia Odio) was when in early 1993 author Pete Brewton spoke about his book *The Mafia, CIA, and George Bush* to a crowd of about fifty people in Austin. Some of what he said adds to information concerning the Rambler's possible connection to the Odio incident.

In 1985 Walter Mischer, Sr., friend and fund raiser for LBJ, Lloyd Bentsen, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush, bought 12,000 acres in Belize near Guatemala for the CIA. Mischer's son-in-law, Robert Corson, was a CIA asset. The land has not been used for anything. Belize is an English speaking country. The Coca-Cola Company had land there. It is primarily a transshipment point for Columbian cocaine and an area for marijuana crops.⁵⁵⁴

Belize was where Geoffrey Sullivan was seen days after his Sturgis-arranged flight with Alex Rorke and their mysterious passenger reportedly crashed at sea soon after September 25, 1963.

Corson, scheduled for trial in December 1992, was found dead in El Paso the day after the presidential election. Brewton got a note that said, "How does it feel to be a murderer.-- Corson" No drugs were found in his body although pills were strewn around his room. The cause of death was determined to be heart blockage. His face was cyanotic.

Corson had decided to turn states evidence against someone high up. The Justice Department, however, denied he was turning states evidence. County Judge John Lindsey of Houston could have been greatly damaged by Corson. Lindsey is a powerful Republican and is close to a lot of Republican officials.

Corson was basically a money-launderer. His mother tried to convince Brewton, after Corson died, that her son was not a CIA contract agent. Brewton thinks she was put up to this because of a subsequent event which he could not talk about.

During the question and answer period journalist David Armstrong said that George Bush's Zapata Oil Company leased land from E. Trine Starnes' preacher father. E.T. Starnes declared bankruptcy in 1976 after borrowing money from Mischer's Continental Bank in Houston. Brewton did not know this. Starnes was also the second largest borrower at Silverado Savings and one of the biggest private donors to the Contras.

Brewton said Bush and Bentsen are the main movers of a group of businessmen in Houston who were behind the S&L scandal. "The point," Brewton said, "is who got the money. These Houston guys probably got it. We may never find out. It can be done however but the Justice Department is not doing it. Justice has stopped subpoenas to banks in the Grand Cayman Islands."

The Parvus Company, according to Brewton, is a security-investigations company which has Richard Helms as its board chairman. "The only guy there who is not a former member of the intelligence community," Brewton said, "is Theodore Dimitry of the Vinson & Elkins law firm." Judge James Elkins was especially close to Walter Mischer.

Brewton reported that another Houston law firm, Fulbright and Jaworski, stopped Brewton's stories in the *Houston Post*. They are the libel lawyers for the paper. They had conflicts of interest with Mischer that they did not reveal to the *Post*. They had represented many of Mischer's companies.

Jaworski is indirectly related to the missing pages. Canfield and Webberman referenced Julius Mader's *Who's Who in CIA* about Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr's CIA connections (*Coup d'Etat in America*, pages 577-578). The pages to which Canfield and Webberman referred were found missing from UT's only copy of Mader's book.

Pages 577-78 of *Who's Who in CIA* include both of Canfield's and Webberman's only citations from this book. The first concerns Carr's board membership at the M.D. Anderson Foundation. The second regards Robert Gerald Storey's CIA connection as a board member of the International Education Exchange, a part of the CIA's Institute of International Education.

The "Texas Court of Inquiry" into the Kennedy assassination consisted of only three men: Carr, Storey, and Jaworski. Peter Dale Scott adds that Storey is a former Army intelligence colonel and a member in 1946 of the U.S. legal team at Nuremberg along with Leon Jaworski.^{[555](#)}

Dallas D.A. Henry Wade, Carr, Storey and Jaworski met with the Warren Commission in January 1964 to discuss allegations that Oswald had been an informant for either the FBI or CIA. Scott also cites Harold Weisberg's observation that Jaworski himself sat on the board of the M.D. Anderson Foundation, "a CIA conduit." Scott also notes many other connections between these three men and the financial backers of Second Naval Guerrilla and those involved with Lee and Marina Oswald.^{[556](#)}

The Mader pages had been torn out leaving a single dot of red ink on the edge of the tear -- a red ball point pen had been used to remove many of the other missing pages. This book was kept in a locked "cage" and had to be requested at the circulation desk.

It is understandable that UT's protectors would be sensitive about these particular Mader pages. In 1941, the Texas legislature provided funds for a state cancer research hospital to be administered by UT. The newly formed M.D. Anderson Foundation, in its first major project, provided matching funds and a site in downtown Houston. For over thirty years, the M.D. Anderson Hospital for Cancer Research was directed by Dr. R. Lee Clark. He was succeeded in 1978 by Dr. Charles A. LeMaistre, who by the time of Harry Ransom's death two years earlier had become UT's system chancellor.^{[557](#)}

At the time of Kennedy's assassination, LeMaistre was the director of Woodlawn Hospital and an associate professor at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. The Dallas County Hospital District was comprised of Parkland Memorial Hospital and Woodlawn Hospital. Among his fellow teachers at Southwestern Medical School were the doctors who treated Kennedy, Connally, Tippit, and Oswald. Two months earlier Governor Connally had appointed LeMaistre to chair the state committee on tuberculosis. Dr. LeMaistre's counterpart at Parkland Hospital was its administrator, Dr. Charles Jack Price. It was C.J. Price who was asked by Secret Service agent Clint Hill to help in obtaining a casket for the President. And it was Price's assistant, Steve Landregan, who called Vernon O'Neal's funeral home.^{[558](#)}

In the late 1980s, the M.D. Anderson Hospital was the focus of a bizarre homicide case (see Nexis). A staff member was charged with attempted murder when it was determined he was trying to kill a co-worker by injecting him with cancer cells -- despite the fact that this is supposed to be impossible. In 1982, Dallas Deputy Sheriff Al Maddox told researchers that a phony doctor had been assigned to Ruby while he was in jail by "...whoever supplied the county at that time with doctors....And one day I went in and Ruby told me, he said,

'Well, they injected me for a cold.' He said it was cancer cells. That's what he told me, Ruby did. I said you don't believe that shit. He said, 'I damn sure do!'"

Police officer Tom Tilson has told researchers, "It was the opinion of a number of other Dallas police officers that Ruby had received injections of cancer while he was incarcerated in the Dallas County Jail following the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald." After Ruby's death in January 1967, an autopsy determined that there were traces of white cancerous tumors throughout his body. The Dallas County medical examiner who performed the autopsy, Dr. Earl Rose, was asked by the House Assassinations Committee if Ruby could have known about his cancer in November 1963. He said no. Ruby died after a three week stay at Parkland Hospital -- having been admitted two days after his new trial site had been announced.⁵⁵⁹

Pete Brewton's statements overlapped with a few other subjects discussed in this paper. "The Tower Commission never did their job," Brewton said, "They never looked for any of this." There are some "deepthroats" coming out of the woodwork now, but they believe their lives are in danger. In making the point that major political scandals do go undetected, Pete said that James McCord wrote to Judge John Sirica and kept Watergate alive after everyone had dropped it, including Woodward and Bernstein. McCord had been closely involved with E. Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker, Frank Sturgis, and Eugenio Martinez in Second Naval Guerrilla and the AM/LASH plot.

With regard to Austin, Pete did not know much about Austin's Lamar Savings, he writes about Austin's Creditbanc in his book. Brewton does know, however, that Adnan Khashoggi, Lamar's largest borrower, borrowed money from Continental Savings a week before he did the first arms for hostages deal.

In August 1990 Lamar Savings owner Stanley Adams, Jr. was being deposed for the civil lawsuit against him over the collapse of his savings and loan.⁵⁶⁰ The deposition was stopped on August 1 when he became emotionally upset. The U.S. District Judge who presided over the case had appointed a special court master to prepare the case for trial. The man he appointed was Waggoner Carr. The case was settled December 4, 1990 when Adams agreed to pay the government \$1.9 million. The lawsuit sought \$92 million in damages and a maximum sentence of seventy years in prison. Other charges against Adams involving another savings and loan were dropped entirely.⁵⁶¹

The Judge was James Nowlin, the same judge who had presided over the July 1990 airliner hijacking trial of Jose Manuel Gonzalez-Gonzalez. This defendant, who was eventually convicted of the hijacking, made statements in that trial indicating that he may be the son of Reinaldo Gonzalez.⁵⁶² Reinaldo Gonzalez was Antonio Veciana's gunman in the October 24, 1961 CIA attempt to assassinate Castro. After the plot failed he hid at the Odios' house before being captured by Castro and imprisoned along with Amador Odio. Robert Morrow, in his book, *The Senator Must Die*, refers to a document published in his appendix to show that Jose Miro Cardona, the first head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, had been Castro's prime minister. This same document lists, "In Charge of Foreign Relations: Reinol Gonzáles Gonzáles" -- who may be the same person as Veciana's gunman.⁵⁶³

During his trial, Jose said his father had been a political prisoner of Castro and had died in prison. Born in Cuba on January 3, 1951, Jose testified that he and his brother (age ten) emigrated to the U.S. in 1962. They arrived in Miami leaving their mother and father in Cuba. His mother later went to Spain where her family owned property. She came to the U.S. in 1966. Until then, he and his brother lived with friends of his father and family in Florida City and in Opalaca for a year. Because they did not get along with their surrogate family they were put into a Jesuit school until their mother arrived in Miami.⁵⁶⁴

Their mother then took them to New Orleans where she worked as a housekeeper. Jose dropped out of high school and took electrical engineering classes at Control Data Institute in Virginia. He soon returned to New Orleans and was working in the restaurant-bar-hotel business by age seventeen. He was heard to say, while on the witness stand, that he was working at the Habana Bar when he met his future wife, Helen Virginia Masferrer. This intriguing statement could not be varified due to the unavailability of transcripts for this trial (none was made because there was no appeal).⁵⁶⁵

Had Jose been questioned about any of this, we might have learned whether this was the same Habana Bar owned by Orest Pena, the FBI informant who had worked closely with Sergio Arcacha Smith and David Ferrie at the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, and who claimed that Oswald met with several men in his bar on many occasions in the summer of 1963. In an interview for CBS News, broadcast on November 26, 1975, Pena said that his FBI contact, Warren deBrueys, had also been in contact with Oswald that summer. Pena stated that deBrueys came to him about ten days before Pena testified before the Warren Commission and said, "If you ever talk anything about me, I will get rid -- get rid of your ass."⁵⁶⁶

If Gonzalez-Gonzalez had been asked about his wife, we might have learned whether she was related to Rolando "El Tigre" Masferrer, the old hand at gunrunning and "hatchet man" during the Batista dictatorship. According to Robert Morrow, Masferrer convinced Batista to go along with Meyer Lansky's post war gambling and narcotics plans for Cuba. As a Cuban senator with his own private army, Masferrer protected the Mafia's interests, becoming friends with Santos Trafficante, Jr. in the process. Morrow says that "Richard Nixon was among Batista's frequent and well received guests" during this period.⁵⁶⁷

The friendship between Masferrer and Trafficante continued in the U.S. after Castro took control. Masferrer escaped from Cuba with Cuban congressman Eladio del Valle. Masferrer's anti-Castro mercenaries (training on Howard Hughes' island, No Name Key) had been the ones approved by Rostow's friend Richard Bissell to assassinate Castro. They were the core group of Operation Forty. The future leader of Masferrer's anti-Castro mercenaries in Florida was Loran Eugene Hall. Gerry Patrick Hemming, who was a member of the group, claimed Oswald had tried to join after leaving the Marines in 1959 but was turned down by Masferrer's men in Los Angeles.⁵⁶⁸

When Howard Burris' good friend Richard Helms took over Bissell's job as the CIA's Deputy Director of Plans with the blessing of the just fired Allen Dulles and Charles Cabell, he decided, despite a CIA internal memo to the contrary, to continue the assassination plots against Castro using Trafficante's and Masferrer's men. He worked directly with John Roselli as his sole contact with Trafficante. By February 1962, J. Edgar Hoover had struck a deal with Helms to jointly cover up their agencies' criminal activities. By May 1962, Dulles favorite Tracy Barnes had established his super-secret Domestic Operations Division, hiring Dulles loyalist E. Howard Hunt as its covert action chief.⁵⁶⁹

After the missile crisis, Kennedy declared a "hands-off Cuba" policy. Antonio Veciana, the head of Alpha 66, defied the Kennedy brothers with a March 17, 1963 attack against a Soviet military post and two Soviet freighters. The Kennedys cracked down against the anti-Castro raiders on March 30. The next day, Oscar del Valle Garcia, the organizer of Operation Forty, used Masferrer's men to blow up a Soviet ship. The sole American on board the raider ship was Jerry Buchanan, protege of Frank Sturgis, Orlando Bosch, and INCA's Manuel Gil -- whose boss, Ed Butler (Oswald's radio debate opponent), later sat on the American Security Council with Rostow favorite Ed Lansdale; the same Jerry Buchanan whose brother James Buchanan became the propagator of Frank Sturgis' false Oswald stories in the Pompano Beach *Sun Sentinel*.⁵⁷⁰

The Kennedys cracked down harder. The anti-Castro groups intensified their raids. In May, Masferrer's men raided a Cuban militia camp near Havana. American right-wing groups, angered by the Kennedy crack-down, threw their support behind the raiders. Miro Cardona resigned as head of the CRC, declaring Kennedy a Russian-led traitor against Second Naval Guerrilla. Mario Garcia Kohly, the former Cuban businessman, picked by conservatives in Eisenhower's administration (like Nixon), to replace Castro, united the anti-Castro leaders, including former Cuban president Carlos Prio Socarras, Masferrer's group in Miami (who merged with Alpha 66 and 30th of November), and David Ferrie's Lake Pontchartrain group in Louisiana. The assassination teams were chosen from these groups, according to Morrow, to shoot Kennedy. Meanwhile, Trafficante had Masferrer set up a phony CIA team to kill Castro, making sure they would be caught, provoking anti-Kennedy statements from Cuba's leaders. He arranged for a Cuban lawyer, Carlos Garcia Bongo (subject of missing HSCA pages) to leak the plot to Castro. Concurrently, the CIA had Rolando Cubela and Manuel Artime begin the real AM/LASH plot against Castro. Finally, it was Masferrer, according to Morrow, who coordinated the plan to give Ferrie's old Civil Air Patrol cadet, Lee Oswald, a high profile as the lone Castro-affiliated gunman.⁵⁷¹

Peter Dale Scott notes that, "Whatever their shortcomings, the FBI and the Warren Commission between them meticulously demolished the *prima facie* case that Oswald and Ruby were agents of Castro and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee."⁵⁷²

Perhaps it was his failure to blame the assassination on Castro that Masferrer was killed in a car bombing in 1975 for his "systematic work in the destruction of the anti-Communist struggle." Thirty years later the exiles still sit in Florida and wait to return to Cuba. There is one other connection to Nixon: Masferrer's nephew, Rolandito, had been employed with SNG veteran Gerry Hemming at Parabellum, a subsidiary of gunrunner Mitchell WerBell's arms manufacturing company headed by Anselmo Alliegro, Jr., "an heir to the shadowy Anson millions."⁵⁷³

While testifying in his own defense, Jose Manuel Gonzalez-Gonzalez claimed he hijacked the plane in an attempt to seek political protection in Cuba because he was being pursued by federal agents and Cuban exiles. He said they were after him because he had learned of a plot to assassinate former mayor Morial of New Orleans, who was seeking reelection. Morial died under uncertain circumstances after a party. He had apparently collapsed next to his car where his body was found the next morning.⁵⁷⁴

Neither the prosecutor, nor his court appointed defense attorney, nor Judge Nowlin asked Gonzalez-Gonzalez any questions about any of this. Gonzalez-Gonzalez's attorney was pleading insanity for his client. It was an ongoing joke among trial spectators, however, that the defense was not providing any proof of this. Jose was calm and focused on the witness stand. The prosecution provided two expert witnesses to show Gonzalez-Gonzalez was sane.⁵⁷⁵

The first, Dr. Richard Coons, stated he was an Austin criminal forensic psychiatrist who graduated from a Virginia college, UT Law School, and UT's Southwestern Medical School in 1964. He said he served at Fort Sam Houston in the Army Medical Corps from 1971 to 1972. The second was Dr. James Fredrickson, who said he graduated from UT's Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, and Baylor University in Waco before practicing at Dallas' Timberlawn and Parkland Hospitals. He has done work for the Marines, Army, Navy, and State Department, mostly as an expert witness in Texas.⁵⁷⁶

The reporter who covered this trial for the *Austin-American Statesman* told this author during a trial recess that one of the jurors had been on a jury in Nowlin's court the previous month. The reporter said she was surprised that this juror was not disqualified. One other juror, who had an extensive military background, produced the same reaction. The reporter said she thought the military nature of the airline business should have been reason enough for disqualification.

Both the Gonzalez-Gonzalez trial and the Adams trial were potentially damaging to the CIA. In 1992, Nowlin was at the center of a political scandal involving secret consultations with Republicans while overseeing the redrawing of Texas congressional districts.

There are two final items relating to these topics worth noting here. First, Robert Sam Anson revealed in his book, *They've Killed the President*, a claim by researcher Richard Sprague that CBS has film of the Rambler leaving the crime scene.⁵⁷⁷ If true, this film is crucial to the identification of Wing's Rambler.⁵⁷⁸ And second, the book *Government by Gunplay* revealed that George Wallace's accused, would-be, assassin, Arthur Bremer, drove a Rambler. Considering his role in the Bremer case, this may be another example of E. Howard Hunt's involvement with an assassin with a Rambler.⁵⁷⁹

Conclusion

Many researchers of the JFK assassination eventually pass a difficult psychological threshold. When confronted with the first evidence of conspiracy, most rational people have no doubt responded, "so what?" The circumstantial evidence presented here is far from immune from such skepticism. The threshold is different for each person because it is defined by the individual's tolerance for the number of times they can say "so what" before skepticism becomes denial. And denial is perfectly understandable because the alternative leads to frightening speculation about the true meaning of events in the recent history of the United States.

One of the researchers for this paper has been extremely valuable in the role of devil's advocate. His arguments on occasion become circular, however, when he insists that because no hard evidence has been found, none should be sought. "Pursue the UT connections," he said, "and leave George Wing and his Rambler out of it." But, if nothing else, the evidence presented here, stemming directly from Wing's outré and grotesque station wagon, is a map possibly leading to several "smoking guns."

Sincere effort has been made here to avoid direct claims of involvement by individuals mentioned in this paper in any conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The implications, however, are unavoidable. It must be noted, therefore, that any implied conspiracy presented in this limited context does not pass the "so what" test. Too many fundamental questions are left unanswered. Taken in the context of the research of others over the past thirty years, however, this evidence can be viewed as part of a substantive circumstantial case which begins to define the conspiracy.

Ironically, the fact that the available record indicates that Ruth Paine did *not* own a Rambler station wagon at the time of the assassination makes relevant one of the most fundamental questions: was George Wing's car the one seen in Dealey Plaza and the one believed by Oswald and Craig to belong to Ruth Paine? The answer might be found among available information.

Gary Shaw's original seven slides of Elm Street traffic are labeled in other than chronological sequence. The photo used in his book *Cover-Up*, to show the Rambler, is the fifth in the chronological sequence.⁵⁸⁰

This photo shows a car that is darker in color and a later model than Wing's. In the seventh slide, however, there are two light-colored cars crossing the intersection at Houston Street. This photo was first published on the cover of Penn Jones, Jr.'s book, *Forgive My Grief III*. The car in front does not match the 1959 Rambler's grill or headlight design. The one behind it, sitting in the intersection has similar grill, headlight, hood, and wheel well characteristics to Wing's Rambler. The image is outside the camera's depth of field and only the front half of the car is visible. Perhaps computer expert Tom Wilson can enhance it. The Hertz clock still reads 12:40 in the seventh photo.

Film of this scene taken at 12:40, however, would be ideal for answering this question, and seems to actually exist. Not only does Richard E. Sprague (the researcher not the HSCA counsel) believe that CBS has such a film, he claims it shows exactly what Roger Craig, Marvin Robinson, and Mrs. James (Helen) Forrest all independently described.⁵⁸¹

FBI document 5920 is a letter with enclosures which Sprague sent to Senator Robert Kennedy in 1967. It was forwarded to J. Edgar Hoover by RFK's secretary, Miss Polly Busselle. A researcher at UT found it among microfilm of FBI documents in the summer of 1992.

Of particular use to Rambler identification efforts in Sprague's list of photos are numbers 32-35, 41-46, 58, 59, 66, 130, 131, 233-35, 246-58, 337, and 342; as well as some of the Gene Daniels photos. The CBS film Sprague spoke of may actually be one of these.

The most important point, which certainly should not be overlooked here, is that if there is film of the Rambler incident it would show Oswald or "his identical twin" getting into the car, thus proving the existence of a conspiracy! Only this fact makes the identification of Wing's Rambler less important. If it then turns out to be Wing's car, living conspirators may have already been found.

It is obvious that finding this film is of supreme importance. If the CBS film exists, however, it is not naively suggested that they will simply hand it over. But of all the lawsuits that could be brought against CBS, none could be more important than a suit for the release of such a film.

Perhaps attempts to identify Wing's Rambler in Dealey Plaza are premature, however. If in fact Ruth Paine did own a light-colored Rambler station wagon in 1963, it would be a major step toward eliminating Wing's car from suspicion. It will be interesting to see how the evidence manipulators (see below) deal with this dilemma. Should

evidence of a Paine Rambler suddenly appear, it would further corroborate Oswald and Craig, casting further suspicion on Paine.

Despite Dallas County Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig's published Warren Commission testimony which, according to Craig, had fourteen changes from his original testimony, Craig is certain he saw a *Rambler* station wagon with a luggage rack on top. Craig also maintained his certainty that the Rambler was light-green although the Commission changed it to white. Craig was also certain that "Mrs. Ruth Paine, the woman Marina Oswald lived with in Irving, Texas, owned a Rambler station wagon, at that time, of this same color."⁵⁸² Craig does not say in his autobiography how he knew this.

When asked if he had anything to add to his Warren Commission testimony Craig said, "No; except -- uh -- except for the fact that it came out later that Mrs. Paine does own a station wagon and -- uh -- it has a luggage rack on top. And this came out, of course, later after I got back to the office. I didn't know about this. Buddy Walthers brought it up. I believe they went by the house and the car was parked in the driveway."⁵⁸³ Craig apparently told Jim Garrison that "Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walthers drove out to the Paine residence in the suburb of Irving and confirmed that Mrs. Ruth Paine did have a Nash Rambler station wagon with a luggage rack on top."⁵⁸⁴

The FBI, however, apparently established that Ruth Paine owned a green, 1955 Chevrolet station wagon with a luggage rack on top. But since the agent conducting the investigation was James P. Hosty, who admitted destroying evidence under orders,⁵⁸⁵ and since he did not see the car until three months after the assassination, the "evidence" of this car could have been altered or fabricated.⁵⁸⁶ Another possible explanation for why Oswald said it was Ruth Paine's Rambler stems from something Oswald said at his interrogation. According to Captain Fritz's report Oswald said, "No. I don't own a car but the Paines have two cars."⁵⁸⁷

It seems Craig is the only witness in Dealey Plaza to describe the hue of the car. The others described it as light-colored or light-gray, possibly having been uncertain of the hue. Because of this, it is important to establish whether or not Craig was color-blind since light-pink would appear light-green to a color-blind person. Another explanation for the color discrepancy is that this was a similar situation to Carl Mather's car being seen with a different color but having the same license plates.⁵⁸⁸ Neither case rules out the possibility that a car the color of the UT Rambler was used in some way by the conspirators.

If the UT Rambler was used by the conspirators in the JFK assassination, then it was in Mexico in 1964, ended up back in the United States as some sort of souvenir, and stayed near a circle of friends that included Lyndon Johnson, Walt Rostow, Jack Dulles, Harry Ransom, C.B. Smith, and two professors of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Texas at Austin.

According to the rule of falsifiability, if this car was not involved in the assassination, the evidence will prove the claim (that it was involved) false. If the claim is true, the evidence will not disprove it. So far none of the evidence disproves that George Wing's station wagon was the car seen by Michael Kensington, Roger Craig, Marvin Robinson, Helen Forrest, and Richard Carr.⁵⁸⁹ Neither does it disprove Wing's Rambler was the one known to Oswald as the car that took him from Dealey Plaza. The search for evidence continues however. Help in that search is both needed and requested from the research community.

But perhaps this car had nothing to do with the assassination. Perhaps like the back seat magazines and the missing pages, it too was just a sign or a signal, something that would attract the attention of someone knowledgeable about the JFK assassination, something which would help put the other clues into perspective and lead to previously unseen relationships in the mosaic of the Kennedy assassination.

That being the case then perhaps too the whole thing is an elaborate hoax. If so, assurance is given here that no such hoax originated with this author or others whose research contributed to this paper. It cannot as yet be conclusively ruled out, though, that such a hoax originated with George Wing or someone who knew him. Those who have made these findings, with the exception of those wishing anonymity, are willing to undergo polygraph

examination, voice stress analysis, brain wave scanning, or other physically non-intrusive methods of verifying truthfulness, relative to any and all statements made herein.

Then again maybe all of this is just one of the most amazing coincidences that has ever existed. Whether real, coincidence, or hoax however, the evidence of the UT Rambler is similar to and predates the evidence of Ricky White, which was first made public in August 1990, concerning his father Rosco White's role in the assassination. By the time White's story broke in the *Austin American-Statesman*, the Rambler, the magazines, and the first of the missing pages had already been discovered. In fact it was the similarities between the story of the Rambler and the story of Rosco White -- the idea of leaving artifacts, clues, and documents where they could be found -- that led to sufficient curiosity to start the first hard research into the Rambler in November 1990.

In the search for truth about the Kennedy assassination, rife as it is with disinformation in the accepted areas of learning, we cannot be blinded to the possibility that the truth can still be found or that it may be in some rather unorthodox places. This paper's author and researchers understand the damage that continues to be done by those who introduce red herrings, intentionally or not, into the investigation of President Kennedy's murder. As a group, we decided in January 1993 that the public release of our findings would help in the search for the truth more than hurt it. After nearly four years of justifiable caution we felt that at least some of what we had found pointed in the direction of what had actually happened to President Kennedy. In the months that followed, leading up to the presentation of this paper at the Second Research Conference of *The Third Decade* in June 1993, that decision was reinforced by subsequent findings.

Whether real, coincidence, or hoax, the Rambler has led to a new look at those with well known roles in the story of the assassination like the Paines, Dulles, Brading, Johnson, and de Mohrenschildt, those with lesser known roles like Martino, Burris, Byrd, Bancroft, Lansdale, Bush, Nixon, and Rostow, and a first look at those with as yet unknown possible roles like Harry Hunt Ransom, George Gordon Wing and Cecil Bernard Smith.

To quote Wing himself, from an article he wrote in 1982, in which he examines "...a brilliant analysis [by Carlos Fuentes] of *Moby Dick* in terms of its profound meanings,..."

...Fuentes gives us a Melville who is not only a subverter of the established order but also a prophet whose prognostications gain validity in our own time. Melville could not accept the idea of the United States held by his fellow countrymen -- God's chosen people, a nation that had never experienced defeat and felt itself heir to the future. Melville had a vision, Fuentes says, of the excesses to which all of these certainties could lead: to the imposition of false ends and private fetishes; to the sacrifice of the collective good on the alter of an abstract freedom of the individual, to the simplistic division of history into a Manichean struggle between the good -- the United States -- and the evil -- those who oppose the United States, to manifest destiny, to "the lonely crowd," inorganic atomism; to the confusion between private opinion and general truth; to the radical lack of comprehension of the truth of others whenever it does not correspond to the particular vision of things held by a North American: as a consequence, the truth of others is suspect and must be destroyed. Indeed, Fuentes concludes, in our time, Captain Ahab still lives, and his name is MacArthur and Dulles, Joe McCarthy and Johnson, the white whale is in Cuba, in China, in Vietnam, in Santo Domingo, in a film, in a book....⁵⁹⁰

Wing ends this same article with a statement which can be applied to other aspects of his life -- a statement which may one day prove to be very revealing about what had once been viewed as his eccentricities:

"In this essay, I have of necessity treated a complex subject in a somewhat fragmentary and incomplete fashion. Nevertheless, I hope to have awakened some interest in pursuing further any of the topics I have deliberately left truncated."

APPENDIX

The Mutilated UT Library Books and Rambler Back seat Magazines

The following are the nine books discovered missing or with pages removed at the Perry-Casteñeda and Benson Libraries on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. The first was discovered in June 1989; the rest in May-June 1991 when only the author and one other person knew all of the facts about what was being found. No books were found after these; but books with missing pages yet to be found, now that word of them is more widespread, are less credible. Following the nine books are the only two back seat magazines to be positively identified of at least four that are visible in photographs of George Wing's Rambler station wagon. The identity of the third is at present only tentative, but the visible elements on its cover do appear to be an identifiable match.

1. Anthony Summers, *Conspiracy*, (NY: McGraw Hill, 1980), pp. 125-26, 447-52, 545-46, 593-94; discovered June 1989.
 2. Robert Sam Anson, *They've Killed the President*, (NY: Bantam, 1975), pp. 197-98, 255-58, 267-68, 275-76, 297-300, 307-14, 331-34, 387-88; discovered May 1, 1991.
 3. HSCA Volume V: Trafficante testimony, pp. 363-68, 373-76; discovered May 9, 1991.
 4. Jaques Cattell, ed., *Directory of American Scholars*, Vol. I, (NY: R.R. Bowker Co. sixth ed. 1974), p. 672 (only the Nathaniel Weyl biography was removed, the rest of the page remains intact); discovered May 13, 1991.
 5. Peter Dale Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, (Berkeley, CA: Westworks, 1977), pp. 7-22, 27-28, 31-38, 41-44, 51-56, 61-62, 65-66; discovered May 13, 1991.
 6. Wim J. Meiners, *De Moordfabriek: Tussen Dallas En Watergate*, (NY: Ace; Bussum: Centripress, 1974), pp. 42-64, photos 4 pp.; discovered May 23, 1991. Note: An intact copy of this book was obtained through an interlibrary loan from the University of Kansas Libraries; E / 842.9 /.M43.
 7. Warren Hinckle with William Turner, *The Fish is Red*, (NY: Harper and Row, 1981), pp. 31-40, 43-46, 53-54, 101-04, 111-26, 131-34, 155-74, 203-06, photo section: 8 pp., 215-18, 223-24, 335-38, 349-52; discovered May 24, 1991.
 8. Michael Canfield with Alan J. Webberman, *Coup d'Etat in America*, (NY: Third Press, 1975); confirmed missing May 24, 1991.
 9. Julius Mader, *Who's Who in CIA*, (Berlin: Self-published, 1968), pp. 577-78; discovered June 1, 1991.
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1. *Esquire*, August 1963, Vol. LX, No. 2, whole No. 357.
 2. *Esquire*, January 1964, Vol. LXI, No. 1, whole No. 362.
 3. *Life*, June 7, 1963, Vol. 54, No. 23.

Citations

480. Michael Kensington, "The Miami Connection to the JFK Assassination," *The Third Decade*, Sept., 1992, pp. 26-31.
481. Interview: Jan. 3, 1993, Michael Kensington.
482. Kensington.
483. A discussion of the implications of this fact with regard to Craig's description of "light-green" can be found in the conclusion of this paper.
484. Interview: Jan. 3, 1993, Michael Kensington.
485. Interview: Jan. 16, 1993, Michael Kensington.

486. Interview: Mar. 1992, Lucila Lopez Wing, widow of George Gordon Wing. **Note:** Mrs. Wing has not been interviewed extensively about the subjects dealt with in this paper. She was sent a polite letter in March 1993 asking for any information she could provide concerning her husband's interest in his Rambler.
487. Interview: May 6, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw by researcher Stephen Bright.
488. "C.B. Smith Handed Festival Task," *The Austin American*, Oct. 16, 1964.
489. The University of Texas at Arlington, "C.B. Smith, Sr., October 24, 1967."
490. The University of Texas at Arlington, "C.B. Smith, Sr., October 24, 1967."
491. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 4. Note: Buckley, Sr. and Smith, Sr. were former residents of UT's "Old B Hall" upperclassmen dormitory. Also recall the newspaper announcement dated Oct. 2, 1963, mentioned earlier in this paper, which says that Buckley will speak at UT Austin from Dec. 8-14, 1963; Martino gave his talk in Austin on Oct. 1, and Oswald was in Austin on Sept. 25, the day before the Odio incident.
492. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, pp. 4, 8-9. **Note:** Dubois continued to be an important CIA "asset" to David Atlee Phillips throughout the 1960s. (See Freed, *Death in Washington*, p. 50.)
493. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 20; interview: Jan. 3, 1993, Michael Kensington.
494. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, pp. 5, 7; Hinkle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 106-07. Note: Hinkle and Turner put the date of that attempt in October 1961, while Scott places it in October 1962. There is a story, to be discussed in this paper, about a trial here in Austin in 1990 involving the son of the man who hid at the Odios' house after fleeing that failed attempt. (See Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 417-18.)
495. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, pp. 7-10.
496. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, pp. 5-6; Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 17-18, 34-35; Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 417.
497. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 5; Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 417.
498. Lane, *Plausible Denial*, pp. 300-01.
499. Frantz, *The Forty Acre Follies*, p. 98; Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 22; Link, *Woodrow Wilson*, p. 16-17.
500. The University of Texas at Arlington, "C.B. Smith, Sr., October 24, 1967."
501. Di Eugenio, *Destiny Betrayed*, pp. 342-43 n.22.
502. "A Busy Day in Dallas for LBJ -- Thousands Welcome Johnson," *The Dallas Times Herald*, Apr. 24, 1963; "Continued Cuba Watch Revealed By Vice President," *The Dallas Times Herald*, Apr. 24, 1963; Interview: Feb. 2, 1993, David Lifton.
503. George Gordon Wing, *Octavio Paz: Poetry, Politics, and the Myth of the Mexican*, doctoral dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, Mar. 3, 1961, p. 3; E. Howard Hunt, *Undercover*, (NY: Berkeley, 1974), p. 69, cited in Judis, *William F. Buckley, Jr.*, p. 80; Interview: Jun. 7, 1993, with an individual wishing anonymity, who told this paper's researchers that Castro used to try to get dates with his Spanish teacher at Mexico City College in 1950.

504. The author's chance photo of Wing driving his Rambler in 1990 is a left profile. No two ears are alike and a match is reportedly as good as a fingerprint.
505. Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, pp. 94, 97.
506. Bill Christensen, a student in the UT Spanish and Portuguese Department, learned this from his girlfriend, Jean Miller, who used to work with Wing.
507. Interview: May 4, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw.
508. Interview: Jun. 29, and Aug. 10, 1993, John Wheat.
509. Ben Belitt, ed., *Pablo Neruda, Five Decades: A Selection (Poems: 1925-1970)*, (NY: Grove Weidenfeld, 1974), pp. xvii, 78, 79.
510. Interview: Oct. 28, 1992, Migel Gonzalez-Gerth by John Garcia. Note: According to Donald Freed, "Good old David [Atlee] Phillips...passed among his liberal friends as a McGovern Democrat" while setting up his extreme right-wing Association of Retired Intelligence Officers. (See Freed, *Death in Washington*, p. 124.)
511. C.B. Smith Motors Warranty Guarantee No. 64413A issued Apr., 26, 1963 to George Gordon Wing; Interview: Jan., 8, 1993, a close relative of R.L. Lewis, who wishes anonymity.
512. Interview: Jan. 13, 1993, a secretary for C.B. Smith Investments, by researcher David G. Armstrong.
513. P.K. Williams Motors repair receipt nos. 8494 (Sept. 1, 1966) and 14693 (Sept. 13, 1967) were found in Wing's Rambler's glove compartment.
514. Interview: Feb. 17, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw, former C.B. Smith employee who knew Wing and later worked on his car at P.K. Williams Motors.
515. Interview: May 4, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw.
516. Interview: Feb. 17, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw.
517. Interview: Feb. 17, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw.
518. Interview: Feb. 17, 1993, Chuck Bradshaw.
519. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 581.
520. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, pp. 431-32, 701.
521. *The Roads of Texas*, (Fredericksburg, TX: Shearer Publishing, 1988), pp. 52-53, 68-69, 88-107, 120-23, 161. Note: These maps include places considered to be ghost towns with populations as small as five people.
522. Henry Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt*, (NY: Henry Holt, 1985), p. 402; Seth Kantor, *The Ruby Cover-Up*, (NY: Zebra, 1978), pp. 43, 249-50.
523. Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, p. 432.
524. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, p. 20; Interview: Jan. 3, 1993, Michael Kensington.

525. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 137-42, 144-46.
526. Graham, Texas is in eastern Young County, which would put it less than two-hundred miles from "Bay Cliff" if Bay Cliff actually existed and was where it was reported to be, half-way between Dallas and Houston.
527. Montgomery Ward tire warranty forms 27420-4 and 27420-6 found in Wing's Rambler's glove compartment.
528. CD 205, p. 453-62; Hubert Memos, Mar. 6 and 19, 1964, cited in Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, p. 51.
529. CD 23, CE 2694, CD 853, cited in George Michael Evica, *And We Are All Mortal: New Evidence and Analysis in the John F. Kennedy Assassination*, (West Hartford, CT: University of Hartford, 1978), p. 112.
530. Canfield with Weberman, *Coup d'état in America*, pp. 50-52.
531. Sugar with Leek, *The Assassination Chain*, p. 113.
532. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 9.
533. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 4.
534. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, *passim*.
535. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, pp. 3-4.
536. Tinkle, *Mr. De*, pp. 224, 239.
537. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. I, p. 11; Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, p. 20.
538. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 19.
539. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IX, pp. 20-21.
540. 9 H 106, 107 cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 16, 37, ch. VII, p. 17, ch. IX, p. 27. Note: "After the assassination there were repeated conspiratorial efforts to extract from Marina Oswald false evidence against her late husband. Those involved in these efforts included Jack Crichton of Army Reserve Intelligence Service, at least one Russian "interpreter" [Mamantov] from Oswald's restricted circle of contacts in the oil industry, and at least four apparently unrelated persons linked to Marina's post-assassination hosts (the Great Southwest Corporation) and their lawyers (Wynne, Jaffe and Tinsley). Bedford Wynne of this law firm, a prominent oil lobbyist in Washington for the Murchisons, was investigated for his role in a Murchison kickback to [LBJ friend] Bobby Baker." (See Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III.)
541. 9 H 202, cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, pp. 32-33.
542. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. X, p. 4.
543. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. VI, p. 32.
544. 9 H 106, 107 cited in Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. III, pp. 16, 37.
545. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 1.

546. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. II, p. 4.
547. Stone with Sklar, *JFK: The Book of the Film*, p. 92.
548. "Oswald in Austin," *The Texas Observer*, Dec. 27, 1963, pp. 4-5.
549. *Unsolved Mysteries*, "Rorke-Sullivan Flight", 60 minutes, NBC Television Network, Dec. 19, 1990.
550. "Pre-presidential Office Diary, Sept. 25, 1963," LBJ Library, Box 3.
551. "Pre-presidential Office Diary, Sept. 25, 1963," LBJ Library, Box 3.
552. Lane, *Plausible Denial*, pp. 300-01.
553. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 28-29.
554. Pete Brewton, Speech, Unitarian Church in Austin, Feb. 10, 1993.
555. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. III, pp. 29-31.
556. Scott, *Government Documents...*, ch. III, pp. 29-31.
557. Clyde W. Burleson, *A Guide to the Texas Medical Center*, (Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1987), p. 104; Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful...*, p. 81.
558. *Austin American-Statesman*, "Governor Appoints TB Group," Sept. 26, 1963, p. AA-14; 6 H 1-152; David Lifton, *Best Evidence*, (NY: Macmillan, 1980), p. 673.
559. Marrs, *Crossfire*, pp. 431-33.
560. Kim Tyson, "Fatigued Adams to be examined," *Austin American-Statesman*, Aug. 11, 1990, pp. D1, D3.
561. Kirk Ladendorf, "Adams case settled for \$1.9 million," *Austin American-Statesman*, Dec. 5, 1990, pp. D1, D10.
562. Brian Builta, "Gonzalez-Gonzalez convicted in hijacking," *The Daily Texan*, Jul. 19, 1990, p. 1; Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, p. 245.
563. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, p. 106-07; Exhibit 28 of the Senate Select Committee on Internal Security, Jan. 23, 1959, cited in Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, pp. 244-45.
564. Author's notes from Gonzalez-Gonzalez trial, Jul., 17, 1990.
565. Author's notes from Gonzalez-Gonzalez trial, Jul., 17, 1990.
566. Fensterwald, *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, pp. 257-58.
567. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 232-33; Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, pp. 14-17.
568. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, pp. 14-17, 25, 31, 39, 82.
569. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, pp. 58-61, 80.

570. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, pp. 39, 71, 72; Canfield with Webberman, *Coup d'état in America*, pp. 104-05; Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, pp. 14, 56, n. 52a; Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. IV, p. 10.
571. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, pp. 72-75, 88, 107.
572. Scott, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, ch. II, p. 2.
573. Hinckle with Turner, *The Fish is Red*, pp. 317, 320, 321.
574. Interview: Apr. 1991, Aug. 11, 1993, Aletha Reppel, a New Orleans native, who was told this by her family who are long-time residents of New Orleans.
575. Author's notes from Gonzalez-Gonzalez trial, Jul., 17, 1990.
576. Author's notes from Gonzalez-Gonzalez trial, Jul., 17, 1990.
577. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 360.
578. A study of the catalog of the Sprague collection reveals several color and black-and-white films and still photos which may show the Dealey Plaza Rambler.
579. William Turner, "The Shooting of George Wallace," Sid Blumenthal with Harvey Yazijian, eds., *Government by Gunplay: Assassination Conspiracy Theories from Dallas to Today*, (NY: Signet, 1976), p. 64; Hunt: Senate Watergate Committee Report, GPO ed., p. 129, cited in Fensterwald, *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, p. 523.
580. For researchers who have access to Gary Shaw's original slides, the chronological order and their labels are as follows: 1) 220 JAN 75; 2) 23 FEB 75; 3) 22 FEB 75; 4) 21 FEB 75; 5) 334 JAN 75; 6) 199 JAN 75; 7) 188 JAN 75.
581. Anson, *They've Killed the President*, p. 360.
582. Craig, *When They Kill a President*, pp. 10, 16, 18; *Two Men in Dallas: John Kennedy and Roger Craig*, 60 minutes, videotape. Narrated by Mark Lane. Alpa Productions, 1977.
583. 6 H 271.
584. Jim Garrison, *On the Trail of the Assassins*, p. 95n.
585. Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt*, p. 253.
586. Warren Commission Exhibit (CE) 1875, Vol. 23, p. 681, paragraph 5; CE 2125, 24 H 697. **Note:** a strange coincidence about this motel registration card is that it is from the "Rambler Motel" in Wa-Kom Texas.
587. Sylvia Meagher, *Accessories After the Fact*, (NY: Bobs-Merrill, 1967; Random House, 1976; Vintage, 1992), p. 232.
588. Groden with Livingstone, *High Treason*, p. 238-39.
589. Carr described it as a "1961 or 1962 Grey Rambler Station Wagon...which had Texas license...." Craig described it as light-green and wrote in 1971, "I said the license plates on the Rambler were *not* the same color as Texas plates. The Warren Commission: Omitted the *not* -- omitted but one word, an important one, so that it appeared that the license plates *were* the same color as Texas plates." In a cover-up, this matter would be a prime

target for obfuscation. Therefore, the consistencies in the descriptions of the car -- that it was a light color, a Rambler station wagon, driven by a man with a dark complexion, and a white male identical to Oswald entered it -- carry the greater weight as evidence. (See Thompson, *Six Seconds in Dallas*, pp. 303-06, 404-05. Craig, *When They Kill a President*, p. 18; Kurtz, *Crime of The Century*, p. 132.)

590. George Gordon Wing, "Some Remarks on the Literary Criticism of Carlos Fuentes," Rob Brody with Charles Ruseman, eds., *Carlos Fuentes: A Critical View*, (Austin, TX: The University of Texas Press, 1982), pp. 210, 211.

UPDATES

1994 Update:

Possible Discovery of an Automobile Used In the JFK Conspiracy

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No Name Key photo and other photos:

The following is in addition to the joint articles by myself and Jack White published in *The Investigator*, (issue no. 10, Aug.-Sept. 1994). Robert Groden, who was there when I found the No Name Key photo mentioned in my *Investigator* article, told me that he thinks Dick Sprague may have identified this man during the HSCA days. I need to send a copy to him and ask about it. Larry Haapanen has told me that he believes the collection of No Name Key photos were originally from Garrison's files. Since he has copies of some of those, I plan to send him a copy of this one to see if he recognizes it.

In the mean time, I am pursuing other documents based on the assumption that the photo is of Wing. My Texas Open Records Act request to UT, and Dave Armstrong's FOIA request to the CIA for records on Wing were accepted. The CIA couldn't find anything on Wing (no surprise). I have already received the UT files on Wing (more on them below). I still need to request files from the FBI, State Dept., and anyplace else I can think of.

Also, the Weaver Polaroid which was printed in Josiah Thompson's book years ago and more recently in Richard Trask's *Pictures of the Pain* (Yeoman Press, 1994, p. 243), will hopefully be found and studied soon. It may reveal a Rambler identical to Wing's sitting exactly where Richard Carr said it was. Regardless of an exact match, however, any degree of similarity between Wing's car and the getaway car continues to relate to Wing's enigma. More on this below.

Carol Hewett informed me that Anna Marie Kuhns Walko has found a Dillard photo showing a light-colored station wagon at the intersection of Elm and Houston. Dillard was certainly there at the right time to make this worth pursuing. The CBS film I referred to in my manuscript will hopefully turn up if the Tunheim Committee (ARRB) succeeds in getting their archives on the assassination released. Also, there are witness statements to be examined and witnesses to be interviewed. Helen Forrest and James Pennington, a largely unknown witness to the Rambler incident, are still being sought. I heard that Marvin C. Robinson has been located and wants to talk.

Wing's UT records:

I received 734 pages of personnel files on Wing through the Texas Open Records Act. These documents confirm some long-held suspicions. Listed on a 1962 biographical data form was the answer to what Wing was doing after he left Mexico City College in 1950 and before he entered UC Berkeley in 1952 (see my manuscript p.124). He received a 1951 "travel grant" from the "International Institute of Education." To my utter astonishment I found that, according to the page ripped out of UT's copy of *Who's Who in CIA*, "Institute of International Education" received money from the J.M. Kaplan Fund.

This same source also financed the CIA's Institute of International Labor Research. That missing page is the one showing a chart of CIA cover organizations and their private funding conduits. The National Student Association is also listed. See John Ranelagh's *The Agency*, the "Students and Labor" section in chapter 9, and its footnote on Jack Kaplan's nephew (p. 252, paperback ed.). Larry Haapanen suggested that I talk to Bill Turner about Kaplan, since he has done some writing on him.

E. Howard Hunt says in his memoirs (*Undercover*, pp. 68-69) that this secret funding was directed by the International Organizations Division within the Office of Policy Coordination under the direction of Tom Braden and his assistant Cord Meyer, who took over the division in 1954. Hunt volunteered to set up the Mexico City station for OPC -- their first fully staffed station in Latin America. He arrived December 13, 1950; three-and-a-half months after Wing married his first wife, Margarita Silvia Fuentes, on August 22, 1950 and left Mexico City College. John B. Judis says in his biography of William F. Buckley, Jr. that Buckley arrived in early September and began his CIA work for Hunt "learning about the Mexican student movement." Hunt's mission in Mexico was to "encourage anti-Communists to challenge Communists for leadership in the trade unions, professional and artistic organizations, and student organizations."-- exactly the same mission as Braden's and Meyer's IOD (Judis, pp. 90-91).

Given that missing page (the CIA chart), the other mutilated pages, Wing's Rambler and his interest in Pablo Neruda, the amazing thing here is that there are three significant connections to the Paines:

1) Hunt, who was being closely advised by James Burnham at this time, infiltrated agents into Mexico's Trotskyite organization. Burnham, who almost single-handedly killed the U.S. Trotskyite movement, had shared leadership responsibilities in that movement with Michael Paine's United Fruit/CIA-connected father, George Lyman Paine (more on this below);

2) Burton Hersh writes in his 1992 book, *The Old Boys: The American Elite and the Origins of the CIA*, that, "Old chums from Bern had no trouble finding Dulles. By 1950 the hulking Hans Bernd Gisevius had lurched into Washington, where Tom Braden and his wife looked after him for some months as a favor to Dulles. Already something of a hardship case, Gisevius would stultify Allen with long stories about his efforts in the interests of the Lutheran Synod. Nevertheless, Dulles retained 'a great fondness for him,' Braden says, and throughout this period 'Allen was feeding him money, I know that Allen was signing chits for \$5,000 at a time for Gisevius.'"

And 3) Michael Paine's Dulles/Bancroft-connected mother, Ruth Forbes Paine, apparently later married Arthur Middleton Young, one of the inventors of the helicopter. Ruth Forbes Paine was an active member, in Paoli, Pa., of the United World Federalists, founded by Cord Meyer. After selling his helicopter ideas to Bell Aviation in 1942, Young settled in Berkeley, founded the Institute for the Study of Consciousness, and wrote about metaphysics. He is now in his 80s and back in Pa. Bill Kelly has spoken to him and will be interviewing him soon.

Now, I wonder, from whom could a student at Mexico City College have heard about CIA/OPC/IOD money (whether he knew that's what it was or not) in late 1950? At this very same time, Tom Braden and Cord Meyer, both with close contact with the Dulles/Bancroft/Paine circle, controlled the money Wing received!! Both the nature and duration of Wing's travel fellowship now seem to be the crucial questions surrounding the two years prior to his beginning a six-year stay at UC Berkeley in August, 1952. We need to get similar documents from UC Berkeley to see what Wing told them about his travel fellowship.

Now more on that first Paine connection. Recently, Carol Hewett sent me a list of books published by right-wing publisher Arlington House. She circled some authors and subjects which I had already come to know in connection with the assassination, namely William F. Buckley, Jr., Frank Meyer, William J. Gill, Paul Bethel, James Burnham and Nathaniel Weyl.

The only two things I had known about Arlington House before seeing her list was that they published two of the books listed in the Nathaniel Weyl biography removed from *The Directory of American Scholars* (see my manuscript, pp. 77-79) and a book by William J. Gill that's not on her list. By the time I discovered that Weyl mutilation I had read about John Martino in *Coup d'état in America* and learned of his relationship with Weyl and Frank Meyer. Also from Canfield's and Weberman's *Coup d'état In America*, I learned of Commission Document 662 which is an FBI report on all three of them. I'll say more about CD 662 in a moment.

From the Summers missing pages, I already knew about Martino's relationship with Trafficante and Pawley. I had also been reading about Rostow in Gill's *The Ordeal of Otto Otepka* (Arlington House, 1969). I later learned from

the biography of Buckley by John B. Judis that James Burnham (not circled but on her list) had introduced Buckley to E. Howard Hunt. Judis' book also taught me about the close relationship between Buckley and Meyer. All of these people, with the possible exception of Rostow, were spreading phase-one (communist conspiracy) stories about Oswald and Ruby after the assassination, including their apparent ties to Trotskyism.

Rostow, I learned, was on the phase-two (Oswald as lone assassin) bandwagon prior to the public release of the Warren Report. But his main concerns were not over whether Oswald had acted alone, rather they were that "Overseas the report should do something to dilute the conspiracy theory of President Kennedy's assassination;" that "The report does, however, blow the fact that Oswald saw a named KGB agent at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City;" that "the major task for ourselves [State Dept.] and the USIA will be to prevent the discussion and debate in the U.S. from projecting an image of excessive domestic disarray;" and that because "As the debate unfolds, issues will arise -- almost certainly some issues we have not now anticipated," State, Treasury, Justice, and the White House "must be a united government in this matter."

Even Paul Bethel, also on the Arlington House list, was a member of the Free Cuba Committee (headed by Eladio del Valle) and was helping disseminate a phase-one story that an "admitted Castro agent" had been arrested a week before the assassination for plotting to kill Kennedy. The fact that this motley crew is represented among the books in print at Arlington House is reason enough to suspect them of being a CIA publisher.

The most interesting individual on the list, however, is James Burnham. A suggestion from Jeff Pascal to read an essay about Burnham in *The Orwell Reader* led to some intriguing revelations about him. He may be a key to Wing's interest in the assassination and the Rambler. According to a former Wing student, Wing was "obsessed" with Chilean poet and politician Pablo Neruda. It is therefore interesting that Neruda, who is mentioned in David Atlee Phillips' *Night Watch* (Atheneum, 1977), wrote poetry about coups, assassinations and the United Fruit Company. Neruda was also a diplomat in the Allende government, "accompanying [Allende] in his concerns and sharing that whole turbid atmosphere with its noxious plots and intrigues orchestrated from afar." (Volodia Teitelboim, *Neruda*, University of Texas Press, Austin, 1991, p. 424.)

Most interesting, however, is the fact that Neruda spirited one David Siqueiros out of Mexico. Siqueiros was awaiting trial as the leader of the first abortive assassination attempt on Leon Trotsky. I learned this fascinating tidbit from a little known book on the Trotsky assassination by CIA publicist Isaac Don Levine (see Scott, *Deep Politics*, Univ. of Calif. Press, 1993, pp. 55, 288, 289). In the acknowledgments of that book, *The Mind of an Assassin* (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1959; Signet, 1960), Levine writes, "To Sylvia and Nathaniel Weyl, who lived in Mexico and wrote the first biography of President Cardenas, I am indebted for translating from the Spanish the voluminous official and documentary reports on the assassin and his crime, and for their collaboration in digesting the material for publication."

E. Howard Hunt says in his memoirs, "I also met and frequently conferred with Dr. James Burnham, a Princeton classmate of Joe Bryan's and onetime professor of philosophy. Burnham was a consultant to OPC [Office of Policy Coordination, the first covert action group created within CIA in 1948] on virtually every subject of interest to our organization. He had extensive contacts in Europe and, by virtue of his Trotskyite background, was something of an authority on domestic and foreign Communist parties and front organizations. Through him I was to meet a young Yale graduate, William F. Buckley, Jr...."

The fact that this former communist was friends with Hunt and Buckley and ended up as a pioneer of CIA covert operations is even more intriguing considering Burnham was not your ordinary Trotskyite. In 1938, as a leader of the American Trotskyists on the National and Political Committees of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Burnham introduced a resolution declaring the USSR was no longer a workers' state but had become, as exhibited by the Hitler-Stalin Pact, totalitarian and its leaders Fascist (Albert Glotzer, *Trotsky*, Buffalo, NY: Prometheus, 1989, p. 284-90).

This caused such a bitter debate that Trotsky attempted to defend the movement against the "revisionists" led by Burnham. Trotsky labeled him an enemy of the dialectic and argued that Burnham "was using the Hitler-Stalin Pact and the Finnish invasions merely as vehicles for developing what he regarded as untenable theoretical

views." Despite Trotsky's hope that the movement remain united in case the impending world war caused the political destruction of Stalin, a formal split occurred in April 1940 -- one month before the Siqueiros led assault on Trotsky's life.

By this time, interestingly enough, despite the fact that Burnham was to address the new Minority faction's Workers' Party at their first convention, he was nowhere to be found and had in fact deserted leftist politics. A few weeks later Siqueiros gained entry to Trotsky's fortified compound because a guard simply let him in. The guard, who had been a Trotskyite for only six months, was an American named Sheldon Harte, the 23-year-old son of a wealthy New York businessman. After spraying the compound with machine gun fire, the gunmen took Harte with them. He was later found dead and thus forever silent about his strange actions on the night of the attack. But, as Trotsky's friend and biographer Albert Glotzer points out, "What is certain is that it was most unusual for the SWP to send a guard to Mexico, especially someone who was in the organization for so short a time." After Harte's death, his father said he was surprised Sheldon was a Trotskyist because he knew he had a picture of Stalin in his room and assumed Sheldon supported the Kremlin.

With the split of the American Party (the largest organized Trotskyist group), and the successful assassination of Trotsky in August 1940, Trotskyism essentially died out, but not before one last small triumph. The Workers' Party and its successor, the Independent Socialist League, were placed on the Attorney General's List of Subversive Organizations alongside the Communist Party and similar organizations. The Trotskyist groups successfully sued the government and were removed from the list. Despite long efforts to obtain witnesses against the Trotskyists, the government was only able to find two -- a Russian expert from Columbia University, and their former leader James Burnham.

After leaving Trotskyism Burnham wrote two books on his political views, *The Managerial Revolution* (1940) and *The Machiavellians* (1942). In 1946, two years before publishing his prophetic masterpiece, 1984 George Orwell was giving a lot of thought to, and wrote his essay about these two books called "Second Thoughts on James Burnham" (*The Orwell Reader*, NY: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1956, pp. 335-54). According to Orwell, Burnham's view was that,

"Capitalism is disappearing, but socialism is not replacing it. What is now arising is a new kind of planned, centralized society which will be neither capitalist nor, in any accepted sense of the word, democratic. The rulers of this new society will be the people who effectively control the means of production: that is, business executives, technicians, bureaucrats, and soldiers, lumped together by Burnham under the name of "managers." These people will eliminate the old capitalistic class, crush the working class, and so organize society that all power and economic privilege remain in their own hands. Private property rights will be abolished, but common ownership will not be established. The new "managerial" societies will not consist of a patchwork of small, independent states, but of great super-states grouped round the main industrial centers in Europe, Asia, and America. These super-states will fight among themselves for possession of the remaining uncaptured portions of the earth, but will probably be unable to conquer one another completely. Internally, each society will be hierarchical, with an aristocracy of talent at the top and a mass of semi-slaves at the bottom."

In *The Machiavellians*, Orwell tells us, Burnham adds that, "Society is of its nature oligarchical, and the power of the oligarchy always rests upon force and fraud. Burnham does not deny that 'good' motives may operate in private life, but he maintains that politics consists of the struggle for power, and nothing else. All historical changes finally boil down to the replacement of one ruling class by another....Power can sometimes be won without violence, but never without fraud, because it is necessary to make use of the masses, and the masses would not co-operate if they knew that they were simply serving the purposes of a minority." I have never read a more true and concise description of the U.S. military-industrial complex and its rise to world domination over the last 45 years.

I suspect that Burnham was a plant in the Trotskyite movement with a mission to do as much damage to it as possible in order to prevent Trotsky from taking the USSR back from Stalin and spreading Communism beyond its borders with greater skill and commitment than Stalin. I also suspect that Burnham's fellow plants in the movement, if not Burnham himself, were the actual murderers of Trotsky. How else could Burnham have the

experience to advise the Office of Policy Coordination on every aspect of its operations, which included assassinations begun by the OSS in Algiers as early as 1942.

Burnham wasn't the only future Arlington House associate making 180 degree turns in his politics in the late 1930s. According to CD 662, mentioned above, the FBI investigated Sylvia Weyl in 1953 and determined that she had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) of the United States from 1931 to 1937. The report adds,

"She stated she became disillusioned because of the increasing awareness of Russian control and broke definitely with the Party in 1939.

"Frank Meyer, Woodstock, New York, a self-admitted former member of the CP, was interviewed as a reference in 1953, and stated that the Weyls broke with the CP sometime between 1937-1939. He indicated the Weyls have made public statements concerning their past activities and present feelings and he feels they are both strongly, clearly and deeply anti-Communist."

Meyer's own political transformation was seemingly so drastic that he joined the staff of Buckley's *National Review* in 1956 and later became a senior editor along with former Trotskyist James Burnham.

And finally, with his probable background in deep cover operations and assassinations, ties to E. Howard Hunt, William F. Buckley, Jr., and other Kennedy assassination figures published by Arlington House, it is most interesting that Burnham shared leadership responsibilities in the American Trotskyist movement with none other than George Lyman Paine, Michael Paine's CIA/United Fruit-connected father.

When we add to all of this the existence of two images in George Wing's office door montage that appear to be a photograph of Trotsky next to a photograph of his assassin, Ramon Mercader (a drinking buddy of Sheldon Harte), the implication that Wing is hinting at a connection between his Rambler and the Paine family becomes more compelling than ever.

Another discovery in the UT files on Wing has to do with his activities in 1963. Despite documented plans to the contrary, Wing missed two fall semesters during his career. His 1991 absence is accounted for by his grave illness prior to his death. The other -- long predicted through supposition -- is the fall semester of 1963 -- no explanation. In 29 years of scheduled teaching, he apparently missed only these two semesters. He even taught a reduced load in 1971 after a severe heart attack in December, 1970. Yet with increasing workloads all around, Wing, a lowly assistant professor, was apparently allowed to skip what was only the second fall semester of his new employment at UT.

Also, a new name has come up. A June 5, 1967 letter from then Spanish & Portuguese Chairman Theodore Andersson (the man who hired Wing in 1962) suggests Mafia links to a man known to Wing and Andersson as "Jack." The letter reads:

"Jack has mentioned to me a playwright and novelist named Jorge Ibargüengortia as somebody you might be interested in getting acquainted with if you don't already know him. Jack thinks he is connected with the National University, says his English is perfect and that he is not part of the Maffia [sic]. Would you be able to look him up when you go down to Mexico City?"

Wing was beginning to research literary developments in the Mexican theater around this time so this is partly innocent. But four questions immediately come to mind: 1) Who is Jack? 2) How does Jack know who is or is not part of the Mafia? 3) Who is Jorge Ibargüengortia? and 4) Why would Jorge's non-affiliation with the Mafia be of concern to Wing? Also, after re-reading Philip Agee's *Inside the Company: A CIA Diary*, I am wondering if the misspelling "Maffia" is a deliberate code. CIA cadets using Air Force officer school as cover were only identifiable by an "xxx" after their names on Air Force documents.

If "Jack" is Jack Dulles, the adjunct UT professor and expert on Brazil, this gets quite interesting considering Greg Doyle's latest findings on "Honest Joe" (*The Fourth Decade*, vol. 1, no. 5, July 1994, pp. 13-16). I accept, based on John Franklyn Elrod and other evidence, that Ruby and Oswald were involved in gun running together. Given that, it is not a stretch to accept a Paine-Ruby link through Oswald. There are also the likely Paine-Ruby links through her friend Mamantov and Ruby's buddy Periera -- both of Magnolia Laboratories. Now we learn from Doyle that Julius Schepps, associate and financier of Ruby's closest friends, was friendly with Benjamin H. Stephens, one of the organizers of Magnolia Oil, a director of Standard Oil, and an advisor to Harold Ickes, FDR's interior secretary. There are several Ruby-Dulles connections suggested by this.

Ickes, according to Emanuel Josephson's 1948 book, *The Strange Death of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, was an attorney for the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests in the Chicago area (p. 231). Josephson also connects Ickes to the "Union Now" conspiracy to return the U.S. to the British Empire as a secret colony (p. 225). That conspiracy is a major part of the writings of Carroll Quigley and Anthony Sutton, from whom we learned of similar conspiratorial intrigues involving the Wall Street law firm of Weinburg and Posner (relation to Gerald suspected but not yet known). This firm was tied to the whole Skull & Bones crowd in the 1910-20 era.

Those activities (creating the German/Russian conflict), and that crowd, included friends and members of the Dulles and Bush families. In Sutton's *America's Secret Establishment*, we find, on page 146, that this Posner firm was also tied to Colonel Edward Mandell House, the man who put Wilson and his cabinet from the University of Texas in the White House with Allen Dulles' treasonous uncle, Robert Lansing. Also, Lansing was stirring up trouble in Mexico at the same time as William F. Buckley, Sr. With that in mind, look at page 615 of Dick Russell's book, *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (paperback ed.). Mamantov and Bush knew each other "very well." All of this makes me really want to read *The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes* (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1959). I'm becoming more and more interested in "interior departments" and "commerce departments." Mexico's DFS (see below) was part of that country's Interior Ministry. A look at interior and commerce officials in this and other countries reveals a motley cast of characters.

A further motivation to study Ickes is the fact that Schepps and Stephens were prominent personalities at Mercantile National Bank, in whose building was the H.L. Hunt family offices where Ruby dropped off a young woman named Connie Trammel for a job interview the day before the assassination. According to Peter Noyes, Connie told the FBI that she was a graduate of UT in 1963, the year Wing skipped a fall semester. She also told them she met Ruby while still a student when she and some girlfriends visited Dallas and stayed at Harry Ransom's old haunt, the Adolphus Hotel. Bill Kelly and I are trying to locate her.

This becomes more significant when we include a fact from the chronology section of Gaeton Fonzi's book: Michael Paine was a resident at Everett Glover's house at the time of the "Strange Magnolia" party. Of the four house mates (Schmidt, Pierce, Glover and Paine), only Paine did not work at Magnolia Labs. But Paine must have known his wife's friend Mamantov who was teaching Russian to Schmidt, Pierce and Fredricksen at Magnolia. Here are some other related items from Fonzi's book: Four days prior to Oswald beginning his job at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall (a job arranged by de Mohrenschildt according to Marguerite), de Mohrenschildt attended a party at the Oswalds' apartment after having just left the Van Cliburn Piano Competition! Recall Van Cliburn's long time friends and supporters Barbara J. Burris and D.H. Byrd. Fonzi also reveals that John Martino was a relative of Philadelphia Mafia boss Angelo Bruno! This may be where Wing's suspected interest in both Martino and the Mafia originated.

Byrd's powerful cousin, Sen. Harry Byrd, had dealings, naturally, with Ickes. And in early 1941, Byrd wrestled control of the Lend-Lease program from Roosevelt. Eugene Rostow's first Washington post was in the Lend-Lease program. (Richard Bissell's, by the way, was in the Commerce Dept.)

According to Josephson (p. 226), Lend-Lease was a slick way around the law. The Johnson Act forbade loans to countries who had defaulted on their WWI debts. It also pulled the U.S. further into the War despite the strong isolationist sentiment in the country and in Congress. Then, according to Josephson, the Rockefeller-Standard Oil interests ordered their creature, Hitler, to attack Russia rather than England, pulling the U.S. farther into the conflict. The move that finally worked, however, was Rockefeller-Standard Oil's arming of Japan and Roosevelt's

goading them to attack. (An example of this, not mentioned by Josephson, was revealed in an A&E documentary on Yamamoto. In 1938, he was an invited foreign guest at U.S. Naval maneuvers showing off the effectiveness of aircraft carriers. The maneuver chosen by the Navy to do this was a mock bombing of Pearl Harbor!)

Now here's something even more intriguing: In *Deep Politics*, Scott tells about Mexico's DFS Chief, Miguel Nazar Haro (a close friend of Winston Scott) who "was secretly indicted by a U.S. grand jury in San Diego for his participation in North America's largest stolen-car ring, the CIA blocked the indictment because of Nazar Haro's 'indispensability as a source of intelligence in Mexico and Central America.'" (Scott, p. 105) The footnote for that statement tells us, "Others who have been linked to trafficking in stolen cars across the U.S.-Mexican border include Frank Sturgis and Richmond Harper (see Chapter 5), as well as the major Nicaraguan drug trafficker Norwin Meneses Canterero."

Moving on to chapter 5 we learn that Richmond Harper is the brother of Tito Harper at whose ranch George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt stayed as the first stop of their walking trip from Mexico to the Panama Canal. Richmond was also involved with Herman Beebe, drugs and arms smuggling, Barry Seal, the Gambino crime family (Ruby was involved with the Genovese family in Cuban gun running according to Ruby employee Nancy Perrin Rich whose husband, Robert, owned a Rambler), and deeply tied to the Nixon White House. De Mohrenschildt reported back to the CIA after that walking trip.

Based on this, de Mohrenschildt is very likely another Oswald-Ruby-Paine connection -- with the addition of stolen cars. This strengthens the likelihood that the third Oswald-Ruby-Paine-Rambler connection I noted in my manuscript, involving de Mohrenschildt's Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Trust and its ties to 30th of November gun running and the assassination, also involved a Rambler wagon like Wings. Why? Because of C.B. Smith's ties to de Mohrenschildt's former employer Buckley Sr. (Pantipeco Oil) and General Motors (whose Cuban representative was on de Mohrenschildt's Oil Trust board; see p. 134 of my manuscript.) I strongly suspect that somewhere there is a Smith connection to Nazar Haro's stolen-car ring also. And let's not forget Jack Lawrence's background in auto dealerships in Florida.

Even the Warren Commission, in its February 24, 1964 memo to Richard Helms noted, based on a Chicago informant connecting 30th of November arms sales to the Kennedy assassination, that Ruby could have been motivated by involvement with such a group.

And I'll bet that when I take a look I find a C.B. Smith link to Jack Valenti's Al Thomas Appreciation Dinner committee in Houston; on which sat Jack Halfen (another gun runner involved with Ruby). Of course it was that dinner (the November 21, 1963 date of which was set just prior to April 23, 1963 and never changed) that brought Kennedy to Texas. Recall that the UT Rambler switched ownership from Smith to Wing on April 26, 1963 -- two days after LBJ announced the Texas trip to the press in Dallas, Marina moved in with Ruth, and Oswald left for New Orleans.

"Wing" and the Secret Service:

In WC Vol. 26 there is a Secret Service report (CE 3075) with attachments. One of the attachments is the manifest for Delta 821, the flight the Oswalds took from New York to Dallas on June 14, 1962. At the bottom of the alphabetized list is the name "Wing".

George Wing was in Berkeley around this time finalizing his employment plans with the spook-schooled Theodore Andersson (Yale, Wells College, American University, State Dept.), and preparing for his trip to Austin to start his new job at UT. But of course he could have been anywhere. I'd sure like to learn as much as possible about this manifest. And if that is George on that flight, I'd like to find out who "Smith" and "White" are. The Secret Service obviously wanted to know who flew with the Oswalds. Now, so do I.

Craig Coverup?:

I received from Walter Graf pages that appear to be copied from Roger Craig's 1971 manuscript. I was worried by differences between some of the statements in those pages and slightly different statements in a copy of Craig's manuscript I received in March 1993 from Michael Murphy of Fort Lauderdale. Mr. Murphy sent his copy to me via computer linkup, but I trusted it was faithful to Craig's original work. If Mr. Graf's excerpts from the manuscript are verbatim, then those in Murphy's copy are not.

Another thing that bothered me was that I based an erroneous conclusion on one of those differences (see my manuscript pp. 64-67). A notation about "Page 22 - Par. 5" in Mr. Graf's copy made me realize I had completely missed Craig's reference to the release of this prisoner. I falsely accused Craig of omitting it from his manuscript. The relevant passage from my copy reads:

"I had several meetings with Jim Garrison. He showed me numerous pictures taken in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. Among them was a picture of a Latin male. I recognized him as being the same man I had seen driving the Rambler station wagon in which I had seen Oswald leave the Book Depository area. I was surprised and I asked Jim who the man was. Jim did not know but he did say this man was arrested in Dealey Plaza immediately after the assassination but was released by Dallas Police because he could not speak English! This was, to me, highly unusual. In my experience as a police officer I had never known of a person (or prisoner) being released because of a language barrier. Interpreters were, of course, always available."

Had I noticed this it would have answered all my questions about it and possibly also about the Rambler. Dennis Ford erroneously stated that Craig saw the driver in custody because of Henry Hurt's statement that "According to Craig, the Latin man was released...." It *was* according to Craig, but Hurt left out the fact that Craig's source was Garrison.

That's because Hurt's source (Gary Shaw's *Cover-Up*) also failed to credit it to Garrison. Shaw's source, an interview with Craig taped the same year he wrote his manuscript, has Craig stating that the Latin man was released. True enough, but Craig didn't see it happen. This led Prof. Ford to credit it to a nonexistent eyewitness account by Craig. Craig only learned of the release from Garrison.

Making matters worse, Ford blended this photo identification with an entirely separate photo which Craig identified for Garrison -- that of Edgar Eugene Bradley. This blending of facts led Ford to state that Craig saw the driver released by Edgar Eugene Bradley. Amazing! Dennis Ford has been the leader in warning researchers against such inaccuracies based on unreliable memories.

Ford's problem may well have come from his own vague memory of two poorly written sentences in Penn Jones' *Forgive My Grief III*. Those sentences, in which the same facts are blended, reads: "The driver of the station wagon, according to Craig, was a Latin who had been arrested minutes before and immediately released by a man posing as a Secret Service agent. In October 1967 when Craig was shown a picture of Edgar Eugene Bradley he identified Bradley as the man who posed as a Secret Service agent that day."

Whether or not a fake Secret Service man was involved (Garrison only said the "Dallas Police" released him), that does not mean it was the same one Craig encountered. Maybe Garrison told Craig that Bradley got the driver released. Maybe Craig said this on that tape Gary Shaw has. But if that is so, why did Craig not put it in his manuscript? In any event, the important thing here is that we can now track down that photo Garrison showed to Craig and see if the Latin man is Eladio del Valle. That is who Cuban Intelligence identified as the Rambler driver based on witness descriptions (see Claudia Furiati's recent book, *ZR Rifle*, Ocean Press, 1994, p. 130).

William F. Buckley, Sr.:

On August 26, 1994, Bill Kelly told me an amazing fact he found in a biography of the Buckley family: William F. Buckley, Sr. taught Spanish at the University of Texas at Austin! That makes it all but certain that C.B. Smith was a student of Buckley's. I plan to request Buckley's UT personnel file. Someone also needs to look into an incident that has been a curiosity to me for years: The April 1963 death of Walter Prescott Webb in a car accident in Austin. Webb was Smith's mentor and a close friend of LBJ (see my manuscript, p. 122). Webb was also the

type of person who could put two and two together, and who would not tolerate a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

Back Seat Magazines:

Bill Kelly made a fascinating connection regarding the June 7, 1963 *Life* magazine (see my appendix). I looked through it in vain for anything as obviously JFK connected as in the *Esquires*. Bill called on May 14, 1994 and said it is obvious if you are familiar with a little-known story among the Kennedy assassination lore. In the magazine is a small story about dredging the underwater debris field of a nuclear sub that sank the previous April, the *Thresher*.

As I have recently learned, only a handful of researchers -- Bill Turner, Kenneth Formet and Larry Haapanen among them -- know anything about this aspect of the assassination. According to Kelly and Haapanen, no one has ever published a word about it; a fact that is most intriguing with regard to Wing's back seat magazines. It is the Bray-Thresher story. I first read about it in Bill Kelly's excellent unpublished manuscript.

In brief, Edward F. Bray sent Governor Connally a warning letter on August 12, 1963. It said that, "a plot is underway to assassinate you." Bray, who worked for the Bendix Corporation, claimed he had been visited by some men who said they were investigating the sinking of the *Thresher*. They said they were members of an organization known as Justice for the Crew of the *Thresher* (JFCOTT).

The men claimed its members were planning to assassinate John B. Connally and another former Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth. Bray reported this to the authorities three months before the assassination. He also predicted, based on what he had learned from the men, that Connally would be shot by a disgruntled ex-serviceman with a high powered rifle while riding in an open car during a parade in Dallas.

The men later returned, according to Bray, and left him an 8mm film of the assassination, taken from the vantage point of the alleged assassin's lair on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Bray claimed that stills from the film were received by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The Bendix Corp. was the plaintiff and Bray was the defendant in a trial that took place in Natrona County, Wyoming in March, 1965. Court documents obtained by researcher Kenneth Formet indicate that Bray tried, unsuccessfully, to have the film entered into evidence.

Bray claimed he later showed the film to former Presidential assistant Theodore Sorensen, at a banquet in Portland, Oregon in 1966. when contacted by Formet, however, Sorensen's office, declined to comment on anything involving the assassination of President Kennedy.

Bill Kelly speculates that alternative motives were being set up for Oswald in case the 'lone-nut' scenario did not hold up. The JFCOTT motive, according to Kelly, "was predicated upon Oswald's dissatisfaction with his 'undesirable' military discharge."

Kelly also points out that during World War II, George DeMohrenschildt lived in Washington D.C. with two men, one a British MI6 agent, and the other a U.S. Naval officer named Hall, who was later a skipper of the *Thresher*, but not at the time of its accident.

Kelly also notes that "DeMohrenschildt also went out of his way to introduce Oswald to retired Admiral Chester 'Henri' Bruton, a former nuclear sub commander who was a senior executive at Collins Radio. Burton's [sic] last job for the Navy was to redesign the Navy's communications systems with its nuclear submarine fleet."

On May 21, I talked with David Gage, whom I've known for several years through local politics. He joined the Navy in 1970, was in underwater demolitions, attended Marine sniper school, and spent most of his Navy career

serving submarine duty. For many years he's been involved in high-level sonar research at the University of Texas.

When I mentioned the June 7, 1963 *Life* pictorial about the dredging operations, he surprised me by saying, "Yeah, the one showing the O-rings." I asked how he knew that. He said everyone in the submarine fraternity knows about the Thresher. He had never heard of JFCOTT or the Bray incident, however -- a fact also intriguing with regard to Wing.

According to Gage, the common opinion among submarine crews is that the official story is wrong. Thresher, he said, could not have been crushed due to a failure of its pressure gauges. Subs have several backup systems and the engineers even have non-technical means of sensing depth.

Gage's theory, shared by other submarine crewmen, is that Thresher was involved in an unauthorized search and destroy bluff of a Soviet sub. It is a game he admitted being involved in often. They would carry the bluff as far as opening the torpedo doors -- which can be heard by the enemy sub. When I asked if they always stopped short of firing, he said, "If they fired, no one ever admitted it."

He described a tricky maneuver that Hunter class subs use in this game to position themselves behind the enemy. It causes a period of blindness of the surrounding terrain. He suspects Thresher clipped a mountain during one of these maneuvers. A coverup could have simply been to keep the Soviets from making political hay out of it. But David said those who knew anything could have kept it from ONI investigators without all that much difficulty.

I asked him about Collins Radio equipment on board and he said he didn't know of any used for navigation, which is what he did. He added that they could have been used in communications but subs never transmitted, they only received. He encouraged me to keep digging and said if he comes across anyone with knowledge of the Thresher he would put me in touch with them. I also intend to contact a former next door neighbor, Eric Copt, who is now an executive with Chevron Oil in Denver, Colorado. He was serving on a sub in 1963 which was later in the Tonkin Gulf during the "attack" on the Maddox.

I also need to see if another fellow I know, Gerrell Moore, can shed any light on this. He's currently the comptroller of the Pflugerville Independent School District. He was the chief intelligence officer (NSA) aboard the Maddox during the Tonkin Gulf incidents. He's been telling what he knows about that period for years but none of the "authors" who have interviewed him, including one from *U.S. News and World Report*, have every published his more incriminating observations. He may at least know someone equally willing to talk about the Thresher. The fundamental question, though, is: What, if any, was George Wing's interest in the subject?

Smith-Wing-Rogers Nexus:

There seems to be a promising line of inquiry concerning C.B. Smith and Charles Frederick Rogers. Keep in mind that any truthful part of the assassination must necessarily connect to other truthful parts.

It began with new information related to the January 1964 *Esquire* back-seat magazine. At the very least, this issue refers back to Wing's office door montage (see my manuscript pp. 82-83). I'd like to hear someone argue that none of this could be considered cryptic. It would have to be someone with quite a high tolerance for coincidence.

Consider this piece of the puzzle: R.H.S. Crossman (whose article on Dresden appears in that issue of *Esquire*) has also written about the psychological warfare aspects of the Darlan affair. Admiral Jean Darlan was a key figure in Vichy France who led that collaborationist government's negotiations with Hitler. The U.S. made a deal with him allowing them to land in North Africa without French resistance and allowing the very anti-communist Darlan to be military governor of North Africa with assurances that he would have U.S. support as a senior leader in postwar France. Moscow was of course very upset about this and it was quickly turning into another Hess situation.

The intra-Allied conflict was conveniently put on ice when Darlan was assassinated allegedly by a rightist! The strongly suspected conspiracy behind the assassin remains a mystery to this day. Sound familiar? The man who replaced Darlan was his political twin General Henri Giraud. There was one difference, however. Giraud was principally sponsored politically and financially in Western circles by Allen Dulles. This was prior to Dulles becoming involved in the Hitler plot with Ruth Paine's friend! (See Christopher Simpson, *The Splendid Blond Beast*, Grove Press, 1993, pp. 120-21.)

While we are in this era, let's not forget the similarities between the fatal Kennedy motorcade and the motorcade that resulted in the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich. There are also indications (from Mary Bancroft no less) that Dulles may have been involved in that assassination.

I found something related to this while thumbing through Thomas Powers' new book, *Heisenburg's War*. Werner Karl Heisenburg was Germany's Robert Oppenheimer. The OSS was very nervous about Germany's atomic bomb research. I looked up Dulles in the index and to my amazement discovered that Powers wrote about Dulles as the manager of an OSS assassination plot against Heisenburg -- using as the assassin, a former major league baseball player.

Meanwhile, back in the states, C.B. Smith's work overlapped with the War Production Board whose vice chairman was Ferdinand Eberstadt, formerly a central figure in Dillon, Read & Company's financing of Aryanized German industrialists, and later a central figure in the creation of the CIA. Eberstadt sat on this board with John J. McCloy.

After the war, C.B. Smith went to work for GM, whose pre- to post-war German plant managers benefited greatly from Nazi prisoner/slave laborers, and who, according to a 1936 report from Ambassador William Dodd to President Roosevelt, had become deeply involved in German weapons production. Smith was an executive in the company's most prestigious division, Chevrolet. He was GM's Chevrolet man in Houston, where he had already made a big name for himself as a professor and athletic director at the University of Houston.

Add to this the fact that in Houston, directly after the war, Charles Frederick Rogers, CIA/CAP pilot, cold blooded killer, and identical twin of "Frenchie," lived with his Marcello-bookie father, next door to a Chevrolet dealership while attending the University of Houston. Rogers spent the war as a carrier and destroyer radio man (read cryptographer) for ONI in the South Pacific stomping grounds of Navy Secretary James Vincent Forrestal (former president at Dillon, Read with his good friend Eberstadt). Spanish student Wing was an aviation fire controlman and ordnance specialist (and according to his UT files, worked on bomb sights) in the Navy during the exact same period that fluently Spanish speaking Rogers was enlisted. Forrestal's Navy legal aide was John B. Connally. This most definitely suggests the pre-history of a Smith-Wing-Rogers nexus.

These same South Pacific islands were the testing grounds (using allied prisoners as guinea pigs) of the germ warfare experiments whose Japanese perpetrators were given immunity by General Charles Willoughby in exchange for their test data. This data, no doubt, later found a home in Richard Helms' brainchild, MK/ULTRA. Serving directly under Willoughby, of course, was Colonel William Potter Gale, who directed the anti-Japanese guerrilla operations in the Philippines -- the same operations that later made Edward G. Lansdale's name legendary. (See the November 1993 *High Times* magazine.)

These same germ warfare experiments were allegedly the target of photo-reconnaissance by the ill-fated Earhart-Noonan flight. If so, Forrestal could have given it his blessing. Interestingly, Earhart often visited, as a nurses aide, the same airfield in Toronto where Forrestal had trained as a pilot. More interestingly, Richard E. Byrd, pioneer of naval photo-reconnaissance, helped finance the Earhart-Noonan flight.

I recently learned from Richard Ryckoff in Maui that, according to John Judge, Forrestal debriefed Byrd after a post war trip to the South Pole. Byrd then gave several public speeches about how WWII was not over because there were Nazi camps operating at the South Pole.

Forrestal, who returned to Dillon, Read after the war and later became the nation's first secretary of defense, died in 1949 after being sacked by Truman for plotting against him in the 1948 presidential election.

He allegedly committed suicide after telling his friend Ferdinand Eberstadt that certain people in the White House were out to get him. Eberstadt sent him to visit Robert Lovett in Florida where things got worse. He was admitted to Bethesda Hospital where on May 22, he fell sixteen floors to his death when a pajama cord he was hanged by, snapped outside a storeroom window. No one of Forrestal's stature in Washington hierarchy has committed suicide since then until very recently -- Clinton's friend Vince Foster. There was, however, the 1987 attempted suicide by then private citizen, former National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, one of the original planners of the Contra war against Nicaragua and a central figure in the Iran-Contra scandal.

Forrestal was not only the man who directed Eberstadt to put in writing his ideas that created the CIA, he urged and co-planned, with CIA Director Hillenkoetter, the first political covert action by the agency, and he was the one who originally had George Kennan put his ideas on containment in writing -- thus becoming arguably the father of the modern military-industrial-intelligence establishment and all it wrought. (Kennan's brother, Kent W. Kennan, is a professor emeritus at UT.) The icing on this cake is the fact that the Dillon of Dillon, Read & Company was Douglas Dillon, the man ultimately in charge of JFK's Secret Service.

It's becoming more and more unlikely that the January 1964 *Esquire* magazine, with its references to R.H.S. Crossman, just found its way into the back seat of Wing's unusual car with at least one other highly intriguing magazine and remained there for at least two years by a normal run-of-the-mill coincidence. Can the argument that there is nothing whatsoever cryptic about this magazine be made beyond any reasonable doubt?

When thinking about this, I consider the concepts of cryptology and advertising. Wing, it seems, was engaged in both. On the one hand he had to advertise the existence of his car and its strange holdings. On the other he had to disguise the ultimate message being advertised. Put another way, he had to draw attention to a mystery.

Perhaps he knew human nature well enough to realize that there are people who cannot ignore a mystery, whereas there are lots of people who will ignore, and in this case perhaps discredit, advertising. Also there is the possibility that if he were too obvious, depending on how long he had been engaged in this activity, his attempted communication could have been directly noticed by Gonzalez-Gerth, Ransom, Dulles, Smith, Rostow, Kennan, Kozmetzky, Gemberling, Burris, LBJ, D.H. Byrd, Dr. Oscar W. Reinmuth (reportedly Ransom's closest friend and OSS office mate who was head of the UT Classics Dept.), Charles Kunkel (the Secret Service man who interrogated Marina, was possibly listed in Ruby's notebook, and later became Austin's SAIC), or any number of other possible informants.

Sugar and Leek:

These authors of *The Assassination Chain* (Corwin Books, 1976), were the among the first, if not *the* first to point out the strangeness at the party where Oswald "met" Ruth Paine. Having not read their book, I had to figure all of that out on my own. Their book was the last place I expected to find a prior study of it. Sybil is dead but I would like to locate Burt Sugar and ask him some questions about his Paine-Ruby claim.

Links between persons A, B and C:

A common counter-argument against my manuscript is that it is merely guilt by association. But when person A is accused of killing the president of the United States from a building he was working in due to help from person B, and person C kills person A in police custody, and persons A, B and C all have past and present links to political assassination conspiracies, and there is an additional mountainous preponderance of circumstantial evidence (e.g. Ruth Paine, Arthur Young and the Catherwood Foundation), the probability of linkage extends well beyond a reasonable doubt. In the U.S. legal system a preponderance of circumstantial evidence is equal to hard evidence. Ruth Paine could have borrowed a Rambler station wagon from Jack Ruby.

Another counter-argument is: Because there is no hard evidence, none should be sought. Mine is: There is plenty of evidence to make it worth asking Burt Sugar what he knows and how he knows it. A good case in point is the Phillips/Bishop situation. There is not a shred of hard evidence that they are one person, but the circumstantial evidence is conclusive. As Fonzi says, "'Maurice Bishop' was David Atlee Phillips. I state that unequivocally....In addition to the abundance of evidence...believe me, I know that he was. And Bob Blakey and the House Assassinations Committee knew that he was, although its report did not admit that." (Fonzi p. 408) That also applies to the evidence suggesting the pre-history of a Wing-Rogers-Smith nexus.

Jane Robertson:

I give her full credit for anything that results from our Rambler research. After telling her about Wing's car briefly during ASK '92, she made me aware, two months later, of the Ruby-Cheek connection and Kensington's and Ford's articles referring to the Dealey Plaza Rambler. That, in turn, led directly to my paper. Prior to her interest I thought the Rambler was a dead issue despite my curiosity about Wing. Ironically, the reason we had our initial conversation was because she vaguely remembered reading about a Paine-Rambler-Ruby link. She was most disappointed when she rediscovered it in Sugar and Leek. She then attempted, without success, to locate Sugar.

Dave Reinmuth:

On July 25, 1993, I got a call from researcher Dave Reinmuth of Irving, Texas. He was one of Jim Marrs' students and had a friend, John Armstrong, who had helped Craig Roberts with his book, *Kill Zone: A Sniper Looks at Dealey Plaza*, (Typhoon Press, 1994).

Reinmuth had just read my Providence paper and wanted to tell me that his maternal grandmother was a member of the Byrd family and, more importantly, that his paternal grandfather was Dr. Oscar W. Reinmuth, former chairman of the UT Classics Department. Dr. Reinmuth was Harry Ransom's best friend and former office mate when Reinmuth was serving in the OSS. This was the first direct connection between Ransom and the OSS.

Dave Reinmuth said he had many of his grandfather's letters in his attic and would read them for more information on Ransom. He also said he had Ruth Paine's phone number and would call her and attempt to get her on record regarding any contact at any time with a Rambler station wagon or the owner of such a car.

Dave Perry suggested that I do that myself and gave me Ruth Paine's address and phone number. But I think that's a bit naive considering Paine's connections to the CIA and Allen Dulles. I also must assume that Ruth Paine is aware of my research and its incriminating nature to her and her family. I would rather see her under oath before the Tunheim Committee.

Reinmuth also told me his grandfather and Ransom took road trips together in 1963.

Bernard Barker:

Two Dallas lawmen at the scene of the crime encountered and later identified one fake Secret Service man each. These incidents are therefore related. Craig's encounter dealt with a Rambler directly, and Weitzman's encounter later dealt with Barker directly, and the Red Ripper dealt with a Rambler and Barker directly. As for Craig's and Weitzman's sightings, the only possibilities are 1) they were both wrong, 2) one of them was wrong, and 3) they were both right (the most dangerous possibility for all concerned). Ed Tatro says, from a position of authority, only that Craig's "identification of Edgar Eugene Bradley is suspect." Apparently both Weitzman and Craig lied about the Mauser so they may have both been engaging in disinformation here too. But the circumstances of Weitzman's identification (*Coup d'état*, pp. 56-57) suggest he was telling the truth. (I don't know, but would like to learn, whether Patrolman Joe Marshall Smith was ever shown Barker's photo for ID purposes.)

Since Weitzman feared for his life and may have suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of his identification, it raises further suspicions in Craig's death which occurred only a couple of weeks later. Ed Tatro also accepts

Craig's death as a suicide, but Ed's source close to Craig's circle of friends does not. The jury is still out. Whatever the truth, the relationship of Weitzman's Secret Service man ID to Craig's and Wing's Rambler is obvious and had to be included in my study.

Paine-Oswald relationship:

Bill Kelly said he would try to get copies of the 1957 ONI Paine-Oswald documents from Gus Russo but he said Russo is pretty secretive these days since his book is about to be published.

Roger Craig's Rambler allegations:

The following is an analysis of Dave Perry's 1992-1993 unpublished articles "Men of Zeal" and "The Rambler Man". Some researchers have privately distributed copies of these. In both articles, which are nearly identical, Perry tried to debunk Roger Craig's eyewitness account of the Rambler incident.

In the later article, "The Rambler Man", he refined his argument so that an apparent error was less obvious. He then sent a copy to Ruth Paine, who was very complimentary of it! On the other hand, Dave has done some excellent debunking of his friend Gerald Posner.

Garrison says matter of factly on page 95 of *On the Trail of the Assassins* that, "Walthers drove out to the Paine residence...and confirmed that Mrs. Ruth Paine did have a Nash Rambler station wagon with a luggage rack on top, as Craig had observed." Rather than speculate about what Walthers reported to Craig, I would like to see if Walthers' investigation of the car was ever verified. How was Garrison so sure? Was Walthers interviewed? Hopefully someone can find the answer in Garrison's files. It would settle the issue of Craig's and Garrison's credibility on that point.

As for Oswald's thought process during the interrogation, I will address Sheldon Inkol's "simplest explanation" (i.e., that Oswald was lying about the car belonging to an innocent Mrs. Paine to make his getaway appear innocent) as well as Dave Perry's "miscommunication" hypothesis. Perry, at least, does not ignore the important fact that Oswald's statement was an excited utterance, which is frequently considered inherently truthful by our legal system.

Dave Perry makes an argument for a communication problem in "The Rambler Man." He claims it stems from Fritz's question to LHO, as quoted in Craig's testimony to Belin (6H 270): "What about this station wagon?" Dave writes, "Perhaps when Oswald heard the words station wagon, he immediately thought of Ruth Paine's Chevrolet station wagon. His response to Fritz could then be predicated by the fact Mrs. Paine had given him driving lessons in the Chevy a few short weeks before. Craig and Oswald would then be referring to different station wagons!" To make these suppositions Dave depended on a prior conclusion that he drew in error.

Referring to the above quotation of Fritz in Craig's testimony Perry writes, "Wait a minute! Craig never charged the Warren Commission altered this portion of his testimony. He also claimed Fritz never mentioned the station wagon. The cracks in the 'story' began to appear."

The only cracks apparent here are in Dave's comprehension. In fact, Craig did charge the Warren Commission with altering this portion of his testimony. The "charge" and the "claim" that Fritz never mentioned the station wagon are one and the same. Perry's error occurred by taking Craig's single statement about this in his autobiography completely out of context, allowing him to see it falsely as a claim unrelated to altered testimony.

In his 1992 version of this paper titled "Men of Zeal," Dave makes the same error. But in this earlier paper he follows his error with a long quote from the very portion of Craig's manuscript which is about altered testimony. Yet he ends the last paragraph after the first two sentences -- exactly where Craig makes the charge Dave says he "never" made. The complete paragraph in Craig's manuscript, cut short by Dave reads:

*I said that I got a good look at the driver of the Rambler. The Warren Commission: I did not get a good look at the Rambler. (In Captain Fritz's office) I had said that Fritz had said to Oswald, "This man saw you leave" (indicating me). Oswald said, "I told you people I did." Fritz then said, "Now take it easy, son, we're just trying to find out what happened", and then (to Oswald), "What about the car?" to which Oswald replied, "That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Paine. Don't try to drag her into this." Fritz said car -- station wagon was not mentioned by anyone but Oswald. (I had told Fritz over the telephone that I saw a man get into a station wagon, before I went to the Dallas Police Department and I had also described the man. This is when Fritz asked me to come there). Oswald then said, "Everybody will know who I am now;" the Warren Commission: Stated that the last statement by Oswald was made in a dramatic tone. This was not so. The Warren Commission also printed, "NOW everybody will know who I am", transposing the now. Oswald's tone and attitude was one of disappointment. If someone were attempting to conceal his identity as Deputy and he was found out, exposed--his cover blown, his reaction would be dismay and disappointment. This was Oswald's tone and attitude--disappointment at being exposed!

This asterisked paragraph is the last of five such itemized paragraphs prefaced with, "The following are some of the changes in my testimony:". Also noteworthy is the fact that the "station wagon" charge is sandwiched between two other examples of changes in his testimony. Taken in context then, Craig did indeed charged that the Warren Commission altered this portion of his testimony.

Revisionist delusions aside, the correct supposition is that Oswald understood the question about "what happened," with "the car," when "this man saw you leave." His answer was: "I told you people I did [leave]," adding that he left via "that station wagon" which "belongs to Mrs. Paine" but despite that, "don't try to drag her into this."

Furthermore, Oswald claimed he had left work that day because there would be no more work that day because the President had been shot that day. He also knew he was accused of shooting a police officer that day. Oswald's interrogation session began at about 4:20 p.m. on Friday. Craig says he arrived at Fritz's office shortly after 4:30 p.m. The primary focus of the questioning that early was most likely about Oswald's whereabouts that day after leaving work. Under those circumstances, even if he had driven the station wagon himself, it is not likely his thoughts drifted to driving lessons in the previous weeks. If anything, he wondered how he got into this fix.

Sheldon Inkol's "innocent-looking pick-up" explanation is interesting, but it's not all that simple. What he is saying is that the lie backfired. Oswald was trying to ride the coattails of an "innocent" Mrs. Paine. But in Craig's mind it linked Paine to the "guilty" Oswald. The first problem is that this does not explain Oswald's very next statement: "Everyone will know who I am now."

Along with being an excited utterance, maybe that is why that explanation did not occur to Belin during Craig's testimony. I wonder if it ever crossed the minds of the Commission's staff attorneys. They certainly gave the issue enough thought to obstruct justice by burying Robinson's statement, fabricating Oswald's escape route and altering Craig's testimony and reports. Apparently, if they had explained it that way they could have accepted the facts as Craig stated them, and decided Fritz was mistaken about Craig (or allowed Fritz to corroborate Craig). They could also explain Oswald getting to the Tippit murder scene in the allotted time. The only down side would be coming up with an innocent driver who knew nothing about what had happened. But even that seems easier that the way they handle it.

In telling this lie Oswald would be gambling that Craig didn't get a good enough look at the license plate. Also, if Oswald knew it was not a car the Paines owned, he was gambling that Craig did not notice the model. We can be sure that Oswald left in a Rambler. The lie would be exposed as soon as it was determined the Paines did not own a Rambler.

For those reasons Oswald's self-serving lie would be very flimsy to begin with. And I do not see Craig taking Oswald's word for anything. Craig apparently did withhold judgment until Walthers reported his trip to the Paine residence. Even in Craig's mind, such a lie could only backfire if it checked out. Craig was so adamant that the Paines had a Rambler, I cannot believe he did not at least hear that fact from Walthers. If Craig was lying he was

also purposely making a fool of himself. He knew how easily a lie about such a thing could be exposed. It is highly unlikely he would do that voluntarily. Most importantly, the Commission's Rube Goldberg way of covering it up seems to make sense only if they knew Paine had some connection to the Rambler.

For Oswald to make an attempt to look innocent, it also follows that Oswald himself did not have any suspicions of the Paines. Oswald knew he was falsely accused and had in fact been framed. If Oswald was lying about the car belonging to Mrs. Paine the question arises: Was Oswald himself trying to drag her into it? And if so, why? In thinking about how he ended up "a patsy," did he see her role in getting him the job in that building (among other things) as a major part of the set up? More complex scenarios are figured out every day the moment anyone is confronted with a surprise party. Both his mother and brother implicated the Paines even in their Warren Commission testimony. If Oswald was prepared to show how the backyard photos had been faked, I do not think he would hesitate to point out the Paines role in setting him up.

On the other hand, if Oswald was responding honestly to the question, he was under the impression that the Rambler station wagon, in which he left Dealey Plaza that day, belonged to (but was not necessarily owned by) Mrs. Paine. In that case, the question to be answered is: how did he get that impression? Using either supposition (i.e. truthful answer or false answer), it follows that Oswald alone connected "Mrs. Paine" to a conspiracy; because the truthful answer implicates at least Oswald, the Rambler's driver and Mrs. Paine in the assassination. And the false answer implicates at least Oswald and the Rambler's driver. However, Mrs. Paine's involvement is implied in Oswald's most reasonable motive for lying. Either way "Mrs. Paine" is involved.

Something I had not considered until recently is the possibility that we have been wrong about the identity of "Mrs. Paine." There are two Mrs. Paines in this story: Ruth Hyde Paine of Irving, and her mother-in-law, Ruth Forbes Paine, who is the one with more direct Dulles/CIA connections. A possible third Mrs. Paine might even be a possible wife of Secret Service Agent William Paine, the Austin based agent whom Bill Moyers has characterized as the man in charge of JFK's Dallas itinerary.

Was Oswald saying the Rambler station wagon belonged to Ruth Forbes Paine? There is an indication, based on a new piece of the puzzle, that this is something George Wing was trying to tell us. Researcher Bruce Adamson found that Ruth Forbes Paine had married a man named Arthur Young from Philadelphia. He also found correspondence between Allen Dulles and an Arthur Nichols Young, an international economist who served as financial adviser to the Chinese Nationalist Government and represented the U.S. after WWII in missions to the Middle East and Latin America.

The connection to Wing is a reference I came upon indicating that an Arthur Young was involved with *Esquire* magazine in some major way. I cannot find the reference now, but the connection can still be verified through research. Adamson also sent me copies of HSCA pages concerning their staff's (Fonzi's?) interview of Palm Beach stock broker Joseph Dryer, who knew de Mohrenschildt in Haiti. Dryer remembered an association between de Mohrenschildt and William Avery Hyde, Ruth Hyde Paine's father.

John Martino:

I spoke to Earl Golz on May 26, 1994. He said he couldn't remember if he ever knew the name of Martino's electronics company. Earl was more familiar with the bullet proof vest business in which Klassen and Martino were later partners. Fortunately there is another, and seemingly more promising, route to the answer. Bill Kelly told me that Robin Summers (Anthony's wife) has located Klassen and made plans to talk to him. Even more promising is that Bill Kelly has located Martino's four brothers and sister in Atlantic City, New Jersey. I think he said some of them are in the phone book.

Beverly Ann Monroe and related incidents:

She is added to my list of things to check on (see my manuscript, footnote 136), but for now it's a lower priority than getting harder evidence that Wing actually knew something. If the "No Name Key" photo is Wing, I think we can safely take Monroe out of the coincidence category. Scary thought.

Such incidents have caused me to give a lot of thought to the word "paranoia." Knowing what we know, I think researchers experience the opposite of paranoia -- rational fear. For those of us involved with the Rambler here locally, it stems from knowledge of several highly coincidental incidents which may indicate an interest in our efforts by intelligence operatives. I recently wrote about it to Sheldon Inkol, Carol Hewett, Cindy McNeill, Lou Sproesser and Bill Kelly. Before that, most of this was known only to the few of us researching the car here in Austin.

In August 1993, a man had just moved into a house down the street from where the car is kept, and said he was inquiring about the car on behalf of another man who had just moved into some apartments nearby. He did not mention it, but my friend knew that those apartments were rented on a weekly basis. As an isolated incident, of course, this is no problem.

The only one of these incidents in my manuscript is the one about Beverly Ann Monroe in footnote 136. I only wrote about it because it led to the discovery of Barbara J. Burris. That incident alone was strange enough but it may not have been isolated. Something else strange had happened three weeks prior to that. Of course I was oblivious to this connection until January 1993 when I realized the significance of the Monroe incident.

At around 4:40 p.m. on March 21, 1991, I ended a long phone call to Earl Golz. I had been telling him about meeting a woman at a party a few days earlier. The woman, Victoria S. Bacon (maiden name Gibbons or something similar), had worked in the office of security at the State Department from 1960-1964. She said she typed many documents dealing with security approvals within the State Department. We talked about Otto Otepka, Rostow, Rusk, Harold R. Isaacs and Oswald. It is too involved to go into here but our discussion of that aspect of the assassination ended when I brought up CD 1080 which seems to link Isaacs to Oswald. She said she remembers things about Isaacs that she probably should not talk about. She had learned only recently that Rostow lived in Austin.

This phone call to Earl was also the first time I had told him about George Wing and the Rambler. These were the weeks when I was beginning to see a method to Wing's madness possibly leading to Rostow. Twenty minutes after we hung up I answered a call from a woman who identified herself as Dawn Owens, a special agent for the Defense Department. She wanted to speak to my boss, David Price. I told her he was not in, and she left her local number, 834-8617. David returned to the office after a while and I gave him the message. He and I were usually the only ones who stayed late after work. He looked puzzled. He picked up his other messages from the secretary's desk and before calling her back he called his close friend Paul Burns at 5:45.

Burns is a career Secret Service agent who served on Truman's and Kennedy's White House details. As recently noted in one of Vincent Palamara's *Investigator* articles, Burns was on the Fort Worth leg of Kennedy's fateful Texas trip. I've known a bit more about him for several years now. At the Austin Bureau he served as the number two man under Charles E. Kunkel for many years (see p. 110 of my manuscript. I have the obituary and article in my files).

I must continue to regress for a moment to pick up a crucial detail of this story. After I wrote down Dawn's message I took it to the secretary's desk where David's phone messages were kept. I noticed that several messages had been left in the twenty minutes between my hanging up with Earl and answering Dawn's call. Thumbing through them I was shocked to see that there had been a call from someone with the CIA in Houston. There was also a call from Burns and one from Hazel Ransom (see p. 6 of my manuscript). Hazel's office was on the floor below ours. Earl and I had discussed her husband's possible CIA connections.

When David went to his desk with his messages he closed both doors to his office. This prompted me to eaves drop. That's how I know he called Burns first. He asked Burns about Dawn and what she might want. Burns didn't seem to have any answers. The phone rang again at 5:49 and David answered on the first ring. He talked for one minute and then left for the day. I stayed until about 8 p.m. then went to a researcher friend's house to tell him about this and attempt to calm down. It did not help when a helicopter flew over and shined a bright light in his front yard.

I got to work an hour early the next morning so I wouldn't miss anything. Finally at 9:05 a.m. he called Dawn Owens and left a message. He then came into the office where we made coffee and I asked him if he knew what she wanted. He said Burns had told him that someone must be getting checked out. He then told me about other Secret Service men he had known in the last twenty years. He mentioned Jim Rose, Cecil Calvin and the current Austin chief, Steve Beecham.

At 10:48 a.m. Dawn returned his call. I listened discreetly and learned that they were checking out the son of a close friend of David's, Michael Brewer, whose father Dave Brewer was the former head of purchasing for the university. David speculated that he was applying for a sensitive job. At the time, this explanation seemed innocent enough. But I never heard any more about the CIA man in Houston or what Hazel Ransom had called about. And as I discovered by chance two years after this, it occurred only three weeks before the "Barbara Burris" incident.

By that time (January 1993) other stranger things had happened. On July 31, 1991, at the age of 55, David died of a previously undetected aortal aneurysm while being prepped for an angioplasty operation at Seton Memorial Hospital in Austin. He had been admitted to emergency the day before when his blood pressure soared high enough to turn his face red. He had been undergoing medical tests and experiments of blood pressure medication levels for months.

After his death a vice president who had never liked David temporarily took over our office and ended many of David's easy-going policies, including one allowing us to freelance on our own time. This was clearly aimed at me since I was the only one taking advantage of the policy at that time. I was also having a successful and highly publicized one-man show of my art work. The show was in Harry Ransom's former office near the LBJ Library.

I resigned over that and a few other changes which had made my future at UT impossible. I gave seven days notice, was locked out of my office the next day, and was eventually replaced by a man named Joe London. London, I came to learn, is reportedly a former Army Intelligence assassin who was stationed in Vietnam. He was also overqualified for my former position and apparently did not need the job since he was a partner in his own business with another man I knew, Jay Lake.

They operate a graphic design studio called "The Good Art Company" which is in a part of downtown devoid of art studios but surrounded by high-power law firms, temporary state Senate offices and a state police organization. It is also a short walk from where Rachel Oswald worked at the time. And where, according to a guy who dated her, "she feels safe." London has another business doing digital scanning of artwork called "Honest Joe's Scans." So much for zero-tolerance of outside artwork. I only had a couple of freelance clients.

Since February 1992, London has been in a position to learn a great deal about what I knew, up to the time I left, about the Rambler. I had given copies of my file memos to a former friend and co-worker who got his job there on my recommendation ten years earlier. He repaid the favor by lying about his participation with me in an effort to blow the whistle on government waste in our office. He kissed up to the vice president who was calling the shots because he and his wife had four kids to support. His own occasional freelancing was overlooked and he was appointed the new head of the department. It was under those circumstance that he hired London.

I also knew some interesting things about London's business partner, Jay Lake. I had met Jay a couple of years earlier when we tried to start a Macintosh users group. I knew that Jay's father was Joe Lake, the number three man in the Bush State Department under Baker and Eagleburger.

That is, until President Bush appointed him ambassador to Mongolia very quietly during the Gulf War. I also knew that many of Jay's relatives were CIA employees. Even today Mongolia is a likely launching ground for covert operations aimed at China and the former Soviet Union. Lake must have accomplished his mission there because he was recently appointed by President Clinton as ambassador to Albania.

A March 1994 development to all of this involves John Palese, the Nash Car Club of America chapter president. He is the first and only NCCA person to call me after a year of membership. A membership that had lapsed I

might add. Naturally he asked about our Rambler. Keep in mind that he was visiting his son who is a local graphic designer -- like me, Joe London, Jay Lake, and my friend who has the car in his driveway.

The same morning Palese called I received a call to do an illustration for 3M's local ad agency, Kamstra Communications. Jay Lake had recently become employed there as their computer expert. When I arrived at Kamstra that afternoon to pick up a file of photos, the art director who hired me "lost" the file and kept me waiting in the lobby while he looked for it.

While I was waiting, Jay came out and sat in the chair next to mine and started making small talk while looking at The Wall Street Journal. We had not talked in years. That's when I learned about his dad's recent job change. The art director came out shortly and we had our meeting. He said the "lost" file had been on his desk the whole time.

This illustration job was the latest of a spate of recent jobs from this agency. These two calls also came the morning after I had called John Judge late the previous night to confirm that I was coming to the COPA meeting.

There are some other interesting stories to tell about incidents during this period. One happened the night after our small group of researchers met in January 1993 to decide whether to present our findings at Providence. One member of our group (who must remain anonymous) was given a message at a local restaurant. The maitre d' came to his table and said that the gentleman across the room said to say hello and that he sees him everywhere he goes. Our member did not recognize the man but discovered the next day that he was a member of his downtown social club. He recognized the man's name though. He was Howard Burris, Jr.! A couple of days later we confirmed that he is the Howard Lay Burris, Jr.! For obvious reasons this researcher has stayed in touch with Burris but we do not know who is spying on whom.

There is also reason to believe that LBJ loyalists who now protect Lady Bird are aware of our research. Near the end of February I got a call from my former college illustration instructor about a job he had recommended me for. He had been approached by Liz Carpenter who wanted an authentic Texas artist to illustrate her new book being published by Random House. He turned down the job because he felt his style was not humorous enough for the book's subject matter. He thought mine was.

I contacted Ms. Carpenter's secretary who recognized my name and said I had come highly recommended. She asked me to fax some samples of my work. I sent them along with a resume and the Austin paper's review of my 1991 art show. The reviewer pointed out that I was probably the only artist anywhere specializing in caricatures of famous Texans.

After a few days I called to verify that the materials had been received. The secretary said they had and were being discussed. That is the last I heard about it. It is unusual to be left hanging like that. The secretary was very happy when I first called because they were "desperate" to find an artist.

Knowing Ms. Carpenter's long career in journalism I knew from the beginning that it was likely she would check further into my background. It would not have been difficult for her to come across Earl Golz's November 22, 1993 Austin American-Statesman article about me and the Rambler. Basically that is why we pay attention to anyone asking about the Rambler. And that is why we think its theft would not have a totally innocent meaning. And that is also why we are fatalistic about security.

- END OF 1994 UPDATE -

* * *

1996 Update:

*Possible Discovery of an Automobile
Used In the JFK Conspiracy*

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No Name Key photo and other photos:

In my 1994 update, I noted: "Robert Groden, who was there when I found the No Name Key photo mentioned in my *Investigator* article, told me that he thinks Dick Sprague may have identified this man during the HSCA days. I need to send a copy to him and ask about it. Larry Haapanen has told me that he believes the collection of No Name Key photos were originally from Garrison's files. Since he has copies of some of those, I plan to send him a copy of this one to see if he recognizes it." Long-time JFK-assassination photographic researcher Richard Sprague died before I was able to contact him about this. And I have not yet followed-up with Larry Haapanen. However, I am no longer sure if Groden meant the now-deceased Richard E. Sprague, or Richard A. Sprague of Pennsylvania, the former chief counsel to the HSCA.

There have been some significant developments involving photographs, however. The two photos Tom Dillard took at 12:35 p.m. in the rail yard parking area show a 1959 Rambler station wagon that is all but identical to George Wing's Rambler. In a development that brings further importance to that Rambler's similarities to Wing's, we have confirmed that C.B. Smith's first wife, Fronia Ellen S. Smith, the mother of C.B. Smith, Jr. (the sales manager at the time of the April 1963 Rambler sale to George Wing), was working in the third floor, TSBD office of Macmillan Publishing Co. at the time of the assassination. The Dallas Police questioned at least one of her coworkers, Mrs. Edna Case, about conspiratorial links to the principal suspects. File "DPD-101," on the CD-ROM, "JFK Assassination: The Dallas Papers," is a digitized copy of a Dallas Police report. It reads as follows:

[Begin Document]

February 18, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: MRS. EDNA CASE (6)
1703 So. Vernon
WH 6-3077

Sir:

Pursuant to the instructions of Captain W. P. Gannaway, the SUBJECT was interviewed relevant to the assassination of J. F. Kennedy.

The SUBJECT stated that on November 22, 1963 she was in the office of the Mcmillan Publishing Company on the third floor of the Texas Book Depository Building at the time the Presidential Motorcade was passing the building. She stated that she had only heard of the shooting after it occurred. She stated that she did not know Lee Harvey Oswald and that as far as she knew, she had never seen him around the building.

Respectfully submitted,
[signed]
O. J. Tarver, Detective
[signed]
L. D. Stringfellow, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

OFFICER'S COMMENT: This SUBJECT stated that she did not know Jack Ruby.

[longhand:] 66

[stamped:] 151 [longhand:] C-37

[End Document]

Based on the minutes of a meeting of an organization called The Sons of San Jacinto, held in April, 1963, we have learned that the senior Smith's mentor, Walter Prescott Webb, was indeed in on the plan to bring JFK to Texas. Webb and the minutes mention the beginning of the planning for Congressman Albert Thomas' appreciation dinner in Houston on Nov. 21, 1963.

As noted in my Rambler manuscript, just prior to Webb's premature death, in late April 1963, LBJ had made a cryptic remark to reporters in Dallas about shooting Kennedy when he comes to Texas. Immediately after LBJ's remark, Lee and Marina Oswald began their intimate involvement with the Paines, and their involvement in the summer intrigues in New Orleans. And the day after Oswald arrived in New Orleans following LBJ's remark, George Wing acquired his Rambler from C.B. Smith Motors. More coincidence?

Six months before Allen Dulles became the lover, spy master and fellow Hitler-assassination plotter of Ruth Forbes Paine's close friend Mary Bancroft, and discovered that he and Bancroft "had many mutual friends..." (Bancroft, *Autobiography of a Spy*, pp. 54-61, 129-31, 161-62), Dulles was likely paying attention to Operation Anthropoid: the May 29, 1942, assassination of Prague SS chief Reinhard Heydrich. That conspiracy had multiple similarities to the JFK assassination. They include: 1) a motorcade attack at a hairpin turn; 2) signals; 3) an open, virtually stopped vehicle; 4) two attacks, five seconds apart, the first inconclusive; and 5) "passers-by" directing the crowd in its confusion. And, as in Dallas, there were unanticipated mistakes in Prague.

As Alan Burgess wrote in his 1960 book, *Seven Men at Daybreak*, "The vital operational point was Heydrich's open car had to slow up here to negotiate the near-hairpin corner, and for perhaps five seconds it would provide an easy slow-moving target." And a report from the Special Operations Executive branch of the British Secret Intelligence Service reads: "The special training in the UK was based on a plan that the attack on Heydrich should be made when he was traveling by car from where he lived to his office in Prague or to any known appointment and that it must be carried out at a corner where the car would have to slow down." (Jan Wiener, *The Assassination of Heydrich* [New York: Grossman, 1969] pp. 86-90. Alan Burgess, *Seven Men at Daybreak*, [London: Evans Brothers Ltd., 1960] p. 142 ["near-hairpin corner"]. Callum MacDonald, *The Killing of SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich*, [New York: The Free Press, 1989] p. 124 [SIS-SOE report].)

It is a chilling realization that one or both of those two sources (Burgess' book and SIS-SOE's report) were available to Kennedy's assassins during their own planning.

Another new photographic discovery increases the likelihood that their planning included George Wing and his Rambler:

Researcher Greg Jaynes discovered that there is a Rambler station wagon visible in the Paschall film. He does not know if it is the one that Roger Craig described seeing. But he is convinced that it is the one that Richard Carr described to Gary Shaw.

Greg reported that in 1963, Record Street ran on the east side of the Dallas County Criminal Courts/Records Building grounds, as well as the east side of the courthouse. Today, Record Street on the east side of the courthouse has been blocked off and is part of the plaza that is the John F. Kennedy memorial. Record Street, where it ran on the east side of the DCCC/RB grounds is now part of the Dallas County Historical plaza.

Greg said he has done a descriptive analysis of the Paschall film, using a VHS video tape that was copied from a Betacam SP broadcast quality video tape that was produced from the original Paschall film, not the partial copy multi-generation video that Robert Groden has shown.

The following excerpt from his report explains this segment of the film, which is three and three fifteenths of a second in length:

"From tower, a shot to her right, aimed at the corner of Record and Main streets. (Record street is now blocked off and has been made into a plaza both on the east side of the Records building and east side of the old red courthouse. Also the buildings that were on the east side of Record street directly east of the two mentioned buildings have been torn down and the land they were built on is part of the plaza. The plaza on the east side of the old red courthouse is where the John F. Kennedy memorial is located today. And the plaza on the east side of the Records building is now called Dallas County Historical plaza.)

"A dark car is in the shadow of the old red courthouse on Main street. A police motorcycle is following at it's right rear.

"Parked at the near corner of Record and Main, on Record street facing south (the motorcade is passing directly in front of it) is a light colored Rambler station wagon. To the rear of the Rambler station wagon and parked bumper to bumper, a dark colored sedan the model is unrecognizable on video. Perhaps an examination of the film itself could reveal more.

"Back to the motorcade, a dark convertible then two white convertibles pass by on Main street as they approach the intersection at Houston street."

Greg Jaynes' discovery appears to be an important find. I have not yet seen this film segment myself.

Greg and I met briefly after Patsy's presentation at the 1995 COPA meeting in Dallas. I asked him about whether Patsy's film showed anything relating to Craig's sighting. My question and his answer were both focused on the 12:40 incident on Elm Street, however. He said he didn't see anything. That was understandable since she was filming intermittently at that moment.

Greg learned of my interest in the Rambler from my article in *Assassination Chronicles*, which was a combination of a speech I gave in 1993 and introductory material from my 174-page manuscript on the Rambler. The published article is really about my entry into the world of JFK research more than about what I learned about the Rambler itself.

As for whether the Rambler Patsy filmed on Record Street is the one Craig saw, I do not know either. But I think the question is answerable. Greg's sighting has already answered some questions. We can now be sure enough that this is one of the Ramblers Richard Carr described. That alone makes it suspicious.

We can also be sure that it is not the same Rambler Carr saw parked on Houston Street facing north against the east curb next to the TSBD. That car too is suspicious. I am quite sure it is visible in the Weaver Polaroid. See page 243 of Richard Trask's book, *Pictures of the Pain*. Follow the dark edge of the TSBD's north corner down to street level and there it sits, just as Carr described it.

Given Greg's discovery, three questions come to mind:

1. Is the identical Rambler seen in the railroad yard in Murray 5 and 6 (Trask 494) and the Bell Film (Groden, TKOAP 68) either the Record-St. Rambler or the Houston-St. Rambler?
2. Is the seemingly identical Rambler (?) at the Elm-Houston intersection in Murray's last photo (Trask 499) the same one as either the Record-St., Houston-St. or RR-yard Ramblers?

3. Is the identical Rambler seen in the documentary film, "Four Days in November," stopped in traffic as the camera is panning the ambulance leaving Parkland on its way to Love Field, the same one as any of the above?

The Elm-Houston Rambler (?) is most likely the one Craig saw due to the timing of the sighting described by Craig and the timing of Murray's last photo. They are all worthy of suspicion and investigation.

Researcher Michael Swanson brought to my attention an HSCA document referring to investigations of some of these very Ramblers. It also refers to some that are unknown to us. The HSCA document links the unknown Rambler(s) to David Ferrie and Gen. Edwin Walker from April 8-10, 1963 -- significant dates in the timeline of our Austin Rambler, and in timelines of JFK research by others.

This HSCA Rambler document now carries the National Archives Record Number: 1801007610360; Agency File Number: 006795. According to the Archives' Record Identification Form (RIF), it is a one-page document that originated with the FAA. It is dated "04/08/63." The Archives filed it with the following subject key word: FAA.

Although the document itself is only one page long, it has an internal HSCA "JFK Routing Slip" attached displaying the stamped number: "006795," and dated "3/31/78." It has a handwritten heading: "Contact Report & Documents." Handwritten on the slip are the following "Index" items: Comstock, Raymond; Parker, Mrs Jessie Affidavit; Ferrie, David - flight plan; Hardeman, James Affidavit; Habighorst, Aloysius Affidavit; Gunn, Wm - Affidavit.

None of the typed, HSCA staff names, to which copies of the document were to be routed, are initialed. Below the column of staff names there is a column listing "Team #1" through "Team #5." Only "Team #3" is circled by hand.

The flight plan itself contains the following information:

Filing time: "4-4-8-'63"

[?]essee and/or Originator: "N63"

Type of flight plan: "VFR"

Type of aircraft: "Cessna 37"

Proposed/Actual Time of Departure: "1300"

Aerodrome of Departure: "Hammond, LA"

True Airspeed(s): "160 K"

Cruising Level(s): "7500"

ETE for Route Segment: "Direct"

Aerodrome of Intended Landing: "Garland, Tex"

Alternate Aerodrome: "Dallas"

ETE to Aerodrome of 1st Intended Landing: "3-20"

Fuel: Hours: "5" Minutes: "30"

Total Number Persons Aboard: "4"

Name of Pilot in Command: "D. Ferrie"

Color of Aircraft: "Red - W"

Address of Pilot in Command or Aircraft Home Base: "NOLA"

Miscellaneous (For Station Use): [three names stacked top to bottom and bracketed " }":] "Hidell Lambert Diaz"
[bracket " }" label:] "Pasg"

Typed on a separate sheet of paper above the flight plan is the following HSCA "Contact Report":

"Here is flight plan. Check light colored station wagon bought in Houston, Texas in Feb. or Mar. (Wagon was 1959 model) of 1963. Check this wagon at Walkers on April 10th 1963 and at Garland Texas airport and on railroad parking lot behind book depository. (See Hollands testimony to Commission on this wagon."

I lived in Garland, Texas for most of my youth (1964-1976), and I am not aware of any "airport" in Garland. However, there was reportedly an airstrip at a Garland company called E Systems, Inc. It is an electronics firm and major defense contractor which is still in the same location. Aerial photos taken of Garland in 1963 would verify the existence of that airstrip and reveal the locations of any other airstrips.

I am not aware of any further HSCA investigation of a Rambler "wagon at Walkers on April 10th 1963 and at Garland Texas airport." Nor am I aware of any further HSCA investigation of a 1959 "light colored station wagon bought in Houston, Texas in Feb. or Mar. (Wagon was 1959 model) of 1963."

I am positive, however, that the Ramblers in "Four Days," the Murray photos, the Bell Film and the Weaver Polaroid are the same year, model, and color value as the one we have been investigating in Austin, which fits the HSCA's description. I believe studies of the best sources of the Murray, Bell and Weaver photos will reveal legible license plate numbers. To date, unfortunately, no one has accessed or studied such sources. The Murray negatives are in the Sprague collection. I have not yet tracked down original sources for the others. Nonetheless, research of these photos could lead to a momentous discovery.

Roger Craig's Rambler allegations:

Another document brought to my attention by Michael Swanson further corroborates Roger Craig's account of the Dealey Plaza Rambler getaway car. This document now carries the National Archives Record Number: 124-10005-10159; Agency File Number: 89-43-581. According to the Archives' RIF, it is a two-page document that originated with the FBI, from "SAC, SF" [Special Agent in Charge, San Francisco] to SAC, DL," [Special Agent in Charge, Dallas]. It is dated "11/26/63." The Archives filed it with the following subject key words: JFK, Motorcade, White Station Wagon, Deuel, Norman.

The document is marked "URGENT," and its text is typed in uppercase characters. It reads as follows:

Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November two two, last. AFO.

Norman Deuel, four two two five Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, retired inspector of Oakland Police Department, who is considered a reliable individual, advised that on Friday last just after assassination of President he was watching TV showing first rerun photos of motorcade and distinctly heard a male voice in audio background comment about a white station wagon speeding from the area after the shooting. Deuel does not know what station he was tuned to at the time. In subsequent TV news reports Deuel heard mention made that a white station wagon with Texas license had been identified as moving Oswald when he left his residence without paying rent and moved to another. Foregoing submitted for information Dallas.
End and ACK PLS.

Greg Jaynes and I exchanged views on Dave Perry's attempt to debunk Roger Craig's Rambler allegations.

In light of Greg's Paschall-film discovery regarding the Rambler, Greg noted the irony in the following quote from **Dave Perry's unpublished article, "The Rambler Man"**:

"We are left with another story we thought had possibilities, turned sour. At one point I thought there was independent corroboration of Craig's Nash Rambler story in *High Treason*. The Groden/Livingstone book describes the episode on pages 161 and 162. Imagine my disappointment when I discovered the authors were merely rehashing Penn Jones' 'investigation.'"

If Craig's allegations were not credible, and if Oswald did not admit to the Dallas Police that he left Dealey Plaza in a Rambler station wagon which he believed belonged to "Mrs. Paine," it is difficult to explain how the subject of vehicles owned by the Paines came up during Oswald's interrogation ("Report of Captain J.W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department," p. 7; "Reports of Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, U.S. Secret Service," Warren Report, pp. 605, 626).

And if Oswald's interrogators were quickly satisfied that he had not left Dealey Plaza in a station wagon, or in any vehicle belonging to the Paines ("Report of U.S. Postal Inspector H.D. Holmes," p. 4, Warren Report, p. 636), it is even more difficult to explain why the Dallas Police would be filing surveillance reports on station wagons observed at a new Paine residence nearly four years after the assassination. File "DPD-671," on the CD-ROM, "JFK Assassination: The Dallas Papers," is a digitized copy of a Dallas Police report. It reads as follows:

[Begin document]

8 June 1967

Captain W. F. Dyson
Administrative Services Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: Criminal Intelligence (4)
MICHAEL R. PAYNE [sic]

Sir:

SUBJECT and his wife, RUTH PAYNE, [sic] were associates of LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD.

The undersigned officers observed the following vehicle parked in the driveway of SUBJECT'S residence, 1028 WOODLEIGH, IRVING, TEXAS, on June 7, 1967.

KGE-237 1959 Plymouth, four door, color green and white, station wagon registered to: GENS CONDEN WALKER, 4610 BLUFFVIEW BOULEVARD.

Respectfully submitted,
[signed]
A. J. Carroll, Jr., Patrolman
Criminal Intelligence Section
[signed]
R. W. Westphal, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

OFFICERS COMMENTS: The indices of the Criminal Intelligence Section were searched with negative results regarding WALKER.

[longhand:] Correct Lic # is KGX-237 on a 1959 Plymouth belonging to Ruth Payne [sic] 10[?]1 Woodleigh, Irving Texas 1-25-68 [illegible longhand initials and numbers] 104 6-12-67

[End Document]

As noted in my 1994 update, I acquired two different versions of Dave Perry's "The Rambler Man" article from two different sources. I have since heard that he had stopped distributing them. I have also heard that would-be conspiracy debunker John McAdams has posted the Perry article on the Internet many times, and even has it on his web page.

McAdams notwithstanding, Perry may have stopped his own distribution because of the critique I wrote for Sheldon Inkol, concerning apparent discrepancies he had edited out of his second version. At the very least, I proved Perry's reasoning to be faulty in both versions. Also, Ruth Hyde Paine's favorable review of Perry's faulty analysis, which was solicited from her by Perry, has become more curious.

Perry's "disappointment" upon "discovering" alleged problems with Craig's sighting strikes me as crocodile tears. If not, such disappointment is very strange. Personally, I would like nothing better than to prove Craig wrong. If Craig is right, and Oswald left Dealey Plaza in a car which he believed belonged to "Mrs. Paine," the official version of modern U.S. history is wrong. The consequences of Craig's story being true are horrifying. I can't imagine Perry's disappointment over proving Craig wrong. But I can imagine Perry's disappointment in himself if he discovered my critique of his Craig analysis.

Disposition of the D713121 Rambler:

A documentary filmmaker, Reg Reynolds, filmed George Wing's car on Saturday, May 18, 1996, and offered to buy it. He apparently appreciated its curious value and said he can and will restore it mechanically and preserve it cosmetically. He saw its potential for exhibition and film use (reenactments, etc.). He told me his wife would love having it too.

As if there weren't enough coincidences surrounding this car, on Wednesday, May 15th, the day after Reg and I confirmed the filming schedule via long-distance phone, the City of Austin tagged it as a junk car and served notice to remove it within 10 days. I decided it would be a good time to find another storage location and I began polling everyone concerned about our options. Then along came Reg Reynolds' offer to buy it.

I asked all concerned about whether to sell, and if so, on what terms. I currently have what amounts to power of attorney over the car, even though my name has never been on the title. My main questions were: Should I maintain a financial interest? Should I require that my name be added to his on the title to maintain a minimum legal interest even if that means my own financial liability?

I could think of nothing else to do with the car, physically, to obtain useful data, except perhaps to disassemble it. We have all the numbers, everything it contained, including dirt, and photos and video of the car. We do not prefer to give it up, but our current storage options are increasingly limited -- unless someone takes storage responsibility.

My reason for agreeing to the filming and interview was consistent with all of my actions since noticing the car in 1989; to push the investigation of it and the Dealey Plaza Rambler incident forward.

As with most everything concerning this car, Reg Reynolds is unusual. His father was Harold Reynolds (see Anthony Summers citation below). Despite what he told me when setting up our meeting, he is not a graduate film student. Reg Reynolds' son, who accompanied him, is actually the student at Stephen F. Austin State University (SFA). Reg Reynolds, the father, however, was running the show completely during the filming. Reynolds is also head of military police for his National Guard unit in Lufkin, Texas.

Reynolds called after he saw the raw footage to say he thought it was great, and that he would send me a video of it as documentation. That dispelled my fears that he might abuse the footage. I think that offer was very professional of him. **But as of late April, 1997, his promise has not been kept.**

He also mentioned that he teaches at a community college in Lufkin. He said he earned an MFA in Art History in 1989 from SFA. His graduate work was in recreating period pieces. What he wants to do with the Rambler is what I have often thought about doing -- use the car in filmed recreations. As a film project Reynolds said he can generate investment money to restore it. He was also forthcoming about his father, despite the fact that everything he said meant his father was a spook, trained at the original "Farm." Reynolds also promised to send me further information on his father's LHO sighting. That promise has not been kept either.

Reynolds said he has no problems at all with my name on the title. I offered a token purchase price in exchange for his future financial investment in the preservation of the car as evidence. He volunteered percentage points in the car's future income. I told him that a continuing financial interest would be part of having one of our names on the title but that my main concern was having a say in protecting the car from abuse. However, I am concerned about maintaining any personal liability in the car. A life-limb-property lawsuit could be disastrous. I told

Reynolds that if a permanent storage option came along before the end of May, the sale was off. He was agreeable to that.

By the deadline, however, the need to move the car became less crucial because we learned that the city's removal notice was more of a warning than a demand. Through the end of 1996, the D713121 Rambler remained in the same location where it has been since three months after its purchase from Lucila "Luchi" Lopez Wing in May, 1992.

Anthony Summers, *Conspiracy*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1980, pp. 406-07, 588. Relevant text quoted as follows:

Five Days before the assassination a citizen of Abilene, two hundred miles west of Dallas, picked up a note left for one of his neighbors. It was an urgent request to call one of two Dallas telephone numbers, and the signature read "Lee Oswald." After the assassination the citizen, Harold Reynolds, twice tried and failed to arouse FBI interest. The neighbor, it turns out, was Pedro Gonzalez, president of a local anti-Castro group called the Cuban Liberation Committee. Gonzalez became noticeably nervous when he was handed the note and minutes later was seen phoning from a public telephone. Reynolds says he had previously seen a man who closely resembled Oswald attending a meeting at Gonzalez' apartment along with a second and older American from New Orleans. Gonzalez is remembered for extreme anti-Kennedy sentiments and was known as a friend of Antonio de Varona, leader of the CIA-backed Cuban Revolutionary Council. [95] He left Abilene soon after the assassination and was last heard of in Venezuela.

Sources and Notes, Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 588:

Abilene incident: article by Earl Golz, Dallas Morning News, June 10, 1979.

Note 95: On November 15, 1963, one week before the assassination, de Varona attended a Cuban Revolutionary Council meeting in New Orleans. It is of note that he stayed at the home of Agustin Guitart, the uncle of Silvia Odio. Odio, as discussed in the latter part of this chapter, was visited in September 1963 by men claiming to be anti-Castro fighters. One of their number looked exactly like Oswald and was introduced as "Leon Oswald." One of the party later called Odio and made comments apparently designed to ensure that she remembered "Oswald." The caller said that Oswald thought the President should have been shot (see this chapter and HSCA X.62).

Joe London and Jay Lake:

Joe London and I have never met (see "Beverly Ann Monroe" section of 1994 update). I know of him only because his name was mentioned to me by mutual acquaintances in 1992. We were all in the same occupation (graphic design), and London had just been hired in my former department at UT, from which I had just resigned after ten years. My interest in London continued because of my suspicions, upon learning of his reported military background in assassination, that he may have had a possible covert interest in my Rambler investigation.

Even now, London could only know of me in any detailed way through my former co-workers with whom he has worked since 1992. Since I severed all contact with those former co-workers in September 1991, his knowledge of me after that date would be limited. My suspicions regarding his possible covert interest in me and in the D713121 Rambler have not been minimized by subsequently learning the following information about Mr. London.

Since writing my 1994 update, I have been told that London owns a sizable yacht which he has sailed to South America on more than a few occasions. I noted in my 1994 update that London, who was reportedly an Army Intelligence assassin during the Vietnam war, had been hired in early 1992 to replace me in my former, low-

paying, staff-artist position at the University of Texas. He was hired despite being overqualified for the position, and despite his ownership of two graphic design businesses, one of which was called Honest Joe's Scans. A new office policy had been in effect at the time of my departure, September 1991, forbidding "moonlighting" by doing graphic design work.

On December 8, 1996, I was told of a chance meeting resulting in information about Joe London, which all but confirmed my suspicions about him. My source for that meeting requires anonymity. The meeting took place at a black-tie, political fund-raiser in Austin, Texas on December 7th. It was at the home of a local business man who owns a clothing store called The Texas Clothier.

Just after arriving at the party, my informant met a man who introduced himself as Joe London. The informant reported the following conversation:

INFORMANT: "Yeah, I know you."

LONDON: "I know you too."

INFORMANT: "You have a business called Honest Joe's Scans."

LONDON: "Yeah, that turned into a really successful business."

INFORMANT: "I'm interested in the Kennedy assassination and there was a truck in Dealey Plaza with the name Honest Joe's on it."

LONDON: "Yeah, Honest Joe's Pawn Shop. I know a lot about the Kennedy assassination."

INFORMANT: "You know Richard Bartholomew don't you?"

LONDON: "Yeah, I know Richard."

Joe London and I do not "know" each another in any traditional sense. Beyond any supposed innocent interest on his part in the JFK assassination, any indication that London knows about my Rambler research raises a relevant question with sinister implications. London's reported military background, the timing and circumstances of his employment in my former position at UT, and his business partner Jay Lake's CIA connections add to those sinister implications.

Although he does not "know" me, whether or not London personally knows someone else named "Richard Bartholomew" is also open to question -- perhaps even another relevant question with sinister implications: assassination suspect Larry Florer reported in his sworn statement on Nov. 22, 1963 that, just before the assassination and his own arrest in Dealey Plaza, he had been having lunch at a barbecue restaurant on Pacific Avenue with a friend, a bank employee named Richard Bartholomew. That Richard Bartholomew is not me, but he is the only namesake that makes sense in the context of my informant's question to Joe London. My informant reported that London had not been drinking, and that he drank no alcohol at the party at all; only ginger ale.

During their brief conversation, my informant also mentioned Jay Lake, London's partner in an Austin graphic design business called The Good Art Company. According to the informant, London responded to the mention of Lake's name with: "Yeah, he's with Questar Communications now."

The following report about Jay Lake, along with his photo, appeared in the *Austin Business Journal* in September, 1996:

"JAY LAKE has joined QuestLink Technology Inc., an Austin-based on-line publisher of technical information for design engineers, as emerging technologies strategist. His Responsibilities will include surveying and evaluating new Internet technologies and processes as well as supporting the development of QuestLink services. Lake formerly worked for Kamstra Communications as the interactive communications manager. He holds bachelor's degree from the University of Texas at Austin."

Since writing my 1994 update, Albania has become a hot-spot of geopolitical conflict and intrigue. It is also the country where Jay's father, Joseph Edward Lake, is U.S. ambassador. ("Texan nominated as ambassador to Albania," Associated Press, *Austin American-Statesman*, Apr. 13, 1994, p. B6.) In all of the reporting regarding the war in Bosnia and its aftermath, including the role of Albania as a center for U.S. military involvement in that

conflict, and including the subsequent criminal activity and anarchy in Albania, I am aware of no mention of Joe Lake's role as the U.S. ambassador to that country.

These new facts, along with those reported in the earlier update, continue to give me reason to suspect that London, and possibly his CIA-connected business partner, Jay Lake, may have a covert interest in my investigation of George Wing's Rambler.

Paul Galmor's Rambler Investigation:

After reading Earl Golz's 30th anniversary article on the state of JFK-assassination research, which mentioned my Rambler investigation and the basic facts surrounding George Wing's Rambler (Austin American-Statesman, Nov. 22, 1993), Paul Galmor, a salesman for a local automobile dealership, called me and requested a copy of my manuscript. I sent it to him on Nov. 29th. On December 2nd, he called to discuss some ideas about furthering the Rambler investigation.

Galmor wrote a letter to the Chrysler Corporation's Historical Antique Collection (12000 Chrysler Dr., Highland Park, MI 48288), requesting information on tracing the ownership history of the D713121 Rambler. Chrysler had merged with the American Motors Company, which had acquired the Nash motor company in the mid-fifties and continued producing "Nash" Ramblers as "AMC" Ramblers. Galmor received the following reply:

[Begin document]

[logo] CHRYSLER
MOTORS

Chrysler Corporation
Chrysler Center

December 15, 1993

Mr. Paul Galmor
Route 1 54 C-2
Dale, TX 78616

Dear Mr. Galmor:

The Chrysler Historical Collection exists to collect and preserve all information deemed pertinent to the history of the Chrysler Corporation. While our main objective is the retention and organization of this information, we also offer, on a limited basis, assistance to persons seeking information on Chrysler products. This assistance is offered in a number of ways, including provision of photographs, service manuals, a Restorer's Guide, and a video history of the Chrysler Corporation. We are also able to direct persons to other sources of information.

Enclosed are several order forms that you may find helpful. If any of these services interest you, please contact us in the future.

Yours truly,
[signed]
Brandt Rosenbusch
Corporate Archivist

BJR/fq

12000 Chrysler Drive
Highland Park, MI 48288-1919
[End Document]

Chrysler's historical information services proved to be inadequate for our purpose, however. We still need to learn the name of the original dealership to which the D713121 Rambler may have been shipped.

Paul Galmor's next project, in early 1994, was to have his friend, Jack Prurier, scan my slide copy of one of the relevant Dealey Plaza photos and digitally enlarge it. It was the last exposure of the Jim Murray sequence taken from 12:39 to 12:40, his storm sewer cover frames, 13-19 on his #1 roll. The right-hand-most car seen in the Elm-Houston intersection in frame 19 of that sequence (cover of FMG III; and Trask 499) is the one I suspect to be the getaway Rambler described by Roger Craig, Marvin Robinson and others. My slide -- a copy of Gary Shaw's slide of a print from the original negative -- proved to be inadequate, however, for discerning any new information.

A year later, on Jan. 31, 1995, after I obtained new information about George Wing from his UT personnel records and passed some of it on to Galmor, he reported that he had asked a Spanish-speaking friend, Linda Cantu, to place an international phone call to George Wing's first wife at her residence in Mexico in attempt to interview her:

Margarita Silvia Fuentes (married 08-22-50 to G. Wing; still married as of 11-06-61, but apparently divorced soon thereafter)

Now going by the name Marguerite Wing, she was reached at a phone number, known to be current as of Jan. 1992, by Ms. Cantu. She told Mrs. Wing that she had located her for the purpose of writing a possible biography of George Wing. When asked to verify the above address, Mrs. Wing volunteered that she had lived at that address for the last 14 years.

Cantu asked about "Curt Blalock." Mrs. Wing did not recognize Curt Blalock's name. Nonetheless, determining his identity and relationship to Wing is justified.

According to a 1961 letter to George Wing from Theodore Andersson, then Spanish & Portuguese chairman (the man who hired Wing in 1962), Curt Blalock had recommended Wing for his future job at UT. The name Blalock is of further interest because of its difference from the more common spelling, "Blaylock," and because of a Warren Commission witness whose name had the same, less common spelling.

On April 7-8, 1964, the Warren Commission took the testimony of Vance Douglas Blalock, a 16 year old boy who was accompanied by his unnamed parents at his hearing. Vance testified about his and his friend's encounter with Lee Harvey Oswald and Carlos Bringuier during the summer of 1963 in New Orleans (10H 81-82). Vance's friend, Philip Geraci III, who testified on April 7, 1964, was asked for, and gave, his birth date and address (10H 74). Vance was not asked, nor did he volunteer such basic identifying information.

A later letter from Andersson to Wing justifies a continued interest in any relationship between Vance Blalock and Curt Blalock. The June 5, 1967 letter suggests Mafia links to a man known to Wing and Andersson as "Jack." The letter reads:

"Jack has mentioned to me a playwright and novelist named Jorge Ibarguengortia as somebody you might be interested in getting acquainted with if you don't already know him. Jack thinks he is connected with the National University, says his English is perfect and that he is not part of the Maffia [sic]. Would you be able to look him up when you go down to Mexico City?"

As mentioned in my 1994 update, "Jack" could very well be John W.F. "Jack" Dulles, the son of John Foster Dulles, and the fellow professor of Wing's in Latin-American studies at UT. Related to Andersson's odd "Maffia"

statement is a key piece of information in the testimonies of Geraci and Blalock. It is a question the two boys heard Oswald ask of Bringuier:

Mr. GERACI. Well, Carlos and me and Vance were kind of talking among ourselves, and he came in and said, "Excuse me," and, you know, he acted a little nervous and things like that. He asked, "Is this the Cuban headquarters, Cuban exile headquarters?" And, "Are you a Cuban exile?" You know, the way I acted when I first went in there. Just asked him a few questions, was he a Cuban exile, and Carlos said yes. He asked him some questions like was he connected with the Cosa Nostra, La Cosi Nostra.

Mr. LIEBELER. Who asked that?

Mr. GERACI. Oswald; he asked that.

Mr. LIEBELER. Of Carlos?

Mr. GERACI. Yes; and Carlos said no, he wasn't....(10H 77)

Mr. LIEBELER. Well, the report that I have here says that you seemed to remember Oswald mentioning something about having recently visited something called the Casa Nostra, C-a-s-a N-o-s-t-r-a. Do you remember saying anything about that to the FBI man?

Mr. BLALOCK. Yes, sir; I remember mentioning the organization, but I couldn't remember the name. That organization was mentioned in the conversation with Carlos Bringuier and Harvey Oswald.

Mr. LIEBELER. It was?

Mr. BLALOCK. I believe so.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember that it was Oswald who mentioned it?

Mr. BLALOCK. I don't remember which one mentioned it first.

Mr. LIEBELER. And it was mentioned as being a Cuban organization in Florida? Is that your recollection?

Mr. BLALOCK. Yes, sir; I think that is the name they mentioned. It could be something similar. I know I got this Mafia name mixed up with a Cuban organization name.

Mr. LIEBELER. Well, you know that that name that I just mentioned, Casa Nostra, is very similar to the Cosa Nostra. Do you think you may have been confused at the time you talked with him?

Mr. BLALOCK. Well, I meant the Cuban organization. I may have said the Mafia, the Cosa Nostra.

Mr. LIEBELER. You may have used that name?

Mr. BLALOCK. But I meant the Cuban --

Mr. LIEBELER. You meant some Anti-Castro Cuban organization?

Mr. BLALOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. So the best you can recall, Oswald didn't say that he had recently visited someone in the Cosa Nostra?

Mr. BLALOCK. No, sir. Yes, sir. (10H 84-85)

Another oddity in Blalock's and Geraci's testimonies is worth noting. Geraci told Liebler that his and Blalock's meeting with Oswald was their first and last. Liebler then asked if Geraci saw Bringuier after that:

Mr. GERACI: Yes. That time when we found out that it was Oswald who killed him. well, then I went there, you know, to get things straightened out and talk with Carlos a little about him, you know.

Mr. LIEBELER: You went back and talked with Carlos, about this meeting with Oswald, after the assassination? Is that right?

Mr. GERACI: Yes.

Near the end of his testimony, however, Philip's mother said, "When I found out he met Oswald, I nearly died. The week this happened he was camping with the Boy Scouts and gone Friday, Saturday, and Sunday when the stuff was on TV." Philip then corrected his mother:

Mr. GERACI. I was in school when he got shot.

Mrs. GERACI. But you were in camp, but you didn't see a lot of the funeral and all that stuff showing Oswald's picture.

Mr. LIEBELER. How did you first become aware that Oswald was the fellow you met? Did Vance talk to you about it? Do you remember?

Mr. GERACI. The first time was when the FBI agent came to my house and asked did I see an ex-marine and showed a picture and all that. I didn't even know it before that. It was just then that I realized.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did the FBI man tell you how he --

Mr. GERACI. Got my name?

Mr. LIEBELER. What prompted him, why did he come to your house? Did he tell you?

Mr. GERACI. Well, he said he couldn't tell me that. I asked him, and he said, well, he couldn't tell me. (10H 81)

The date and time of this FBI agent's visit is not mentioned, but Blalock's testimony helps pinpoint the timing of the post-assassination FBI visit to the Geraci home:

Mr. LIEBELER. You must have talked to Philip about Oswald after the assassination.

Mr. BLALOCK. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you recall to each other and discuss with each other the meeting that you had with Oswald in the store on Decatur Street at that time?

Mr. BLALOCK. I think I was the one that recognized him. I called it to Philip's attention, and the next day at school he said, "Yes, that is the man we met at the store," I recognized Oswald late one night when I was just about going to bed. I told my Daddy, "I went uptown and met that man up there."

Mr. LIEBELER. This was shortly after the assassination?

Mr. BLALOCK. Yes; during the time they didn't have any shows but the funeral....

Therefore, the FBI interviewed Geraci and his mother at their home sometime between Friday and Monday, Nov. 22-25, 1963. The "next day at school," therefore, when Philip and Vance discussed their meeting with Oswald, could only have been Tuesday, Nov. 26th. Philip said, "I didn't even know it before that," meaning he only realized they had met Oswald when the FBI agent showed him a picture of Oswald. Since Vance "called it to Philip's attention" the day before school "during the time they didn't have any shows but the funeral," Philip either learned it from the FBI man and from Vance on Monday, or Philip was lying.

Philip's discussion with Bringuier about Oswald at "That time when we found out that it was Oswald who killed him," was most likely during the week after the assassination.

Moreover, such early FBI interest in Blalock's and Geraci's encounter with Oswald indicates some hidden importance to it. Liebeler stated that the FBI agent who interviewed Blalock after the assassination was named Kevin J. Herrigan. Blalock testified that the timing of that interview was "during the Christmas Holidays" (10H 84). It seems unlikely that the FBI would interview Geraci on Monday, Nov. 25th, then wait a month to interview Blalock. If they were lying or hiding something about the timing of those interviews, it only increases their hidden importance.

Such a lie would also support the already grossly apparent attempt to hide the fact that Oswald had asked Bringuier if he was connected to the Mafia. When we add to this the fact that Bringuier testified to the presence of mysterious Mexicans in Oswald's company during this same time period (10H 45-46), more potential connections to George Wing emerge.

According to Michael Benson's *Who's Who in the JFK Assassination* (NY: Citadel Press, 1993), Geraci was a friend of Perry Russo, and Geraci died in Aug. 1968 by electrocution. The fate of Geraci's friend, Vance Blalock, is not yet known, as is any relationship between Vance and George Wing's friend Curt Blalock. Such questions are well worth pursuing, however.

Marguerite Wing may have stumbled, according to Galmor and Cantu, on the next name mentioned to her: "Buckley." But she did not say anything further about recognizing the name.

When the subject of Wing's activities at the University of Mexico was mentioned, Mrs. Wing started to say something, then interrupted herself to say she did not know anything about it "anymore." She said, "It's been a long time," then avoided the subject.

Galmor and Cantu did not ask Mrs. Wing about the International Institute of Education. Galmor reported that no further information was obtained from Mrs. Wing.

"Ruth and Michael Pentz":

Beginning on Oct. 17, 1994, I received the following information in a series of letters, the first dated Oct. 8, 1994, from Robert E. Doran, a student of the JFK assassination, and possible witness to a "Paine" Rambler station wagon: Robert Edwin Doran.

Mr. Doran wrote that he had just completed a cursory reading of my Rambler manuscript. He had obtained it the day before from Prevailing Winds Research. Doran said he may have one small piece of the puzzle concerning the "Paine / Rambler" that was seen in Dealey Plaza.

He said that in the early 1960's he was stationed at Carswell AFB, at Fort Worth, Texas. He was assigned to a Heavy Bomb Wing and worked in an Armaments & Electronics Squadron. This was a maintenance support squadron for SAC nuclear bombers. The primary aircraft was the Boeing B-52. Doran said this assignment required a "Secret" level of security clearance for flight line access. For approximately eighteen months, Doran

claims, he worked with an individual that he now believes to have been Michael Paine. Doran was his immediate supervisor.

Doran said the individual in question at that time used another name. These events occurred in 1960 and early 1961, ending when Doran received an Honorable Discharge after completion of a four-year enlistment. He said he now feels that events he witnessed, involving "Michael Paine," were a part of a "security program" that was connected with military intelligence.

Doran said he had recently seen a PBS TV special that included an interview with Michael & Ruth Paine. This reinforced his past associations with them, he said. Doran and his wife had spent some time in their house after duty hours. "The similarities between the 'Air Force couple' and the historic Paines are remarkable," Doran wrote.

He said that I might be interested in "the fact that the Air Force couple owned a Rambler station wagon! It was about three to five years old and in very good condition. I remember this very well because of the kidding that we gave this individual about such a non-cool car."

Doran said he had previously read about the Dealey Plaza Rambler. But he had always considered it to be one of those "tangents" that the JFK study takes at times. Doran said he never gave it much credence until he read my "thesis about the Paine / Rambler connection."

He said he thought that I might be interested in pursuing this "if possible at this point in time." Despite my interest, and the impossibility of devoting sufficient time to it over the last two-and-a-half years, I still believe Mr. Doran when he said: "I promise you that this is not a 'crack pot' thing."

There are aspects to his story that either test my belief in his honesty, or speak to the ultimate importance of investigating his allegations further. Doran added that another possible historical JFK figure was also assigned to his "shop." "His military record name," said Doran, "was Charles Melvin Coffey! Another of the "Spooks" as we refereed [sic] to them."

A number of months before Doran's release date, several new "recruits" suddenly appeared in his work station. "These very young 'enlisted men' did not have the typical entry background into the USAF. Neither did the individual that I now consider to be Michael Paine. One of these 'new' individuals may have been Kerry Thornley!"

Doran volunteered the following information about himself:

Birth date: Jul. 4, 1937

Place of Birth: Oakmont, Delaware County, Pa.

USAF Enlistment: Mar. 1, 1957; sworn in at Frankfort Arsenal recruiting center, Philadelphia, Pa.

USAF Serial Number: AF13608965 (later corrected as 13607965)

Basic Training: Lackland AFB, Texas

Technical Training: June 1957, Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Texas

AFSC: 4732, "Aircraft Electrical Systems Repairman" (specialist in auto pilot / compass systems)

Clearance Rating: Secret (allowed flight line access)

Permanent Assignment: Nov. 1957, Carswell AFB, Ft. Worth, Texas

Work Assignment: 7th Field Maintenance Squadron Electric Shop

Transfer: Dec. 1958, 7th Armaments & Electronics Squadron Auto Pilot / Compass Systems Shop

Doran reported that his duties were to bench test aircraft components for acceptance and serviceability. His shop had five people assigned to it in 1959. In mid-summer, 1960, his shop's assignments were combined with those of "flight line only," "Auto Pilot" personnel working in another building. They were housed in one work area in a different building which had much higher security.

In about August 1959, according to Doran, a man named Michael David Pentz was assigned to the 7th A&E Squadron Auto Pilot shop. Doran claimed Pentz did not have a "normal entry" into the Air Force. "He had not been through the Lackland Air Force Basic Training center nor a USAF Technical Training school, as far as I could determine."

Bob Doran described Pentz, who preferred to be called David, as about 27 to 30 years old (which he later changed to "mid-twenties), Caucasian, small build, about five feet, six inches tall (later changed to 5'-7"), 140 lbs, with light brown hair. He did not smoke. He was from the Northeast, but never indicated to Doran exactly where. "He was a very tight lipped individual," Doran said, "especially about personal information." The only exception to this, according to Doran, was a personal conversation in which Pentz confided to Doran that he and his wife "were having deep sexual problems...."

According to Pentz's wife, "Ruth Pentz," he had some previous "engineering" courses in college. They had two pre-school children, according to Doran, "ages about 2 & 4 years old." (Doran later wrote that his own wife remembers "Ruth" Pentz as "Katie, as in Kathryn" Pentz. He admitted that his wife's memory is better than his, but Bob Doran still remembers the name as "Ruth.")

Doran described Katie/Ruth as "about 30 years" old, "slender build and perhaps 5'-7" [later changed to 5'-8"], being somewhat taller" than Michael. "She wore horn rimmed glasses that made her look older," said Doran. "She said that she was a registered nurse and was working at a hospital/clinic in Fort Worth. She was from the southeast area of Pennsylvania, again only vague references as to where. She was self described as belonging to some kind of 'Friends' organization [Doran later changed this to 'The Brethren' religious organization"]. She described this as being similar to the 'Quakers.'"

Doran later said Katie/Ruth was an RN, requiring a Texas nursing license, and that she "worked the floor" at "All-Saints Hospital, in Fort Worth," during 1960-61. He also said his own wife received her original LVN nurses training there in 1959, and worked in the "OR (surgery) at the same period" that Katie/Ruth Pentz was there.

Bob Doran and his wife visited the Pentzes at their "rental" house, "in the River Oaks area," on several occasions. The Dorans "did not socialize with them," however, because of "differences in background and having no children...."

Doran described their Rambler as a "station wagon style with a factory chrome luggage rack on the top rear of the roof. It was a 'light off colored Green', that looked a dirty grey in poor light. The car was about five years old but looked in excellent shape." Doran, in a later correction, said he only saw the car in the dark on a few occasions, was uncertain about the hue and concluded, "I will have to settle for 'a light grey'."

Doran said he saw Ruth and Michael Paine in separate interviews on the PBS *Frontline* program titled "Who Was Lee Harvey Oswald," which aired on Nov. 17, 1993. In the 1970s, Doran had seen a picture which he described as showing Michael Paine "leaving the 1964 Warren Commission...." "But after seeing both, although thirty three years older," said Doran, "I am absolutely convinced that they are the same Air Force 'odd couple' that I knew in 1959 -1961."

Bob Doran later found and sent me his military service record, which corroborated his military background as presented in his letters.

I have omitted many other verifiable details of Bob Doran's story for the purpose of future identification of any misinformation or disinformation pertaining to his allegations. I have also omitted some promising leads and many of his thoughts which, as Doran himself readily admits, are "rambling," speculation and "personal diatribe."

None of Mr. Doran's basic, concrete information has been followed up by myself or, to my knowledge, anyone else, except for a cursory check of Fort Worth telephone directories for the name Pentz during the years 1960-61. That brief check, though inconclusive, was negative.

Nonetheless, I feel that Mr. Doran and his allegations deserve to be investigated at greater length. My impression is that he is honest and has witnessed potentially astounding and crucial details of the assassination conspiracy. It is also apparent to me that his intense curiosity and interest in solving the assassination have cluttered his story with information of varying quality from secondary sources which will take time, but perhaps not great effort, for an erudite researcher to sift through.

I strongly sense that Bob Doran, like most witnesses from that time and place, has answers to questions he does not know are being asked, and answers to questions which are not yet being asked.

---END 1996 UPDATE---

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